ROYAL EDITION

# The Times

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*Telephone: Central 2001*

*THE TIMES, Friday, November 21, 1930*

*The CHARGE for ANNOUNCEMENTS of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, and DEATHS (authenticated by name and permanent address of the sender) is ONE GUINEA for three lines or less and FIVE SHILLINGS for each additional line of about six words. The charge for IN MEMORIAM NOTICES is TWELVE SHILLINGS and SIXPENCE for three lines or less and THREE SHILLINGS and SIXPENCE for every additional line. A special rate for five and ten years' automatic insertion may be obtained on application, in order to avoid incorrect quotations in "Deaths" and "In Memoriams" announcements senders are asked to indicate their origin. In the case of readers renew the author's permission should first be obtained. Announcements may be sent to "The Times" Office, Printing House-square, London, E.C.4, to "The Times" Bureau, 72, Regent-street, London, W.1, to "The Times" Book Club, 42, Wigmore-street, London, W.1, or to the Bureau du Times, 5, Chaussée d'Antin, Paris. For Classified Advertisement Index see last column of this page.*

*Forthcoming Marriages in Court Page, Three Guineas for five lines or less and Twelve Shillings and Sixpence for each additional line.*

*Subscription rates for "The Times" for one year—£4 11s. Inland, £5 4s. Foreign.*

## BIRTHS

**ALLSEBROOK.**—On Nov. 18, 1930, at Haseley Cottage, Kenilworth, to HAROLD and EVELYN MARY (née Winckley) ALLSEBROOK, of Arden Croft, Stratford-on-Avon—a daughter.

**CRIPPS.**—On Nov. 19, 1930, at 21, Newton Court, Church-street, Kensington, to DAULTIE, wife of CAPTAIN PHILIP CRIPPS—a son.

**FESTING-SMITH.**—On Nov. 19, 1930, at Heliopolis, EGYPT, to ANNE, wife of FLYING-OFFICER PATRICK DE C. FESTING-SMITH, R.A.F.—a son.

**FITZMAURICE.**—On Nov. 17, 1930, at Bombay, to NANCY (née Leake), wife of MAJOR D. FITZMAURICE, late R.E., Offg. Master of the Mint, Bombay—a daughter.

**HARRIS.**—On Nov. 17, 1930, at a nursing home, Muswell Hill, to KATHLEEN, wife of DR. J. R. HARRIS—a son.

**HARVEY.**—On Nov. 19, 1930, at Kuala Lumpur, F.M.S., to AUDREY (née Sanguinetti), wife of J. A. HARVEY, M.C.S.—a son.

**HAY.**—On Nov. 20, 1930, at Piper's Corner, Chesham Bois, Bucks, to Mr. and Mrs. GEORGE HAY—a daughter.

**MACLEOD.**—On Nov. 20, 1930, at 174, Sutherland-avenue, W., to WINIFRED MARION (née Bray), wife of ALASTAIR R. MACLEOD—a son.

**MALCOLMSON.**—On Nov. 17, 1930, at Vancouver, to GERALDINE (née Fowler), wife of H. GEOFFREY MALCOLMSON—a daughter.

**MURRAY.**—On Nov. 20, 1930, at 48, St. George's-road, S.W.1, to MARJORIE (née Hughes), wife of the REV. JOHN MURRAY—a son (stillborn).

**ROBERTSON.**—On Nov. 19, 1930, at a nursing home, to BARBARA, wife of J. H. M. ROBERTSON, of Capel St. Mary Rectory, Ipswich—a daughter.

**WATSON.**—On Nov. 20, 1930, at Redbraes, Guildford, to VIOLET CONSTANCE (née Kennedy), wife of CAPTAIN I. R. C. WATSON, Royal Corps of Signals—a daughter.

## MARRIAGES

**CAMPBELL JONES : RICHARDSON.**—On Nov. 19, 1930, at the Cathedral, Calcutta, HUMPHREY CAMPBELL JONES, of the Bombay Company, Calcutta, to EILEEN, second daughter of SIR THOMAS RICHARDSON, K.C.S. (retired).

**COPEMAN : BOURNE.**—On Nov. 15, 1930, at St. Alban's Cathedral, by the Very Rev. the Dean, assisted by the Rev. A. Garry Copeman and the Rev. C. V. R. Scott, WILLIAM SYDNEY CHARLES COPEMAN, M.B., M.R.C.P., only son of S. Monckton Copeman, M.D., F.R.C.P., F.R.S., and Mrs. Copeman, of 16, Prince Arthur-road, N.W.3, to MARJORIE, youngest daughter of the late W. F. BOURNE, Esq., and Mrs. Bourne, of Garston Manor, Herts.

**GREEN-EMMOTT : WOODRUFF.**—On Nov. 19, 1930, at Holy Trinity Church, Vancouver, B.C., OSWALD GREEN-EMMOTT, youngest son of the late W. GREEN-EMMOTT, of Green-Hammott, of Ashmott Hall, Lancashire, to MAY, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. WINTHROP WOODRUFF, of 28, Oakwood-avenue, Beckenham, Kent.

**MARTIN : MELVILLE.**—On Nov. 20, 1930, at St. Cuthbert's Episcopal Church, Edinburgh, by the Very Rev. James Miller, C.B.E., D.D., assisted by the Very Rev. Charles L. Warr, M.A., Dean of the Thistle, ROBERT WATSON MARTIN, Writer to the Signet, Edinburgh, to KATHLEEN MONCRIEFF, younger daughter of ALEXANDER F. MONCRIEFF, Writer to the Signet, 6, St. Margaret's-road, Edinburgh.

**WALSHE : CHARLEY-RICHARDS.**—On Nov. 17, 1930, at All Saints' Church, Northwood, LIEUT.-COLONEL H. E. WALSHE, to CHRISTINE CHARLEY-RICHARDS.

## DEATHS

**ANDREW.**—On Nov. 18, 1930, in a nursing home in Bournemouth, BLANCHE, daughter of the late THOMAS ANDREW, Esq., of Tarbiphy, Co. Meath, and widow of Lieut.-Colonel CECIL TARPEY, late R.E., of Bournemouth (Saturday).

**BENSON.**—On Nov. 20, 1930, at 10, West-street, Hitchin, WILLIAM ALFRED BENSON, eldest son of the late William and Edmunda Benson, aged 76.

**BOND.**—On Nov. 20, 1930, at a nursing home, ALICE MARGARET, of Kent Cottage, Bexleyheath, Kent, widow of EDWARD MALCOLM BOND, youngest daughter of the late Peter Mackie, aged 67.

**BROOKER.**—On Nov. 20, 1930, at Hurstbourne, Dorking, JOHN THOMAS BROOKER, in his 84th year.

**BURT.**—On Nov. 19, 1930, suddenly, in London, JOHN ROBERT, beloved husband of ISABELLA BURT, of Gadd's Hill Place, Higham, Kent, aged 68. Funeral at St. Margaret's Cemetery, Rochester, on Monday, at 3 p.m. Flowers may be sent to Messrs. H. J. Kenyon, Ltd., 45, Edgware-road, W.2.

**CARGILL.**—On Nov. 19, 1930, suddenly, at Woodheads, Broadley Terry, ETHEL MAUD MARGARET, wife of the late W. D. CARGILL.

**CASTLE.**—On Nov. 20, 1930, at 3, Acland-road, Dorchester, Dorset, ELLA NORA FRANCIS, wife of the late EDWARD JAMES CASTLE, K.C. Funeral at 2 p.m. Monday, Nov. 24, West Stafford Church, Dorchester.

**CHANCE.**—On Nov. 19, 1930, killed in a flying accident at Cranfield, JOAN ANTHONY CHANCE, much-loved second son of Mr. and Mrs. KENNETH CHANCE, of Bedford.

**CORFIELD.**—On Nov. 19, 1930, RHONA IRIS CORFIELD, dearest and only daughter of John and Florence Corfield, of Woodstock, Sutton, Surrey. Funeral at St. Laurence Church, Morden, at 3 p.m. to-morrow (Saturday). All friends kindly accept this, the only intimation?

**CORRIE.**—On Nov. 17, 1930, at her residence, 40, Bloomfield-terrace, London, MARION ELIZABETH, daughter of the late WILLIAM BYROM CORRIE, aged 84. Funeral private at Cheltenham.

**CUMMING.**—On Nov. 19, 1930, at Folkestone, ALLAN P. CUMMING, of New York, Attorney-at-Law, Member of Cane Lodge, the beloved husband of Laura L. Cumming. Funeral at Cheriton, Folkestone, on Monday, Nov. 24.

**DANBY PALMER.**—On Nov. 18, 1930, at Ipswich Lodge, Ipswich-road, Norwich, FANNY ELIZABETH, widow of WILLIAM DANBY PALMER, formerly of "The Shrublands," Great Yarmouth. Funeral at Gorleston Church, to-morrow (Saturday), at 2.30 p.m.

**DEWHURST.**—On Nov. 19, 1930, MARGUERITE, beloved wife of the REV. HENRY DEWHURST, Rector of Orsett, Essex. Funeral service at Orsett, to-morrow (Saturday), at 12. Interment at Chingford Parish Church at 2. No flowers.

**DUVAL.**—On Nov. 18, 1930, at Eastbourne, ANNE TIDWELL, second daughter of the late H. T. B. DUVAL, Inspector-General of Prisons, Ceylon. (West Australian papers, please copy.)

**EASTES.**—On Nov. 19, 1930, at Owaka, New Zealand, JAMES EASTES, son of the late James Smith Eastes, of Ashford, Kent.

**EDMONSTONE.**—On Nov. 19, 1930, at a nursing home in Bournemouth, ESTHER ALICIA, youngest daughter of the late REV. C. W. EDMONSTONE, Vicar of Christ Church, Hornsey. Funeral 2 p.m. to-morrow (Saturday), at St. Peter's Church, Bournemouth.

**FAWSSETT.**—On Nov. 19, 1930, after a short illness, MARGARET LOUISA, widow of the REV. A. FAWSSETT, M.B., B.S., M.B.E., of 56, St. Anne's-crescent, Lewes, aged 67. Private cremation. No flowers, by request.

**FLETCHER.**—On Nov. 19, 1930, in London, GEORGE HAMILTON FLETCHER, of Upwey Manor, Dorset, J.P. for the County of Dorset. Cremation to-day (Friday). Memorial service at Sherborne Abbey, Dorset, at 2 p.m., to-morrow (Saturday).

**FOX.**—On Nov. 20, 1930, at Draycott, EDITH MARIAN, widow of the REV. WILLIAM FOX, Rector of Stanton-by-Dale and Pitney. Funeral service Breaston Church to-morrow (Saturday), 1.15, followed by cremation at Leicester.

**GARD.**—On Nov. 18, 1930, at 10, Hampstead-hill-gardens, Hampstead, WILLIAM GARRARD SNOWDON GARD, LL.B., M.B.E., J.P. (formerly of Messrs. Gard, Lysell and Co.), in his 83rd year. Funeral service to-day (Friday), at 11.15 a.m., at St. Stephen's Church, Rosslyn-hill, and afterwards at Highgate Cemetery.

**GARVAN.**—On Nov. 20, 1930, at Sydney, N.S.W., after short illness, DENIS FELICIAN GARVAN.

**HERBERT.**—On Tuesday, Nov. 18, 1930, at Bexhill, MARIAN, wife of L. HERBERT. (Indian papers, please copy.)

**JONES-WILLIAMS.**—On Saturday, Nov. 15, 1930, at Clyndor, Caradoc-road, Aberystwyth, JANE, wife of the late EVAN JONES-WILLIAMS.

**KAUFFMANN.**—On Nov. 19, 1930, at Saltburn, IDA LOUISE, widow of ALBERT KAUFFMANN, of Redcar and Saltburn, aged 85.

**KEEP.**—On Nov. 18, 1930, at the residence of her daughter, Shaps Manor, Netherbury, Dorset, MAY, widow of RONALD KEEP. Funeral to-morrow (Saturday), at 2.30 p.m., Netherbury Churchyard.

**LAMBERT.**—On Nov. 19, 1930, at Redcroft, ANNIE, daughter of the late E. P. LAMBERT. Funeral at Beaconsfield to-day (Friday), 2.30.

**LEBLANC.**—On Nov. 15, 1930, at Hellside, Hintonroad, Bournemouth, JANET HERMIAT LEBLANC, widow of Captain LeBlanc, late of Northaw House, Herts. Interred at St. Thomas-a-Becket Churchyard, Northaw, on Nov. 18.

**MARX.**—On Nov. 19, 1930, at Clatford Lodge, Andover, CELIA GEORGIANA, eldest daughter of the late Commander G. P. Heath, R.N., and beloved wife of ADMIRAL J. L. MARX. Funeral service at St. John's Woking Crematorium, at noon to-morrow (Saturday). Interment at Tichbourne, 3.30 p.m.

**MORTON-JACKSON.**—On Nov. 18, 1930, at Powerstown Park, Clonmel, Co. Tipperary, CHERRY ROSE LYNN Morton-Jackson, wife of Villiers St. Clair Morton-Jackson, of Powerstown Park.

**MYATT.**—On Nov. 20, 1930, at her residence, 37, Lyndhurst-road, Hampstead, suddenly, after a prolonged illness, JANE (JENNIE), widow of GEORGE VERNON MYATT. Service at St. John's, Downshire Hill, Hampstead, Monday, Nov. 24, at 11.30. Interment Hampstead Cemetery.

**NELSON.**—On Nov. 16, 1930, CHARLOTTE MARY, widow of RICHARD JOHN NELSON, Ivy Garth, Kendal, aged 76 years.

**PADDISON.**—On Nov. 19, 1930, at Hove, after long illness, EDMUND HOWARD PADDISON, M.D., aged 75. Funeral, Hove Cemetery, to-morrow (Saturday), 11 a.m.

## DEATHS (continued)

**PORTER.**—On Nov. 20, 1930, at Summer-lane, Godalming, REGINALD, son of R. DA COSTA PORTER, K.E., in his 51st year. Funeral at Compton Memorial Chapel to-morrow (Saturday) at 12.15 p.m. (station Guildford). Flowers please accept this, the only intimation.

**RICHARDS.**—On Nov. 19, 1930, at Bagamoyo, Tanganyika, CHARLES CHESHOLM, beloved husband of ALICE, and elder son of CAPTAIN and Mrs. RICHARDS, Beechwood-avenue, Pinchley, formerly of Wallaser, aged 38.

**SAMPSON.**—On Nov. 11, 1930, at Bramham Cottage, Andover, JOHN EDWARD SAMPSON (formerly of Bingley), aged 74 years. Service in St. Jude's Church, Bradford, at 10.30 a.m. to-morrow (Saturday) prior to interment at Undercliffe Cemetery, Bradford, at 11 a.m.

**SCOTLAND.**—On Nov. 16, 1930, at Dorking, Surrey, ALICE ELEANOR, daughter of late WILLIAM and ELEANOR SCOTLAND, of Rookrise, India, in her 80th year. (Indian papers, please copy.)

**SHORE.**—On Nov. 19, 1930, at Upper Norwood, MARY ELIZABETH, beloved wife of THOMAS WILLIAM SHORE, M.D. Funeral service at West Norwood Cemetery Crematorium Chapel, at 12 noon, to-morrow (Saturday). No flowers.

**SMITH.**—On Nov. 20, 1930, at Seaford, THOMAS FREDERICK HUGH SMITH, F.R.C.S., late Farningham, Kent. Funeral to-morrow (Saturday), 3 o'clock, East Blatchington Church, Seaford, Sussex.

**STEVENS.**—On Nov. 18, 1930, at a nursing home, Cambridge, after an operation, JOHN KELLAND STEVENS, M.A., third son of W. H. Stevens, Cambridge.

**STRAHAN.**—On Nov. 20, 1930, at Bexhill, Sussex, of pneumonia, BEATRICE STRAHAN, the beloved wife of Major Percy Strahan, of Firmoor Lodge, Bexhill-on-Sea.

**STRETTON.**—On Nov. 19, 1930, in London, PHILIP EUSTACE STRETTON, R.D.I., aged 67 years. Funeral at Golders Green Crematorium on Monday, Nov. 24, at 11.30 a.m.

**STURGEON.**—On Nov. 18, 1930, peacefully, at GRAYS, Essex, MINA STURGEON, widow of Edwin Sturgeon, in her 94th year. Funeral at Grays Cemetery to-morrow (Saturday), 12.30.

**TAUBMAN.**—On Nov. 19, 1930, at Leigh-on-Sea, HENRY ALLEN, beloved husband of NORA LOUISE TAUBMAN, in his 55th year. Cremation at Golders Green Crematorium to-morrow (Saturday) at 11 a.m. No flowers, by request.

**TAYLOR.**—On Nov. 19, 1930, at 77A, Eaton-road, Eastbourne, MARGARET ANN GILCHRIST, widow of ALEXANDER TAYLOR. Funeral at Brookwood Cemetery to-morrow (Saturday) at 12 o'clock.

**TINKER.**—On Nov. 20, 1930, at her residence, 35, St. John's Wood-park, N.W.8, ELIZABETH JANE, widow of HENRY HUTCHINGHAM TINKER, of Ash Grove, Holmforth, Yorks, and youngest daughter of the late William Cossart, of London, aged 86. Funeral service at St. Paul's, Avenue-road, N.W.8, on Monday, at 11.30, and afterwards at Kensal Green Cemetery.

**TOYNE.**—On Nov. 19, 1930, accidentally killed by a motor-car at Somerton, Miss M. A. TOYNE, of Fowey, Cornwall. Funeral at Fowey on Nov. 24.

**VAUGHAN-STEVENS.**—On Nov. 19, 1930, at 12, Stanley-gardens, Cricklewood, very suddenly, GEORGINA MAUD, widow of ALFRED VAUGHAN-STEVENS. Service at St. Gabriel's, Warm-lane, 12 noon on Monday, Nov. 24.

**WALKER.**—On Nov. 19, 1930, at Shottermill, SYDNEY, dearly beloved husband of ADELINE WALKER. Funeral at Shottermill Parish Church to-morrow (Saturday).

**WHEATLEY.**—On Nov. 19, 1930, at 14A, Eccleston-street, London, S.W., ELLEN BINGHAM, widow of LIEUT.-COLONEL R. E. WHEATLEY, Royal Artillery, and youngest child of the late H. S. Lane, of Broadoak, Sussex, in her 79th year. Funeral Little Common, 2 p.m., to-morrow (Saturday).

**WILLIAMS.**—On Nov. 17, 1930, suddenly, at Chelmtenham, ELLEN ANN, widow of THEODORE ELLIS WILLIAMS, late of Brobury, Herefordshire.

**WILLIAMS.**—On Nov. 18, 1930, at Brighton, suddenly, FLORENCE, the dearly loved wife of MAJ.-GEN. SIR GODFREY WILLIAMS.

## IN MEMORIAM ON ACTIVE SERVICE

**ELSTON.**—In ever loving memory of CHARLES DOUGLAS ELSTON, Capt., 2nd Northamptonshire Regiment, who died Nov. 21, 1917, after intense suffering from wounds received at Ypres, 1914; and of JOHN LEONARD ELSTON (JACK), Capt., 1st Northamptonshire Yeomanry, who died on Dec. 10, 1926, due to gas poisoning at Loos, 1915.

**HORRIDGE.**—To the memory of our dearly loved son, JOHN LESLIE HORRIDGE, Capt., R.F.C. and R.A.F., Nov. 21, 1918.

**PIERSON.**—To the ever-beloved memory of WILLIAM HENRY MAXWELL (HARRY) PIERSON, M.C., D. de G., mentioned in Dispatches, A/Captain, 3rd, attached 2nd, Battalion The South Wales Borderers, reported missing and presumed killed, in most gallant action at Rumilly, near Cambrai, Nov. 21, 1917.

**PLENTY.**—In ever-loving memory of EDWARD PELLEW PLENTY, Major, R.A.F., who died on active service at Huntingdon on Nov. 21, 1918, aged 21 years.

**ALDER.**—In affectionate and unfading memory of our dear sister ALICE, Nov. 21, 1929.—LOUIE and FRED.

**ALTHAM.**—To the very dear memory of JESSE LIDDEL ALTHAM, B.Sc., who died Nov. 21, 1929.

**BARLOW.**—In loving memory of WILLIAM HOVENDON BARLOW, who passed away Nov. 21, 1922.

**BENNETTS.**—In ever-loving and lasting memory of my dear wife, MARTHA HANNAH, died Nov. 21, 1926. "Roche," Cornwall-road, Sutton

**DAVIS.**—In ever-loving memory of EDITH GRAY DAVIS, at rest, Nov. 21, 1927. Also of her brother, EDWIN HERBERT DAVIS, Oct. 19, 1927.

**DODD.**—In ever-loving memory of "SAMMY" KENNETH RUSSELL DODD, died Nov. 21, 1927, aged 14 years.

"Until the day break and the shadows flee away."

**HORDERN.**—To the beloved memory of our darling mother, ELIZABETH MARY HORDERN, who passed away Nov. 21, 1919, at Drummoyne House, Sydney, N.S.W., Australia.—ARTHUR and ANTHONY.

"To live in the hearts of those we love is not to die."

**KNIGHT.**—In loving remembrance of PERCY LISTER KNIGHT, Nov. 21, 1929.—L. A. K., E. C. K.

**McINTYRE.**—In loving memory of DUNCAN A. McINTYRE, who passed away Nov. 21, 1927.

**MAGOWAN.**—In loving memory of JAMES MAGOWAN, late of Belfast and London, who died Nov. 21, 1907.

**WEBBER.**—In most loving memory of my dear Father, WILLIAM HOSGOOD YOUNG WEBBER, who died Nov. 21, 1923.

**WIGLEY.**—In loving memory of my dear husband, WILLIAM CHARLES WIGLEY, who died Nov. 21, 1929.—CLARA.

## FUNERAL

**WARING.**—The funeral of MAJOR WALTER WARING, of Lensel, will take place at St. Paul's, Mill Hill, Hendon, at 2.30 p.m. to-day (Friday). A Memorial service will be held at St. Margaret's, Westminster, at 12.15, and at the Parish Church, Coldstream, Berwickshire, at 11.30 a.m. on the same date.

**J. H. KENYON, Ltd., FUNERAL FURNISHERS, CREMATORS, EMBALMERS,**
45, 47, Edgware-road, W.2. Padd. 2965.

**NORWICH, FANNY ELIZABETH,** widow of William Danby Palmer, formerly of "The Shrublands," Great Yarmouth. Funeral at Gorleston Church, to-morrow (Saturday), at 2.30 p.m.

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**KAUFFMANN.**—On Nov. 19, 1930, at Saltburn, IDA LOUISE, widow of ALBERT KAUFFMANN, of Redcar and Saltburn, aged 85.

**KEEP.**—On Nov. 18, 1930, at the residence of her daughter, Shaps Manor, Netherbury, Dorset, MAY, widow of RONALD KEEP. Funeral to-morrow (Saturday), at 2.30 p.m., Netherbury Churchyard.

**LAMBERT.**—On Nov. 19, 1930, at Redcroft, ANNIE, daughter of the late E. P. LAMBERT. Funeral at Beaconsfield to-day (Friday), 2.30.

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**MORTON-JACKSON.**—On Nov. 18, 1930, at Powerstown Park, Clonmel, Co. Tipperary, CHERRY ROSE LYNN Morton-Jackson, wife of Villiers St. Clair Morton-Jackson, of Powerstown Park.

**MYATT.**—On Nov. 20, 1930, at her residence, 37, Lyndhurst-road, Hampstead, suddenly, after a prolonged illness, JANE (JENNIE), widow of GEORGE VERNON MYATT. Service at St. John's, Downshire Hill, Hampstead, Monday, Nov. 24, at 11.30. Interment Hampstead Cemetery.

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**PADDISON.**—On Nov. 19, 1930, at Hove, after long illness, EDMUND HOWARD PADDISON, M.D., aged 75. Funeral, Hove Cemetery, to-morrow (Saturday), 11 a.m.

## CLOTHES VALETING

*4 lines 12s. (minimum)*

WALTER CURRALL, World's leading TURNCOAT Specialist.—S.B. Overcoats from 30s.; D.B. or Raglan, 35s.; LOUNGE, D.B., or Plus-Four Suit, 40s.; COSTUME, 30s. Also Dinner, Dress, and Morning Suits, Hunting Coats, Uniforms and Liveries. A FROCK COAT converted into a S.B. Morning Coat, 30s. Invisible Weaving. All garments button correct side. MAYFAIR work, CITY prices. Call or post garments. Don't worry, leave the rest to me. Have turned, &c., garments for "The Times" readers over 20 years.—6, Broadway, Ludgate-hill (facing Apothecaries' Hall). Central 1816.

**OVERCOATS TURNED** as new by our invisible process, 30s.; suits or costumes, 35s.; alterations, cleaning and repairs. Call or post garments. Overcoats and suits also made to measure.—Dept. A., The Original Turning Co., 140, High Holborn (four doors from British Museum Station.) We collect. Holb. 3674-5.

## C.O.D. SHOPPING

*4 lines 12s. (minimum)*

ENGLISH OYSTERS, purity guaranteed, direct from the most perfect oyster beds in Cornwall. The special small oysters so popular with ladies and invalids forwarded C.O.D. to any address in the United Kingdom. per 25: 5s. 6d.; per 50: 10s.; per 100.—MACFISHERIES, Oyster Farm, Port Navas, Cornwall.

## FARM PRODUCE

*3 lines 9s. (minimum)*

EGGS from farm supplied in six or 12 dozen boxes. Also Fowl.—Write Box B.1707, The Times, E.C.4.

FRUIT and VEGETABLES.—5s. hampers weekly to private families; below shop prices; London only.—Rev. H. W. Blunt, Bridgham Rectory, East Harling, Norwich.

## HOSPITAL NURSES

*4 lines 10s. (minimum)*

LONDON HOSPITAL TRAINED NURSING STAFF.

TRAINED NURSES FOR ADULTS OR CHILDREN Apply Matron. Telephone, Bishopsgate 8333.

The Nurses on the private staff return to the wards between their cases, after sufficient rest, so that their work and knowledge are kept thoroughly up to date.

There are vacancies every seven weeks for Candidates wishing to enter for General Training.

BELGRAVIA : CHELSEA TRAINED NURSES' INSTITUTE.—Medical, Surgical, Maternity, Mental. Visiting Nurses supplied at any hour.

NURSING HOME (with THEATRE).

Telephone: Sloane 7131 (two lines). Telegrams—Victoria, Sloane, London. Park 5606. Pellon, Sloane, London.

Central Office: 39-41, Royal-avenue, Chelsea, S.W.

ST. GEORGE'S HOSPITAL.

Private Nursing Staff. Nurses always available for Medical, Surgical, and Maternity cases.—Apply to Sister-in-Charge. Tele. No., Sloane 3291.

## PERSONAL

**M.L.**—A lot of help I am getting; and after all your promises, too.—A.M.

THE charge for announcements in the Personal Column is 10s. for two lines (minimum) and 5s. for each additional line. Trade announcements 25s. for two lines and 12s. 6d. for each additional line. Lost and Found Notices 2s. 6d. per line (minimum two lines). A line comprises about six words. Private numbers, if added, form part of the line. Numbers and axes charged for. Names and addresses of actual advertisers should accompany all advertisements, not for publication unless desired, but as a guarantee of good faith. For index to other classifications see column seven.

MRS. UPTON, Medland Manor, Cheriton Bishop, wishes to THANK all those from whom she has received letters of sympathy and flowers. She hopes to reply personally later.

BARRISTER'S WIDOW, good knowledge of literature and music, would take charge of and set out library or statistical department of private or business house, and prepare reports, data, &c., or would act as Secretary or Manager of literary or social club.—Please write Box W.3442, The Times, E.C.4.

OLD FELTHAMS' CLUB.—A DINNER will be held at the RITZ HOTEL, PICCADILLY, on THURSDAY, January 8th, 1931, at 7.30 p.m. Members of the Club will receive a notice in due course. Old Felthams who are not members of the Club and wish to attend the Dinner are cordially invited to send their names to Mrs. Eaton, 10, Langford-place, N.W.8.

OLD CARTHUSIANS.—Oil painting by J. S. Buckingham, well-cut Windsor chair. Urfel. Regret of the Sun (Milton's Paradise Lost), originally hung in Speech room of old Charterhouse School; very low price (Executrix's sale); view by appointment.—Telephone Sloane 8473 (daily till 2 p.m.).

CHURCH ARMY ANNUAL SALE of WORK, Central Hall, Westminster, November 25th and 26th. Opened first day H.R.H. PRINCESS MARY (Lady Mary Carnegie), second day COUNTESS of SHAFTESBURY.

THE BOARD of INLAND REVENUE ACKNOWLEDGE RECEIPT of £13 11s. 1d. conscience money from Anonymous.

FRIENDS of the POOR, 42, Ebury-street, S.W.1, PLEAD for £16 school outfit for clergyman's widow's son. Education provided. Details given.

20 GNS. termly, usually 30gns.—Small select SCHOOL for GIRLS, boarders only; Sussex Coast; excellent references.—Write Box J.1149, The Times, E.C.4.

AMBER, Black Spot Trading Bead NECKLET WANTED, £8 or less.—Write Box B.1636, The Times, E.C.4.

CLANDS.—Inquirer grateful to bear in confidence re C. Stelson and Voronoff or other gland treatments (or where information obtainable), helping lack of vitality after illness; everything else failed.—Write Box B.1710, The Times, E.C.4.

WINTER SPORTS at ZERMATT.—An Al place with brilliant sunshine.—Call to discuss joining our party for adults and boys and girls. Dr. and Mrs. Fothergill will conduct the party.—Camps and Tours Union, 126, Baker-street, W.1. Phone, Welbeck 7088.

DANCING.—GEM MOUFLET'S teaches partners. Moved to 11, Albemarle-street, PICCADILLY. Regent 4629.

CHELSEA.—No fogs, no fuss. Very small HOUSE, modernised, to be LET, FURNISHED, January-April, with lien on services of most loyal cook.—Write Box J.1509, The Times, E.C.4.

UNWANTED False Teeth urgently required for our Dental Aid Work.—Ivory Cross, 67A, Welbeck-street, W.1.

RUMMAGE of all descriptions welcomed by Sister Matron of the College Hospital, S.E.5, for Sale to provide Christmas Fare for patients.

LEVINSKAYA and her brilliant young Artist-Pupils, Lia 30, Curzon-street, Mayfair (by kind permission of Lady Ludlow), STANLEY HALL RECITAL to-day (Friday), 9 p.m. Tickets, guines, from Secretary, 2, Leinster-gardens, W.2. (Padd. 0370.)

TWO CAROL SINGERS.—Will you sing on behalf of Kiddies' Xmas Party, East London Children's Club, Shadwell, this Christmas? Boxes and authority from the Secretary.

DO PLEASE SEND SOMETHING for our JUMBLE SALE on NOV. 29 and DEC. 1 and 2, to help our Christmas Fund and finance Urgent Needs. ANYTHING saleable, old or new, clothes, toys, books, &c. Parcels collected.—The MANAGERESS, 30,000.—S. G. Tinley, St. Luke's Vicarage, Victoria Docks, E.16.

STAMPS.—Advertiser wishes to PURCHASE good collection FOREIGN and COLONIAL STAMPS, also odd lots; highest prices given.—BLUNDELL BROS., 5, Chancery-lane, W.C.2.

TRAINED NURSE offers SERVICES for PASSAGE to Cape, January.—Write Box B.1708, The Times, E.C.4.

CARAVAN WANTED, to hire; must be cheap.—Cumine, Acorn, Hook, Hants.

WANTED, thoroughly RECOMMENDED FRENCH FAMILY, PARIS, for girl; learn French, lead some social life; young society essential.—Write Box B.1705, The Times, E.C.4.

HOVE, Brunswick-square.—Charmingly FURNISHED FLAT; three bed, two reception; plate, linen; moderate rent includes two servants; separate quarters.—Write Box H.1112, The Times, E.C.4.

GENTLEMAN (26), Public School and Varsity, Rugger Blue, two years' business experience, travelled Europe and America, wants JOB; salary not essential, but would be of interesting character.—Write Box 09191, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

ATTRACTIVE Unfurnished SERVICE FLAT, first floor; four rooms and bath; Colonel D., tenant six years, recommends; inquiries; £180; service £1—52, Severn-square, S.W.5.

RUSSIAN SABLES (four skins, tails, and paws), as new; £45 (Executrix's sale).—Telephone Sloane 8473 (daily till 2 p.m.).

ANTIQUE MAHOGANY SOFA TABLE, also dumb waiter; full shop prices.—Apply, 14, Ringmer-gardens, N.8.W., Australia.—ARTHUR and ANTHONY.

"To live in the hearts of those we love is not to die."

**KNIGHT.**—In loving remembrance of PERCY LISTER KNIGHT, Nov. 21, 1929.—L. A. K., E. C. K.

**McINTYRE.**—In loving memory of DUNCAN A. McINTYRE, who passed away Nov. 21, 1927.

**MAGOWAN.**—In loving memory of JAMES MAGOWAN, late of Belfast and London, who died Nov. 21, 1907.

**WEBBER.**—In most loving memory of my dear Father, WILLIAM HOSGOOD YOUNG WEBBER, who died Nov. 21, 1923.

**WIGLEY.**—In loving memory of my dear husband, WILLIAM CHARLES WIGLEY, who died Nov. 21, 1929.—CLARA.

## PERSONAL (continued)

JESUS said "Whosoever shall do the will of God, the same is my brother, and my sister, and mother."—Mk. iii. 35.

BANK of ENGLAND.—RECLAIMED REDEMPTION MONEY and DIVIDENDS. Nos. 16521/3.—APPLICATION has been made to the Governor and Company of the Bank of England to direct the PAYMENT of the REDEMPTION MONEY and DIVIDENDS in respect of the following sums of stock:—£100 Registered £3 per Cent. National War Bonds, 1927, £100 Registered £4 per Cent. National War Bonds, 1927, and the dividends on the sum of £200 Registered £5 per Cent. National War Bonds, 1928 (Third Series), formerly standing in the name of CHARLES HENRY COLGON, of 121, Northumberland-road, Old Trafford, Manchester, Cashier, which Redemption Money and Dividends were paid over to the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt in consequence of having remained unreceived. Notice is hereby given that, on the expiration of three months from this date (November 21, 1930), the said Redemption Money and the unpaid Dividends will be PAID to the said CHARLES HENRY COLGON, he having claimed the same, unless some other claim thereto shall in the meantime be made and sustained.

TO be LET Dec. 15 for weeks, CHELSEA, near Sloane-square, delightful HOUSE; 3 bed, 2 reception, two baths. Rent to careful tenant 9gns. week.—Write Box J.1534, The Times, E.C.4.

DEVON.—GENTLEM

## SHIPPING

### P. & O.
### BRITISH INDIA AND NEW ZEALAND COMPANIES.
MAIL, PASSENGER, AND FREIGHT SERVICES.

MEDITERRANEAN, EGYPT, SUDAN, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, BURMA, CEYLON, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, MAURITIUS, EAST & SOUTH AFRICA, AUSTRALASIA.
P. & O. and B.I. Tickets interchangeable, also Tickets of P. & O., Orient, and New Zealand Companies.
All sailings subject to change with or without notice.

### INDIA OR CEYLON BY P. & O.
100 Guinea Return First Saloon. Second Saloon £75.
Sailings November, December, January.
Apply P. & O. Passenger Offices, as below.

### P. & O.
Under Contract with His Majesty's Government.

BOMBAY AND KARACHI.

| Ship. | Tons. | Commander. | London. | Marseilles. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| †Kaisar-I-Hind | 11,500 | Headlam | Nov. 21 | Nov. 28 |
| Comorin | 15,000 | Cartwright | Nov. 28 | Dec. 5 |
| †Rawalpana | 17,000 | Sudell | Dec. 5 | Dec. 12 |
| Naldera | 17,000 | Harrison | Dec. 12 | Dec. 19 |
| †Ranpura | 17,000 | Furlong | Dec. 19 | Dec. 26 |
| Malwa | 11,000 | Britten | Dec. 26 | Jan. 2 |
| Mantua | 11,000 | Bignell | Jan. 2 | Jan. 9 |
| Narkunda | 17,000 | Parker | Jan. 9 | Jan. 16 |
| †Viceroy of India | 20,000 | Thornton | Jan. 16 | Jan. 23 |
| Rawalpindi | 17,000 | Stringer | Jan. 23 | Jan. 30 |
| †Kaisar-I-Hind | 11,500 | Headlam | Jan. 30 | Feb. 6 |
| Nevasa | 21,000 | Morton | Feb. 6 | Feb. 13 |
| †Chitral | 15,000 | Siggers | Feb. 20 | Feb. 26 |

COLOMBO AND CALCUTTA.
"One Class" Service at Special Fares. Calling Southampton.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Novara | 7,000 | Pigot | Dec. 19 | — |
| Rampura (cargo) | 6,000 | | Jan. 2 | — |
| †Nankin | 7,000 | Tickell | Jan. 16 | — |

CEYLON, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN.
Fortnightly Direct Service, calling at Southampton.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Comorin | 15,000 | Cartwright | Nov. 28 | Dec. 5 |
| Kashgar | 9,000 | Sudell | Dec. 11 | — |
| †Khiva | 9,000 | Dawson | Dec. 26 | — |
| Malwa | 11,000 | Britten | Dec. 26 | Jan. 2 |
| Khyber | 9,000 | Bedwell | Jan. 8 | — |

Taking Passengers † for Malta, ‡ for Port Sudan.
‡ Taking also Tourist Saloon Passengers.
† Not calling Southampton.

### BRITISH INDIA.
(Under Contract with the Government of India.)

BOMBAY, PORT OKHA, BEDI BUNDER (JAMNAGAR) and KARACHI.

| Ship. | Tons. | Mid'sbro. | LONDON | Antwerp. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| †MUNDRA | 7,275 | Nov. 29 | Dec. 5 | — |
| †WARRIOR | 8,000 | Dec. 13 | Dec. 24 | Dec. 27 |
| †KENYA | 10,000 | Jan. 7 | Jan. 16 | Jan. 18 |
| DUMANA | 8,427 | Jan. 28 | Feb. 6 | Feb. 8 |

* Cargo steamer. † Calls Southampton.

COLOMBO, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

| Ship. | Tons. | Antwerp. | Mid'sbro. | LONDON |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| MANELA | 8,303 | | Nov. 22 | Nov. 29 |
| †MERKARA | 8,284 | Nov. 28 | Dec. 6 | Dec. 13 |
| MARGHA | 8,278 | Dec. 19 | Dec. 29 | Dec. 27 |
| MANORA | 7,929 | Dec. 24 | Jan. 3 | Jan. 10 |

† Calls Port Sudan.

PORT SUDAN, ADEN AND EAST AFRICAN PORTS.

| Ship. | Tons. | Antwerp. | Mid'sbro. | LONDON | Marseilles. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| MODASA | 9,070 | — | — | — | Nov. 29 |
| MADURA | 9,077 | Nov. 29 | Dec. 10 | Dec. 19 | Dec. 26 |
| MAFALDA | 9,067 | Dec. 27 | Jan. 6 | Jan. 15 | Jan. 21 |
| MALDA | 9,066 | Jan. 24 | Feb. 4 | Feb. 13 | Feb. 21 |

QUEENSLAND.

| Ship. & STEAMER | Tons. | Mid'sbro. | Immingham | LONDON |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | — | — | — | — |

### CHIEF PASSENGER OFFICE,
Manager, F. H. GROSVENOR.
P. & O. HOUSE, 14, COCKSPUR-STREET, S.W.1.
City Passenger Office, 120, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3.
Strand Office, Passage and Freight (A. P. Case, Manager), Australia House, W.C.2 ; Paris, Société Française P. & O., 41, Bld. des Capucines ; Monte Carlo (Col. C. Fane, P. & O.
FREIGHT OR GENERAL BUSINESS :—
P. & O. or B.I. Offices, 122, LEADENHALL-ST., E.C.3.
ALL Agents :—
GRAY, DAWES & Co., 22, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3.
Freight Brokers :—
P. & O. Escombe, McGrath and Co., 12, Fenchurch-avenue, E.C.3 ; R. H. Cox & Co., Gelsthy, Hankey and Co., Ltd., Dock House, Billiter-street, E.C.3 ; (Middlesbro' to Bombay and Karachi), Gosman and Smith, Ltd., 14, Billiter-street, E.C.3 ; and Queensland Freight Dirs., Potter and Hughes, 2, Fenchurch-avenue, London, E.C.3.

### NEW ZEALAND LINE.
Regular Four-Weekly Passenger Sailings from Southampton to NEW ZEALAND and AUSTRALIA.

VIA PANAMA CANAL.
Single-berth Cabins and Bath-room Suites.

| Ship. | Tons. | SOUTHAMPTON |
|---|---|---|
| RUAHINE | 11,000 | Dec. 19 |
| †RUAPEHU | 9,000 | Jan. 16 |
| RANGITATA(new motor vessel) | 17,000 | Jan. 16 |
| RANGITANE(new motor vessel) | 17,000 | Feb. 13 |
| REMUERA | 11,500 | Mar. 13 |

† Cabin and 3rd Class Passengers only.
Apply the N.Z.S. Co., Ltd. (J. B. Westray and Co., Ltd. Agents), 138, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3 (Tels., Avenue 5220), or the Shaw, Savill & Passenger Agency, Ltd. (W. L. James, General Manager), 14, Cockspur-street (first floor), London, S.W.1 (Tele., Regent 6724) ; or for Vancouver service any office of the Canadian Railways.

### P. & O. BRANCH SERVICE.
FAST STEAMERS TO AUSTRALIA.
Via Malta, Port Said, Suez, and Colombo.
ONE CLASS ONLY AT LOWEST FARES.

| Ship. | Tons. | London. | Plymouth | Naples. | L'pool. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ¶BARADINE | 7,000 | Nov. 21 | Nov. 22 | — | — |
| BARRABOOL | 13,000 | Jan. 16 | Jan. 17 | — | — |
| BALRANALD | 13,000 | Jan. 30 | Jan. 31 | — | — |
| INDIA | 7,960 | — | — | 24th Jan. | Feb. 21 |

¶ Carrying HIS MAJESTY'S MAILS and calling at Aden.
Also TOURIST SALOON BOOKINGS for

| | Tons. | London. | Marseilles. |
|---|---|---|---|
| R.M.S. MOLDAVIA | 17,000 | Nov. 28 | Dec. 4 |
| R.M.S. MONGOLIA | 17,000 | Dec. 26 | Jan. 1 |

Apply P. & O., 130, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.3 ; 14-16, Cockspur-street, London, S.W.1 ; or Australia House, Strand, London, W.C.2.

### AUSTRALIA
BY THE
### ORIENT LINE.
Under Contract to carry His Majesty's Mails.
Through Tickets to NEW ZEALAND and TASMANIA.
HOLIDAY TRIPS TO SPAIN, MOROCCO, RIVIERA, ITALY, EGYPT and CEYLON.
CRUISES by 20,000-TON STEAMERS.

| | Tons. | London. | Toulon. | Naples. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| ORMONDE | 15,000 | Dec. 6 | Dec. 12 | Dec. 14. |
| ORSOVA | 12,000 | Dec. 20 | Dec. 26 | Dec. 28. |
| MAUNGANUI | 20,000 | Jan. 3 | Jan. 9 | Jan. 11. |
| ORONSAY | 20,000 | Jan. 17 | Jan. 23 | Jan. 25 |
| ORAMA | 20,000 | Jan. 31 | Feb. 6 | Feb. 8 |
| ORFORD | 20,000 | Feb. 20 | Feb. 26 | Feb. 28 |
| OTRANTO | 20,000 | Feb. 28 | Mar. 6 | Mar. 8 |

Tickets are interchangeable with P. & O. and other lines.
Managers, Anderson, Green and Co., Ltd., Head Office, 5, Fenchurch-avenue, E.C.3 ; Branch Offices, 14, Cockspur-street, S.W.1 ; No. 1, Australia House, Strand.

### ELLERMAN LINES
CITY HALL

### BUCKNALL
LIVERPOOL, EGYPT, SUDAN, INDIA & CEYLON

| Steamer. | Tons | Date. | Destination. |
|---|---|---|---|
| b‡City of Hongkong | 9,678 | Dec. 11 | Karachi and Bombay |
| City of Swansea | 5,415 | Dec. 20 | Colombo and Calcutta |
| City of Poona | 7,485 | Jan. 5 | Bombay and Karachi |

Calls (b) Port Sudan, (d) Direct from Marseilles.

MEDITERRANEAN AND LEVANT.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Algerian | 2,804 | Dec. 2 Smyrna and Istanbul |
| Serbino | 4,080 | Nov. 29 Malta and Alexandria |

### WINTER SUNSHINE TOURS
By s.s. City of London, 17,928 tons displacement.
From London, Jan. 31, 1931.
SOUTH AFRICA, 87 DAYS ROUND VOYAGE.
13,714 miles. 25 Days in South Africa, £82 16s.
ROUND AFRICA TO BOMBAY.
91 Days Round Voyage. 13 Days in India, £130.
Single tickets issued to all intermediate ports.
Sailings subject to cancellation without notice.
LONDON : 104-5, Leadenhall-st., E.C. Tel. Ave. 9340
LIVERPOOL : Tower-bldgs., Water-st. " Cent. 3840
GLASGOW : 75, Bothwell-street " Cent. 9222

### MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
From MARSEILLES (Services Contractuels).
COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN.
ANDRÉ LEBON Dec. 4 and Dec. 18 PORTHOS
MOMBASA, MADAGASCAR, MAURITIUS.
EX GRANDIDIER Nov. 28 and Dec. 12 ... GEN. DUCHESNE
PIR.EUS, INSTANBUL, BEYROUT.
PIERRE LOTI Dec. 4 and Dec. 16 LAMARTINE
EGYPT, PALESTINE, BEYROUT.
ANGKOR ... Nov. 25 and Dec. 2 CHAMPOLLION
For passages and all particulars apply :—
LONDON : 72, Fenchurch-street, or 62, Pall Mall, and all Passenger and Tourist Agents.

### N.Y.K. LINE.
(JAPAN MAIL.)
FORTNIGHTLY PASSENGER & CARGO SERVICE to COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, HONG-KONG, SHANGHAI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA.

| | Tons. | London. | Marseilles | Naples. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| KASHIMA MARU | 16,000 | Nov. 21 | Nov. 28 | Nov. 30 |
| YASUKUNI MARU | 11,600 | Dec. 4 | Dec. 11 | Dec. 13 |
| HAKONE MARU | 16,500 | Dec. 19 | Dec. 26 | Dec. 28 |

Also calling at Gibraltar.

FORTNIGHTLY PASSENGER SERVICE FROM SAN FRANCISCO, via HONOLULU, to JAPAN & CHINA.
Through Bookings from Europe.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA, 4, Lloyd's-avenue, E.C.3.
Tels. : Royal 0644-9.
(A Limited Company, Incorporated in Japan.)
West End Agency, Cunard Line, 24-27, Cockspur-street, S.W.1

### SUNNY WEST INDIES.
Full details of Sailings, &c., all Lines, and particulars of Hotels willingly sent on request :—
### J. D. HEWETT & CO.,
71, (Lower) REGENT-STREET, S.W.1 (Regent 7007), and 101, LEADENHALL-STREET, E.C.3 (Avenue 0070).

### CUBA—MEXICO—TEXAS.
OCEAN LINE.
Sailings from Southampton.

| | |
|---|---|
| HAVANA | RIO PANUCO .. Nov. 27th |
| VERA CRUZ | RIO BRAVO .. Jan. 7th |
| TAMPICO | Weekly sailings Nov. and Dec. thereafter. |
| GALVESTON | Write for Illustrated Booklet to Ward Line, |
| HOUSTON | 21, Fenchurch-street, E.C.3. |

## SHIPPING (continued)

### NORTH ATLANTIC SAILINGS
### UNITED STATES
TO NEW YORK.

| Nov. | Steamer. | | From | Line. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 22 | AQUITANIA | d | Southampton | Cunard |
| 22 | ADRIATIC | d | Liverpool | White Star |
| 22 | MINNEWASKA | f | London | A.-T.-L. |
| 22 | CALEDONIA | f | Glasgow | Anchor |
| 22 | WESTERNLAND | h | Southampton | Red Star |
| 26 | LANCASTRIA | h | Southampton | Cunard |
| 26 | OLYMPIC | h | Southampton | White Star |
| 26 | TRANSYLVANIA | f, | Glasgow | Anchor |
| 29 | ASCANIA | h | Southampton | Cunard |
| 29 | SAMARIA | f, e | Liverpool | Cunard |
| Dec. 3 | MAJESTIC | h | Southampton | White Star |
| 3 | HOLLAND-AM. | h | Southampton | Red Star |
| 3 | AURANIA | h | Southampton | Cunard |
| 6 | BALTIC | f, e | Liverpool | White Star |
| 6 | MINNEHAHA | f | London | A.-T.-L. |
| 9 | MAURETANIA | d | Southampton | Cunard |
| 12 | ANTONIA | h, d | Southampton | Cunard |
| 13 | BRITANNIC | e | Liverpool | White Star |
| 13 | CARINTHIA | e | Liverpool | Cunard |
| 13 | CALIFORNIA | f | Glasgow | Anchor |
| 13 | PENNLAND | h | Southampton | Red Star |
| 16 | OLYMPIC | h | Southampton | White Star |
| 19 | AURONIA | h | Southampton | Cunard |
| 20 | CEDRIC | e | Liverpool | White Star |

† Also calls BOSTON. h Via Cherbourg. e Via Belfast.
d Via Belfast and Glasgow. c Via Queenstown.
f Via Moville. h Via Boulogne.

### CANADA
TO HALIFAX, N.S.

| Nov. | Steamer. | | From | Line. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 22 | ADRIATIC | m | Liverpool | White Star |
| 22 | WESTERNLAND | s | Southampton | Red Star |
| 22 | LANCASTRIA | s | Southampton | Cunard |
| 28 | ASCANIA | s | Southampton | Cunard |
| Dec. 5 | AURANIA | s | Southampton | Cunard |
| 6 | MINNEWASKA | m, c | Liverpool | A.-T.-L. |
| 13 | CARINTHIA | c | Liverpool | Cunard |
| 13 | PENNLAND | s | Southampton | Red Star |
| 19 | AURONIA | s | Southampton | Cunard |
| 20 | CEDRIC | c | Liverpool | White Star |

TO SAINT JOHN, N.B.

| Nov. | Steamer. | | From | Line. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 28 | DUCH. OF RICHMOND | m | Liverpool | Can. Pac. |
| 29 | MONTCLARE | | Southampton | Can. Pac. |
| Dec. 4 | DUCHESS OF ATHOLL | m | Liverpool | Can. Pac. |
| 12 | MONTCALM | c | Liverpool | Can. Pac. |
| 19 | MELITA | m | Liverpool | Can. Pac. |

m Via Belfast and Glasgow. s Via Cherbourg. c Via Belfast.
‡ Via Queenstown.
Apply COMPANIES' OFFICES, or Local Agents.

### FRENCH LINE C.G.T.
UNSURPASSED SERVICES
by the Non-Stop Line
### PLYMOUTH DIRECT TO NEW YORK.
A direct way must inevitably prove the more satisfactory. Shorten your voyage by avoiding the English Channel altogether.

### EXPRESS LUXURY LINERS
CARRYING FIRST AND SECOND CLASSES ONLY.
### FAST "CABIN" LINERS
CARRYING CABIN AND TOURIST THIRD CABIN CLASSES ONLY.

| | From Plymouth. | Due New York. |
|---|---|---|
| " PARIS " (e) | Nov. 29 | Dec. 5 |
| " ILE DE FRANCE " (e) | Dec. 3 | Dec. 9 |
| " LAFAYETTE " (c) | Dec. 10 | Dec. 18 |
| " PARIS " (e) | Dec. 16 | Dec. 22 |
| " DE GRASSE " (c) | Dec. 23 | Dec. 31 |
| " FRANCE " (c) | Dec. 31 | Jan. 6 |

(e) Express First and Second Class Liners.
(c) First Cabin and Tourist Third Cabin Liners.

### * THE CHRISTMAS BOAT.
The "PARIS," crossing in under six days, enables one to reach practically every part of the United States by Christmas Day.

HAVRE TO HOUSTON Texas (Cabin Class) MONTHLY.

### HAVRE TO NORTH PACIFIC COAST PORTS.
### PLYMOUTH TO WEST INDIES.
TRINIDAD, VENEZUELA, COLOMBIA, PANAMA.
S.S. FLANDRE .. Dec. 1
S.S. "PELLERIN DE LATOUCHE" .. Dec. 29
and then : Jan. 26th, Feb. 23rd, Mar. 23rd.
Cie. Gle. Transatlantique, Ltd., 20, Cockspur-street, S.W.1, and all leading Travel Agents.

### NEW YORK.
### WEEKLY DEPARTURES.
### SUNNY SOUTHERN ROUTE.
FAST ITALIAN DE LUXE SERVICES.

Nov. 25 from GENOA " CONTE
" 28 " NAPLES
" 28 " GIBRALTAR BIANCAMANO"
LLOYD SABAUDO LINE.
Other Sailings : Dec. 10, Jan. 6, Jan. 27, Feb. 15.

Nov. 27 from NAPLES " VULCANIA "
30 " LISBON COSULICH LINE, Ltd.
Other Sailings : Dec. 16, Jan. 7, Feb. 4, Mar. 10, Mar. 29.

Nov. 29 from GENOA " ROMA "
" 30 " NAPLES
Dec. 2 " GIBRALTAR N.G.I. LINE.
Other Sailings : Dec. 30, Jan. 21, Feb. 3, Feb. 21, Mar. 7.

APPLY IN LONDON TO ALL PRINCIPAL TRAVEL AGENTS, or :—
LLOYD SABAUDO LINE, 32, Haymarket, S.W.1. (Gerrard 5082.)
COSULICH LINE, 16, Waterloo-place, S.W.1. (Gerrard 8116.)
N.G.I. LINE, 16, Waterloo-place, S.W.1. (Regent 7972.)

### LLOYD TRIESTINO
&
### MARITTIMA ITALIANA.
REGULAR SERVICES TO INDIA.
QUICKEST ROUTE TO EGYPT, SYRIA, AND PALESTINE.

| | From Trieste. |
|---|---|
| EGYPT | Weekly on Saturdays |
| CONSTANTINOPLE | Thursdays |
| PALESTINE | Fortnightly on |
| INDIA | Every 4th Friday } Fortnightly |
| (from Genoa) | Every 4th Friday } Service. |

" MAGNIFICENTLY EQUIPPED VESSELS.
Apply to Lloyd Triestino-Cosulich Line, Ltd., 16, Waterloo-place, London, S.W.1 (Gerrard 8116). City : Griffiths, Tate and Co., 71, St. Mary Axe, E.C.3, or Principal Tourist Agencies.

### HOLLAND-AMERICA LINE.
SOUTHAMPTON-NEW YORK.
ROTTERDAM (First Class fare from £42 10 0) Nov. 29
†NIEUW AMSTERDAM (First Class fare from £35) Dec. 20
S.S. STATENDAM (First Class fare from £46 10 0) Dec. 6
† Calling Halifax.

U.K. to NORTH PACIFIC PORTS.
FORTNIGHTLY SAILINGS. FIRST CLASS FARE to LOS ANGELES & SAN FRANCISCO FROM £57.
Apply 19, PALL MALL, S.W.1. (Tele. No., Ger. 5440.)

### BIBBY LINE. THE FIRST CLASS ONLY
FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE OF TWIN-SCREEN OIL-DRIVEN MAIL VESSELS TO MARSEILLES, EGYPT, PALESTINE, PORT SUDAN, CEYLON, BURMA, STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, and SOUTHERN INDIA.

| Vessel. | Tons. | Sailing Liverpool. | Sailing Marseilles. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Cheshire | 15,000 | Nov. 28 | Dec. 6 |
| Yorkshire | 13,500 | Dec. 12 | Dec. 20 |
| Shropshire | 15,000 | Jan. 9 | Jan. 17 |
| Oxfordshire | 12,500 | Jan. 23 | Jan. 31 |

BIBBY BROS. and Co., 26, Chapel-street, Liverpool ; 22, Pall Mall, London, S.W.1 ; Tele., Regent 8086, 8087.

### SHORT SEA VOYAGES
FROM SOUTHAMPTON FORTNIGHTLY
### TO ALGIERS AND GENOA
By the luxurious Dutch East Indian Mail Ships of the
### NEDERLAND Royal Mail LINE
M.S. J. V. OLDENBARNEVELT .. .. 4th Dec.
S.S. JOHAN DE WITT .. .. 18th Dec.
D. H. DRAKEFORD, General Passenger Agent for Great Britain, 60, Haymarket, S.W.1. Gerr. 5633-4-5. Or Local Travel Agencies.

### HEALTH—PLEASURE—EDUCATION.
### TRAVEL ROUND THE WORLD.
Ideal Fortnightly Voyages with stop-over privileges if desired. £257 10s. First Class ; £152 8s. Special Class.
DOLLAR STEAMSHIP LINES
and
AMERICAN MAIL LINE.
26,000 Miles of Cruising. 19 Luxurious Liners Sailing Westwards with 24 Ports of Call in 12 different lands.
For accom. and full particulars apply :—T. L. Duff and Co., General Agents, 22, Billiter-st., London, E.C.3. (Pts., Mon. 0221), or to Principal Passenger Agencies.

Winter in the
### BRITISH WEST INDIES.
" The Islands of Sunshine."
Barbados, Grenada, Trinidad, Demerara.
Six Weeks' Round Voyage £67.
### HARRISON LINE.
S.S. INANDA and S.S. INGOMA
Sailing from London.
For full particulars apply THOS. and JAS. HARRISON, Dock House, Billiter-street, E.C.3 ; or J. D. HEWETT and Co., Ltd., 71, (Lower) Regent-street, S.W.1.

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The Land of glorious sunshine. Return fare from £50. Regular fortnightly sailings from London by Steamers of JAMAICA DIRECT FRUIT LINE.
First-class accommodation and cuisine. Private Bath Rooms, Swimming Pool, Surgeon, Stewardess.
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### HOLIDAYS AT SEA.
Frequent Departures of Special Cruising Steamers.
Special Tourist Rates to many Parts of the World.
Apply for full Programme free on request.
HICKIE, BORMAN, GRANT & CO., LTD., 25, Cockspur-street, London, S.W.1. Gerr. 2004-5.

## SHIPPING (continued)

### SOUTH AMERICA
BY
### THE ROYAL MAIL LINE,
PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MONTEVIDEO AND BUENOS AIRES.
Via France, Spain, and Portugal.

| Vessel. | Gross Tons. | From S'hampton. | From Liverpool. |
|---|---|---|---|
| †DARRO | 11,484 | — | Nov. 22 |
| *ALMANZORA | 15,551 | Dec. 4 | — |
| DESEADO | 11,477 | — | Dec. 6 |
| *ALCANTARA (M.V.) | 22,181 | Dec. 18 | — |
| DESNA | 11,483 | — | Dec. 20 |
| DEMERARA | 11,484 | — | Jan. 3 |
| †ARLANZA | 22,622 | Jan. 15 | — |
| *ASTURIAS (M.V.) | 22,071 | Jan. 29 | — |

* Calls Madeira. † Omits Cherbourg.
EUROPE—NORTH PACIFIC.

### THE PACIFIC LINE
TO
WEST COAST OF SOUTH AMERICA.
CHILE Via PERU
BERMUDA France, PANAMA
HAVANA Spain. CANAL

| Vessel. | Gross Tons. | From Liverpool. |
|---|---|---|
| ORCOMA | 11,580 | Nov. 27 |
| ORITA | 9,288 | Dec. 11 |
| OROPESA | 14,067 | Jan. 15 |
| ORBITA | 15,495 | Jan. 29 |

TOUR ROUND SOUTH AMERICA,
ORDUNA, January 6, 1931.

### R.M.S.P. "ATLANTIS."
### CHRISTMAS CRUISE TO MEDITERRANEAN, &c.
From SOUTHAMPTON, DECEMBER 19.
19 Days. Fares 38 Guineas and upward.
### WEST INDIES CRUISE.
From SOUTHAMPTON, JANUARY 23.
45 Days. Fares 97 Guineas and upward.
LATEST " ATLANTIS " FEATURE.
9 HOLE MIDGET GOLF COURSE.
Unsurpassed Cuisine.

LONDON { America House, Cockspur-street, S.W.1. Royal Mail House, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3.
LIVERPOOL :—Gores, Water-street.
PARIS :—12, Boulevard des Capucines. Or Local Agents.

### SOUTH AMERICA
by
### BLUE STAR LINE
### BRITAIN'S LATEST AND MOST LUXURIOUS LINERS
to
LISBON, MADEIRA, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MONTEVIDEO, BUENOS AIRES.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| " ALMEDA STAR " | From London | 28 NOV. |
| " ANDALUCIA STAR " | and | 19 DEC. |
| " AVELONA STAR " | Boulogne | 2 JAN. |
| " AVILA STAR " | | 16 JAN. |

NO EMIGRANTS—FIRST CLASS ONLY.
ALSO BUENOS AIRES DIRECT FORTNIGHTLY.
Blue Star Line Express Cabin Service. Fare from £50.
STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, Monthly from £60

### IDEAL CHRISTMAS HOLIDAY
19 DAYS' SUNSHINE CRUISE TO THE MEDITERRANEAN,
By the World's Most Delightful Cruising Liner.
### " ARANDORA STAR,"
with Perfect Cuisine and Service.
SOUTHAMPTON, DEC. 19th.
This delightful Cruise, with Yuletide and New Year Festivities on board, is proving most popular, and accommodation is filling fast. The idea of spending the Christmas Holiday under blue skies, warm sunshine, and amidst new scenes is irresistible. Accommodation is still available, but IMMEDIATE application is advised.
Calling at
CEUTA (for Tetuan), PALERMO, NAPLES (for Pompeii and Vesuvius), VILLEFRANCHE (for Nice and Monte Carlo), MALAGA and LISBON.
INCLUSIVE FARE FROM 38 GUINEAS.
SPECIAL 46 DAYS'
### WEST INDIES CRUISE, JANUARY 24, 1931.
For all sailings and "Arandora Star" Cruise Programme apply BLUE STAR LINE, 3, Lower Regent-street (Phone, Gerrard 8711), 45, St. Mary Axe ; 10, Water-street, Liverpool ; Paris, Wagons-Lits Co. and Tourist Agents.

### NEW ZEALAND
IN
### 32 DAYS
BY
### "MATAROA" & "TAMAROA"
(oil burners).
### SHAW SAVILL & ALBION LINE
Royal Mail House, 14, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.3.

BLUE FUNNEL AND WHITE STAR ABERDEEN JOINT SERVICE
TO
### SOUTH AFRICA & AUSTRALIA.
A Combined Service offering Unequalled Facilities at Moderate Fares.

| | |
|---|---|
| (3) S.S. EURIPIDES From Liverpool | 6th DEC. |
| (1) S.S. NESTOR " Liverpool | 3rd JAN. |
| (2) S.S. CERAMIC " Liverpool | 24th JAN. |

(1) First Class only. (2) Cabin Class only.
(3) First and Third Class.
For full particulars apply to :—
BLUE FUNNEL LINE, India Buildings, Water-street, Liverpool : 101, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.3 ; 80, Buchanan-street, Glasgow.
WHITE STAR LINE, 30, James-street, Liverpool ; 1, Cockspur-street, London, S.W.1 ; 14, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3.

### THE BLUE FUNNEL LINE.
ALFRED HOLT and Co., Liverpool.
FIRST CLASS PASSENGERS ONLY.
FROM LIVERPOOL AND MARSEILLES TO PORT SAID, THE STRAITS, AND CHINA.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| PATROCLUS | 6 Jan. | ANCHISES | 14 Feb. |
| ANTENOR | 3 Jan. | AENEAS | 28 Feb. |
| HECTOR | 31 Jan. | SARPEDON | 28 Mar. |

SHORT SEA VOYAGES.
Special Winter Return Rates :—Port Said £48, Colombo £95, The Straits £112 10s.
London Agents, John Swire and Sons, Ltd., 8, Billiter-square, E.C.3, or Principal Travel Agents.

### ANCHOR LINE.
LIVERPOOL to
### BOMBAY & KARACHI.
CALLING AT GIBRALTAR, PORT SAID, and SUEZ.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| *CILICIA | Nov. 29 | *CASSIA | Jan. 14 |
| †‡BRITANNIA | Jan. 2 | †**TUSCANIA | Feb. 10 |

* First Class Passengers only. Specially low fares.
† First Class and Third Cabin Passengers.
‡ Calls Marseilles Jan. 10. ** Calls Marseilles Feb. 16.
Vessels recognised by Indian Government.
Indian Government Vouchers accepted.
T.S.S. TUSCANIA, 17,000 tons.
From LIVERPOOL Feb. 10. MARSEILLES, Feb. 16.
Carrying FIRST Class and THIRD Cabin Passengers.
ANCHOR LINE, 48, FENCHURCH-STREET, E.C.3 ; and at 26 and 27, Cockspur-street, S.W.1.

### UNION-CASTLE LINE.
SOUTH AFRICA, EAST and WEST AFRICA
ROYAL MAIL SERVICE.

| | London | Southampton. |
|---|---|---|
| *WINDSOR CASTLE | — | Nov. 21 |
| †GUILDFORD CASTLE | Nov. 27 | — |
| *BALMORAL CASTLE | — | Nov. 28 |
| ‡MONTGOMERYSHIRE | Dec. 4 | — |

* Via Madeira. † Via Plymouth and Las Palmas.
‡ Cargo only via Mediterranean Ports and Suez Canal.
Special Christmas and New Year
TOURS TO SOUTH AFRICA
at reduced return fares by Mail Vessels sailing 5th and 19th December, 1930 ; 2nd and 30th January, 1931.
Apply to the Head Office, 3, Fenchurch-street, London, E.C.3. West End Agency, 125, Pall Mall, S.W.1.

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Incorporating the services of the former ROYAL NETHERLANDS WEST INDIA MAIL.
Fortnightly passenger and mail service to Barbados, Trinidad, La Guaira, Puerto Cabello, Curaçao, Pto. Colombia, Cartagena, and Pto. Limon.
Next Sailings from Dover :—

| | |
|---|---|
| M.V. " COLOMBIA " | Nov. 29 |
| S.S. " VENEZUELA " | Dec. 13 |
| S.S. " COSTA RICA " | Dec. 27 |

DOVER TO DEMERARA SERVICE VIA MADEIRA.

| | |
|---|---|
| S.S. " COTTICA " | Nov. 26 |
| S.S. " VAN RENSSELAER " | Dec. 17 |
| S.S. " NICKERIE " | Jan. 7 |

For passage rates and full particulars apply to :—
Phs. Van Ommeren (London), Ltd., 18-19, Pall Mall, London, S.W.1. (Phone, Regent 4529.)
Or to CITY OFFICE : 27, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.3. (Phone, Monument 0021.)

### AUSTRALIA
Short Sea Route with interesting tour through
### AMERICA.
Return tickets already taken are interchangeable for this route.
### PICKFORDS TRAVEL SERVICE,
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Regent 8021.
Agents : Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railway, Matson Line.

### FABRE LINE.
MARSEILLES to WEST AFRICA.
Dakar, Conakry, Sierra Leone, Takoo, Grand Bassam, Accra, Lome, Cotonou, Douala.
November 24th.—s.s. " FOREA."
December 16th.—s.s. " CANADA."
December 23rd.—s.s. " BOGGARE."
January 7th.—s.s. " MADONNA."
Full particulars of accommodation and fares from :—
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## SHIPPING (continued)

### AUSTRALIA IN 29 DAYS.
ONE CLASS ONLY.
Calling at Port Said and Colombo.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Jervis Bay | 14,194 tons from Southampton | Nov. 28 |
| Largs Bay | 14,184 tons from Southampton | Dec. 19 |
| Moreton Bay | 14,130 tons from Southampton | Jan. 7 |

Fares from £38 to £52.
ABERDEEN and COMMONWEALTH LINE.
Apply 2, Australia House, Strand, W.C. ; 14, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.3 ; or principal Booking Agents.

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### P.L.M.
### A WEATHER FORECAST. SUNSHINE WITHIN 20 HOURS!
BY THROUGH RAPIDE TO THE FRENCH RIVIERA.
Daily from BOULOGNE to VINTIMILLE in connexion with the 2 o'clock service from Victoria, providing Lits salon and couchettes and 1st and 2nd class seats; restaurant car attached throughout.

### BEYOND THE GARDEN OF ALLAH!
Southwards into the Desert to the beautiful Oasis of Ghardaia.
MAGNIFICENT 10-DAY TOUR in the M'ZAB COUNTRY by P.L.M. AUTOCARS.
Fare for complete circuit from Algiers 955 francs.
Travel to ALGIERS via MARSEILLES in 50 hours from London.
Through train from Boulogne to MARSEILLES in connexion with the 2 o'clock service from Victoria, as above.

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CHAMONIX—MONT BLANC.
World's Greatest Winter Stadium, 43,000 square yards. All Winter Sports—Competitive Events—Numerous Hotels—Great Bob Run—Olympic Ski-Jump.

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MEGEVE—MONT D'ARBOIS.
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COMBLOUX.
Rail Station Sallanches—Luxurious P.L.M. Hotel du Mt. Blanc—Skating Rink—Excellent Family Resort.

P.L.M. RAILWAY, 179, PICCADILLY, W.1, or any Tourist Agency, for all information.

### 1,000 MILES up the AMAZON
IN AN OCEAN LINER.
S.S. HILDEBRAND from LIVERPOOL.
New Year Cruise, Jan. 10.
March 17, May 12, July 14.
TO PORTUGAL, MADEIRA, and BRAZIL.
CRUISE FARES FROM £90 to £120.
INCLUDING ALL THE ORGANIZED EXCURSIONS.
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Independent Travel. Tranquil
### WINTER VOYAGES TO WEST INDIES & SPANISH MAIN.
10,600 miles, six weeks, 19 calls, from £70.
Sailings Dec. 1st, 29th, Jan. 26th, Feb. 23rd.
### FRENCH LINE, See Column Two.

THE CLASSIC ROUTE TO
### ALGERIA, TUNISIA, MOROCCO
is overland, via Paris and Marseilles, and thence TRANSATLANTIQUE " steamer.
LONDON TO ALGIERS IN UNDER TWO DAYS.
Cie. Gle. TRANS

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## FOREIGN RESORTS AND HOTELS (continued)

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**BORDIGHERA** (ITALIAN RIVIERA). THE FAVOURITE RESORT OF ENGLISH PEOPLE ALL THE YEAR ROUND. GOLF (nine holes), regular motor-bus and tram services. TENNIS. 16 first-class courts. English Social Club. English Church, School, and Public Library. 25 first-class Hotels and Pensions. Moderate terms. Regular Pullman Motor-car Services to San Remo and Monte Carlo-Nice. Winter Season, October to May. From May to October, the best Summer Bathing Season, at special greatly reduced terms.

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**CANNERO** (sunny, healthy winter spot on Lake Maggiore); most comfortable; inclusive terms from 8s. per day.

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**ITALIAN RIVIERA.**—HOTEL SPOTORNO. PALACE HOTEL. 150 rooms, running water, garden, tennis, private bathing beach; winter terms 2½ gns. week inclusive.

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**MERANO & THE DOLOMITES.** Near Innsbruck and within easy reach of Venice. For WARM SUNSHINE in WINTER go to MERANO. The Healthiest Resort in Europe. Mild, dry, and sunny. No wind. FOR WINTER SPORTS GO TO THE DOLOMITES. Excellent Snow conditions. Plenty of Sunshine. Well-organized Sports. Ask for special gratis booklets at the Anglo-American Information Office, Merano (Italy).

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## PUBLIC NOTICES

4 lines 16s. (minimum)

Ministry of Transport.
PUBLIC WORKS FACILITIES ACT 1930.

**GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY SCHEME** (No. 1) 1930.

(Power to the Great Western Railway Company to construct a widening of their main line of railway at Challow in the County of Berks and a widening of the Newquay Branch Railway at Rudge in the County of Cornwall and to acquire lands therefor: Application of Funds of Company; Amendment of Acts.)

Notice is hereby given that application has been made to the Minister of Transport by the Great Western Railway Company (hereinafter called "the Company") in pursuance of the provisions of Section 1 of the above Act for a Scheme under the above name or short title for all or some of the following purposes (that is to say):—

To empower the Company to make and maintain the widenings of railway hereinafter mentioned or some part or parts thereof together with all proper and convenient works and conveniences connected therewith (that is to say):—

A widening wholly in the County of Berks of the Company's main line of railway commencing in the Parish of Challow in the Rural District of Wantage at a point about 23½ chains west of Challow Station and terminating in the Parish of West Challow in the Rural District of Wantage at a point about 26½ chains east of that station which said widening will pass from through or into the following parishes areas or places or some of them (that is to say):—

The Parishes of Sparsholt and West Challow in the Rural District of Wantage.

A widening wholly in the County of Cornwall of the Company's Newquay Branch Railway commencing in the Parish of Roche in the Rural District of St. Austell at a point about 15½ chains south-east of Roche Station and terminating in the Parish of St. Austell in the Rural District of St. Austell at a point about 12½ chains south-east of the Austell Rural in the Parish of St. Austell Rural at his office at Roche; and with the Clerk of the Parish Council of St. Austell Rural at his office at St. Austell.

Copies of the said Scheme plans sections books of reference and estimate of expense may be inspected and copies made or purchased (at a price of 2s. for each copy as regards the said Scheme) at the office of the Secretary of the Company at Paddington Station, London, and copies of the said Scheme may be inspected or purchased at the said price at the Station Master's office at Challow and Bugle respectively at all reasonable times.

Any objection to the Scheme or to any proposals in the Scheme may be made in writing to the Minister of Transport, Whitehall-gardens, London, S.W.1, before the 8th day of December, 1930.

Dated this 10th day of November, 1930.

A. G. HUBBARD, Great Western Railway Station, Paddington, W.2. Solicitor.

H. F. A. HOSKINS, The Abbey Garden, Westminster, S.W.1. Parliamentary Agent.

Ministry of Transport.
PUBLIC WORKS FACILITIES ACT 1930.

**GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY SCHEME** (No. 2) 1930.

(Power to the Great Western Railway Company to widen their Bristol and Exeter Railway between Tiverton Junction Station and Sampford Peverell Halt in the County of Devon and to acquire lands therefor: Application of Funds of Company; Amendment of Acts.)

Notice is hereby given that application has been made to the Minister of Transport by the Great Western Railway Company (hereinafter called "the Company") in pursuance of the provisions of Section 1 of the above Act for a Scheme under the above name or short title for all or some of the following purposes (that is to say):—

To empower the Company to make and maintain the widening of railway hereinafter mentioned or some part or parts thereof together with all proper and convenient works and conveniences connected therewith (that is to say):—

A widening wholly in the County of Gloucester of the Company's Bristol and South Wales Union Railway commencing in the Parish and City and County Borough of Bristol at a point about 25 chains north-west of the bridge carrying that railway over Winterstoke Lane and terminating in the Parish of Filton in the Rural District of Chipping Sodbury at or near Filton Junction Station, which said widening will pass from through or into the following parishes areas or places or some of them (that is to say):—

The Parish and City and County Borough of Bristol and the Parishes of Stoke Gifford and Filton in the Rural District of Chipping Sodbury.

To empower the Company to purchase by compulsion or agreement and to hold lands in the parishes areas and places hereinbefore mentioned for the purposes of the said intended works.

To make provision as to claims for compensation in respect of improvements alterations or buildings or interests in lands effected or created after such date as may be specified in that behalf in the intended Scheme.

To vary repeal or extinguish all existing rights or privileges in any manner connected with the lands proposed to be purchased taken or used or which would in any manner impede or interfere with any of the objects of the intended Scheme and to confer other rights and privileges.

To authorize deviations laterally and vertically from the lines and levels of the intended works as shown on the plan and section which have been deposited as hereinafter mentioned to such an extent as may be authorized by the intended Scheme and whether beyond the limits allowed by the Railways Clauses Consolidation Act 1845 or any other Act or otherwise.

To authorize the levying of tolls rates and other charges for and in respect of the use of the said intended works.

To extend and apply the provisions of Section 46 of the Great Western Railway (Additional Powers) Act 1923 and of Section 66 of the Great Western Railway (Additional Powers) Act 1924 and of Section 54 of the Great Western Railway Act 1929 to any lands acquired by the Company under the powers of the intended Scheme.

To enable the Company to apply to the purposes of the intended Scheme or some of them such portion of their corporate funds as they shall think expedient.

To incorporate the provisions of the following public Acts and part of an Act:—

The Lands Clauses Acts, subject to the modification of the Lands Clauses (Consolidation) Act 1845 prescribed by Section 2 of Part II. of the First Schedule to the Public Works Facilities Act 1930.

The Railways Clauses Consolidation Act 1845.

The Railways Clauses Act 1863.

To alter amend and extend or repeal all or some of the powers and provisions of the several Acts (local and personal) following or some of them (that is to say):—

The Act 5 and 6 Will. IV. cap. 107 and any other Act or Acts relating to the Company.

And Notice is hereby given that a plan and section relating to the intended works together with a book of reference to such plan have been deposited for public inspection at the Office of the Clerk of the Parish Council of Sparsholt at his office at Sparsholt; with the Clerk of the Parish Council of Childrey at his office at Childrey; with the Chairman of the Parish Meeting of the Parish of West Challow at his residence at West Challow; with the Clerk of the Rural District Council of St. Austell at his office at St. Austell; with the Clerk of the Parish Council of Roche at his office at Roche; and with the Clerk of the Parish Council of St. Austell Rural at his office at St. Austell.

Copies of the said Scheme plans sections books of reference and estimate of expense may be inspected and copies made or purchased (at a price of 2s. for each copy as regards the said Scheme) at the office of the Secretary of the Company at Paddington Station, London, and copies of the said Scheme may be inspected or purchased at the said price at the Station Master's office at all reasonable times.

Any objection to the Scheme or to any proposals in the Scheme may be made in writing to the Minister of Transport, Whitehall-gardens, London, S.W.1, before the 8th day of December, 1930.

Dated this 10th day of November, 1930.

A. G. HUBBARD, Great Western Railway Station, Paddington, W.2. Solicitor.

H. F. A. HOSKINS, The Abbey Garden, Westminster, S.W.1. Parliamentary Agent.

Ministry of Transport.
PUBLIC WORKS FACILITIES ACT 1930.

**GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY SCHEME** (No. 3) 1930.

(Power to the Great Western Railway Company to widen their Bristol and South Wales Union Railway between Stapleton Road and Filton Junction and in the County of Gloucester and to acquire lands therefor: Application of Funds of Company; Amendment of Acts.)

Notice is hereby given that application has been made to the Minister of Transport by the Great Western Railway Company (hereinafter called "the Company") in pursuance of the provisions of Section 1 of the above Act for a Scheme under the above name or short title for all or some of the following purposes (that is to say):—

To empower the Company to make and maintain the widening of railway hereinafter mentioned or some part or parts thereof together with all proper and convenient works and conveniences connected therewith (that is to say):—

A widening wholly in the County of Gloucester of the Company's Bristol and South Wales Union Railway commencing in the Parish and City and County Borough of Bristol and terminating in the Parish of Filton in the Rural District of Chipping Sodbury at or near Filton Junction Station, which said widening will pass from through or into the following parishes areas or places or some of them (that is to say):—

The Parishes of Willand Halberton and Sampford Peverell in the Rural District of Tiverton and the Parish of Burlescombe in the Rural District of Culmstock.

To empower the Company to purchase by compulsion or agreement and to hold lands in the parishes areas and places hereinbefore mentioned for the purposes of the said intended works.

To make provision as to claims for compensation in respect of improvements alterations or buildings or interests in lands effected or created after such date as may be specified in that behalf in the intended Scheme.

To vary repeal or extinguish all existing rights or privileges in any manner connected with the lands proposed to be purchased taken or used or which would in any manner impede or interfere with any of the objects of the intended Scheme and to confer other rights and privileges.

To authorize deviations laterally and vertically from the lines and levels of the intended works as shown on the plan and section which have been deposited as hereinafter mentioned to such an extent as may be authorized by the intended Scheme and whether beyond the limits allowed by the Railways Clauses Consolidation Act 1845 or any other Act or otherwise.

To authorize the levying of tolls rates and other charges for and in respect of the use of the said intended works.

To extend and apply the provisions of Section 46 of the Great Western Railway (Additional Powers) Act 1923 and of Section 66 of the Great Western Railway (Additional Powers) Act 1924 and of Section 54 of the Great Western Railway Act 1929 to any lands acquired by the Company under the powers of the intended Scheme.

To enable the Company to apply to the purposes of the intended Scheme or some of them such portion of their corporate funds as they shall think expedient.

To incorporate the provisions of the following public Acts and part of an Act:—

The Lands Clauses Acts, subject to the modification of the Lands Clauses (Consolidation) Act 1845 prescribed by Section 2 of Part II. of the First Schedule to the Public Works Facilities Act 1930.

The Railways Clauses Consolidation Act 1845.

The Railways Clauses Act 1863.

To alter amend and extend or repeal all or some of the powers and provisions of the several Acts (local and personal) following or some of them (that is to say):—

The Act 5 and 6 Will. IV. cap. 107 and any other Act or Acts relating to the Company.

And Notice is hereby given that a plan and section relating to the intended works together with a book of reference to such plan have been deposited for public inspection with the Clerk to the Gloucester County Council at his office at Gloucester; and with the Clerk of the City and County Borough of Bristol at his office at Bristol; and copies of so much of the said plan section and book of reference as relates to each of the several areas hereinafter mentioned in or through which the intended works are proposed to be made have been deposited as follows (that is to say):—

With the Clerk of the Rural District Council of Chipping Sodbury at his office at Chipping Sodbury; at his office at Stoke Gifford; and with the Clerk of the Parish Council of Filton at his office at Filton.

Copies of the said Scheme plan section book of reference and estimate of expense may be inspected and copies made or purchased (at a price of 2s. for each copy as regards the said Scheme) at the office of the Secretary of the Company at Paddington Station, London, and copies of the said Scheme may be inspected or purchased at the said price at the Station Master's Office at Filton Junction Station, at all reasonable times.

Any objection to the Scheme or to any proposals in the Scheme may be made in writing to the Minister of Transport, Whitehall Gardens, London, S.W.1, before the 8th day of December, 1930.

Dated this 10th day of November, 1930.

A. G. HUBBARD, Great Western Railway Station, Paddington, W.2, Solicitor.

H. F. A. HOSKINS, The Abbey Garden, Westminster, S.W.1. Parliamentary Agent.

Ministry of Transport.
PUBLIC WORKS FACILITIES ACT 1930.

**GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY SCHEME** (No. 4) 1930.

(Power to the Great Western Railway Company to widen their Bristol and Exeter Railway between Tiverton and Sampford Peverell Halt in the County of Devon and to acquire lands therefor: Application of Funds of Company; Amendment of Acts.)

Notice is hereby given that application has been made to the Minister of Transport by the Great Western Railway Company (hereinafter called "the Company") in pursuance of the provisions of Section 1 of the above Act for a Scheme under the above name or short title for all or some of the following purposes (that is to say):—

To empower the Company to make and maintain the widening of railway hereinafter mentioned or some part or parts thereof together with all proper and convenient works and conveniences connected therewith (that is to say):—

A widening wholly in the County of Devon of the Company's Bristol and Exeter Railway commencing in the Parish of Willand in the Rural District of Tiverton and terminating in the Parish of Burlescombe in the Rural District of Culmstock at a point about 8 chains south of Tiverton Junction Station and terminating in the Parish of Burlescombe in the Rural District of Culmstock at a point about 3 chains north of Sampford Peverell Halt which said widening will pass from through or into the following parishes areas or places or some of them (that is to say):—

The Parishes of Willand Halberton and Sampford Peverell in the Rural District of Tiverton and the Parish of Burlescombe in the Rural District of Culmstock.

To empower the Company to purchase by compulsion or agreement and to hold lands in the parishes areas and places hereinbefore mentioned for the purposes of the said intended works.

To make provision as to claims for compensation in respect of improvements alterations or buildings or interests in lands effected or created after such date as may be specified in that behalf in the intended Scheme.

To vary repeal or extinguish all existing rights or privileges in any manner connected with the lands proposed to be purchased taken or used or which would in any manner impede or interfere with any of the objects of the intended Scheme and to confer other rights and privileges.

To authorize deviations laterally and vertically from the lines and levels of the intended works as shown on the plan and section which have been deposited as hereinafter mentioned to such an extent as may be authorized by the intended Scheme and whether beyond the limits allowed by the Railways Clauses Consolidation Act 1845 or any other Act or otherwise.

To authorize the levying of tolls rates and other charges for and in respect of the use of the said intended works.

To extend and apply the provisions of Section 46 of the Great Western Railway (Additional Powers) Act 1923 and of Section 66 of the Great Western Railway (Additional Powers) Act 1924 and of Section 54 of the Great Western Railway Act 1929 to any lands acquired by the Company under the powers of the intended Scheme.

To enable the Company to apply to the purposes of the intended Scheme or some of them such portion of their corporate funds as they shall think expedient.

To incorporate the provisions of the following public Acts and part of an Act:—

The Lands Clauses Acts, subject to the modification of the Lands Clauses (Consolidation) Act 1845 prescribed by Section 2 of Part II. of the First Schedule to the Public Works Facilities Act 1930.

The Railways Clauses Consolidation Act 1845.

The Railways Clauses Act 1863.

To alter amend and extend or repeal all or some of the powers and provisions of the several Acts (local and personal) following or some of them (that is to say):—

The Act 5 and 6 Will. IV. cap. 107 and any other Act or Acts relating to the Company.

And Notice is hereby given that a plan and section relating to the intended works together with a book of reference to such plan have been deposited for public inspection with the Clerk to the Devon County Council at his office at Exeter; and that copies of so much of the said plan section and book of reference as relates to each of the several areas hereinafter mentioned in or through which the intended works are proposed to be made have been deposited as follows (that is to say):—

With the Clerk of the Rural District Council of Wellington (Somerset); with the Clerk of the Parish Council of Willand at his office at Willand; with the Clerk of the Parish Council of Halberton at his office at Halberton; with the Clerk of the Parish Council of Burlescombe at his office at Burlescombe; with the Clerk of the Parish Council of the Parish of Culmstock at his office at Culmstock; with the Clerk of the Parish Council of Sampford Peverell at his office at Sampford Peverell.

Copies of the said Scheme plan section book of reference and estimate of expense may be inspected and copies made or purchased (at a price of 2s. for each copy as regards the said Scheme) at the office of the Secretary of the Company at Paddington Station, London, and copies of the said Scheme may be inspected or purchased at the said price at the Station Master's Office at Tiverton Junction Station, at all reasonable times.

Any objection to the Scheme or to any proposals in the Scheme may be made in writing to the Minister of Transport, Whitehall Gardens, London, S.W.1, before the 8th day of December, 1930.

Dated this 10th day of November, 1930.

A. G. HUBBARD, Great Western Railway Station, Paddington, W.2, Solicitor.

H. F. A. HOSKINS, The Abbey Garden, Westminster, S.W.1. Parliamentary Agent.

## PUBLIC NOTICES (continued)

way Company (hereinafter called "the Company") in pursuance of the provisions of Section 1 of the above Act for a Scheme under the above name or short title for all or some of the following purposes (that is to say):—

To empower the Company to make and maintain the widening of railway hereinafter mentioned or some part or parts thereof together with all proper and convenient works and conveniences connected therewith (that is to say):—

A widening wholly in the County of Devon of the Company's Bristol and Exeter Railway commencing in the Parish of Willand in the Rural District of Tiverton and terminating in the Parish of Burlescombe in the Rural District of Culmstock at a point about 8 chains south of Tiverton Junction Station and terminating in the Parish of Burlescombe in the Rural District of Culmstock at a point about 3 chains north of Sampford Peverell Halt which said widening will pass from through or into the following parishes areas or places or some of them (that is to say):—

The Parishes of Willand Halberton and Sampford Peverell in the Rural District of Tiverton and the Parish of Burlescombe in the Rural District of Culmstock.

To empower the Company to purchase by compulsion or agreement and to hold lands in the parishes areas and places hereinbefore mentioned for the purposes of the said intended works.

To make provision as to claims for compensation in respect of improvements alterations or buildings or interests in lands effected or created after such date as may be specified in that behalf in the intended Scheme.

To vary repeal or extinguish all existing rights or privileges in any manner connected with the lands proposed to be purchased taken or used or which would in any manner impede or interfere with any of the objects of the intended Scheme and to confer other rights and privileges.

To authorize deviations laterally and vertically from the lines and levels of the intended works as shown on the plan and section which have been deposited as hereinafter mentioned to such an extent as may be authorized by the intended Scheme and whether beyond the limits allowed by the Railways Clauses Consolidation Act 1845 or any other Act or otherwise.

To authorize the levying of tolls rates and other charges for and in respect of the use of the said intended works.

To extend and apply the provisions of Section 46 of the Great Western Railway (Additional Powers) Act 1923 and of Section 66 of the Great Western Railway (Additional Powers) Act 1924 and of Section 54 of the Great Western Railway Act 1929 to any lands acquired by the Company under the powers of the intended Scheme.

To enable the Company to apply to the purposes of the intended Scheme or some of them such portion of their corporate funds as they shall think expedient.

To incorporate the provisions of the following public Acts and part of an Act:—

The Lands Clauses Acts, subject to the modification of the Lands Clauses (Consolidation) Act 1845 prescribed by Section 2 of Part II. of the First Schedule to the Public Works Facilities Act 1930.

The Railways Clauses Consolidation Act 1845.

The Railways Clauses Act 1863.

To alter amend and extend or repeal all or some of the powers and provisions of the several Acts (local and personal) following or some of them (that is to say):—

The Act 5 and 6 Will. IV. cap. 107 and any other Act or Acts relating to the Company.

And Notice is hereby given that a plan and section relating to the intended works together with a book of reference to such plan have been deposited for public inspection with the Clerk to the Gloucester County Council at his office at Gloucester; and with the Clerk of the City and County Borough of Bristol at his office at Bristol; and copies of so much of the said plan section and book of reference as relates to each of the several areas hereinafter mentioned in or through which the intended works are proposed to be made have been deposited as follows (that is to say):—

With the Clerk of the Rural District Council of Chipping Sodbury at his office at Chipping Sodbury; at his office at Stoke Gifford; and with the Clerk of the Parish Council of Filton at his office at Filton.

Copies of the said Scheme plan section book of reference and estimate of expense may be inspected and copies made or purchased (at a price of 2s. for each copy as regards the said Scheme) at the office of the Secretary of the Company at Paddington Station, London, and copies of the said Scheme may be inspected or purchased at the said price at the Station Master's Office at Filton Junction Station, at all reasonable times.

Any objection to the Scheme or to any proposals in the Scheme may be made in writing to the Minister of Transport, Whitehall Gardens, London, S.W.1, before the 8th day of December, 1930.

Dated this 10th day of November, 1930.

A. G. HUBBARD, Great Western Railway Station, Paddington, W.2, Solicitor.

H. F. A. HOSKINS, The Abbey Garden, Westminster, S.W.1. Parliamentary Agent.

Ministry of Transport.
PUBLIC WORKS FACILITIES ACT 1930.

**GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY SCHEME** (No. 5) 1930.

(Power to the Great Western Railway Company to widen their Bristol and South Wales Union Railway between Stapleton Road and Filton Junction and in the County of Gloucester and to acquire lands therefor: Application of Funds of Company; Amendment of Acts.)

Notice is hereby given that application has been made to the Minister of Transport by the Great Western Railway Company (hereinafter called "the Company") in pursuance of the provisions of Section 1 of the above Act for a Scheme under the above name or short title for all or some of the following purposes (that is to say):—

To empower the Company to make and maintain the widening of railway hereinafter mentioned or some part or parts thereof together with all proper and convenient works and conveniences connected therewith (that is to say):—

A widening wholly in the County of Gloucester of the Company's Bristol and South Wales Union Railway commencing in the Parish and City and County Borough of Bristol at a point about 25 chains north-west of the bridge carrying that railway over Winterstoke Lane and terminating in the Parish of Filton in the Rural District of Chipping Sodbury at or near Filton Junction Station, which said widening will pass from through or into the following parishes areas or places or some of them (that is to say):—

The Parish and City and County Borough of Bristol and the Parishes of Stoke Gifford and Filton in the Rural District of Chipping Sodbury.

To empower the Company to purchase by compulsion or agreement and to hold lands in the parishes areas and places hereinbefore mentioned for the purposes of the said intended works.

To make provision as to claims for compensation in respect of improvements alterations or buildings or interests in lands effected or created after such date as may be specified in that behalf in the intended Scheme.

To vary repeal or extinguish all existing rights or privileges in any manner connected with the lands proposed to be purchased taken or used or which would in any manner impede or interfere with any of the objects of the intended Scheme and to confer other rights and privileges.

To authorize deviations laterally and vertically from the lines and levels of the intended works as shown on the plan and section which have been deposited as hereinafter mentioned to such an extent as may be authorized by the intended Scheme and whether beyond the limits allowed by the Railways Clauses Consolidation Act 1845 or any other Act or otherwise.

To authorize the levying of tolls rates and other charges for and in respect of the use of the said intended works.

To extend and apply the provisions of Section 46 of the Great Western Railway (Additional Powers) Act 1923 and of Section 66 of the Great Western Railway (Additional Powers) Act 1924 and of Section 54 of the Great Western Railway Act 1929 to any lands acquired by the Company under the powers of the intended Scheme.

To enable the Company to apply to the purposes of the intended Scheme or some of them such portion of their corporate funds as they shall think expedient.

To incorporate the provisions of the following public Acts and part of an Act:—

The Lands Clauses Acts, subject to the modification of the Lands Clauses (Consolidation) Act 1845 prescribed by Section 2 of Part II. of the First Schedule to the Public Works Facilities Act 1930.

The Railways Clauses Consolidation Act 1845.

The Railways Clauses Act 1863.

To alter amend and extend or repeal all or some of the powers and provisions of the several Acts (local and personal) following or some of them (that is to say):—

The Act 5 and 6 Will. IV. cap. 107 and any other Act or Acts relating to the Company.

And Notice is hereby given that a plan and section relating to the intended works together with a book of reference to such plan have been deposited for public inspection with the Clerk to the Gloucester County Council at his office at Gloucester; and with the Clerk of the City and County Borough of Bristol at his office at Bristol; and copies of so much of the said plan section and book of reference as relates to each of the several areas hereinafter mentioned in or through which the intended works are proposed to be made have been deposited as follows (that is to say):—

With the Clerk of the Rural District Council of Chipping Sodbury at his office at Chipping Sodbury; at his office at Stoke Gifford; and with the Clerk of the Parish Council of Filton at his office at Filton.

Copies of the said Scheme plan section book of reference and estimate of expense may be inspected and copies made or purchased (at a price of 2s. for each copy as regards the said Scheme) at the office of the Secretary of the Company at Paddington Station, London, and copies of the said Scheme may be inspected or purchased at the said price at the Station Master's Office at Filton Junction Station, at all reasonable times.

Any objection to the Scheme or to any proposals in the Scheme may be made in writing to the Minister of Transport, Whitehall Gardens, London, S.W.1, before the 8th day of December, 1930.

Dated this 10th day of November, 1930.

A. G. HUBBARD, Great Western Railway Station, Paddington, W.2, Solicitor.

H. F. A. HOSKINS, The Abbey Garden, Westminster, S.W.1. Parliamentary Agent.

**APPLICATION** for a LICENCE of the BOARD of TRADE.

NOTICE is hereby given that in pursuance of the 18th Section of the Companies Act, 1929, APPLICATION has been made to the BOARD of TRADE for a LICENCE directing an ASSOCIATION about to be formed under the name of:—

"TH

## CHAUFFEURS

### SITUATIONS VACANT

*3 lines 4s. 6d. (minimum)*

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC, single; live in; two cars; R.A.C. or R.S. certificate; abstainer; knowledge London, North Thames essential; must have first-class private service, and willing help in house; wife, cooking and housework; 2 in family. Write, stating full particulars, wages, &c., M.2837, care of Deacon's, Paternoster-avenue, E.C.

WANTED, Chauffeur, not over 40; double-str Daimler; 2 in family; workshop and private.—Apply Messrs. Pashley, Dover.

### SITUATIONS REQUIRED

*2 lines 2s. (minimum)*

CHAUFFEUR, educated young lady, requires post; experienced driver; other duties; references.—Wright, 167, Gloucester-place, Portman-square, W.1.

CHAUFFEUR.—Mrs. Starke highly recommends her Chauffeur; careful driver; running repairs; clean; used London traffic; R.A.C. certificate; 11 years' one firm.—Write J. A. C., 2, Sutton-place, Hackney, E.9.

CHAUFFEURS Supplied.—First-class drivers of all types are supplied by the Employment Station for the Motor Industry, Phone, Victoria 9031 (Extn. 21). R.S.M. Crippen Agency, 124, Victoria-street, S.W.1.

CHAUFFEUR, married, age 33, requires situation, town or country; 12 years' experience all makes of cars, overhaul, running repairs; willing to help wife; good references.—Roberts, 92, Gloucester-street, London, S.W.1.

CHAUFFEUR, young; two years' experience 20 Rolls-Royce, Hillman, Morris cars; smart, willing; go anywhere; £1 live in, £2 15s. out.—Porter, 1, The Grove, Highgate, N.6.

CHAUFFEUR-GARDENER or Handyman; age 37; married; 18 years' experience; electric plants, repairs; good references; cottage; wife domesticated.—Smith, 214 Ashley-road, St. Leonards-on-Sea, Sussex.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC; all duties; any car; his experience; young, single, smart, tall; good references; England, Continent, America.—Langham, Bell-yard, Temple-bar, W.C.2.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC, can valet; age 33; single; very highly recommended; good Continental experience, Rolls, Bentley, &c.; 24.—Knightsbridge Agency, 18, Sloane-street, S.W.1.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC requires situation; Rolls and touring make cars experience; clean licence; abstainer; age 29; highly recommended.—Howden, 15, First-street, S. Chelsea.

GENTLEMAN going abroad highly recommends thoroughly experienced Chauffeur; most careful driver.—Write Box P.930, Willings, 133, Mosgrave, E.C.2.

## DRESSMAKING AND MILLINERY

*3 lines 7s. 6d. ; 2s. 6d. per line after*

DRESSMAKER, French, makes, renovates; ladies' materials; good cut, latest styles; testimonials; estimates.—Jeanne, 77, Claverton-street, S.W.1. Bus 24.

LADY, Board-street trained, designer, cutter, desires cash; good class clientele.—Write Box 02717, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

## LAUNDRIES

*3 lines 9s. (minimum)*

FOR perfect collar dressing and high-class laundering try Par Hoose Laundry, Strand-on-Green, Chiswick 0378 and 1695. On paris français.

## APARTMENTS AND BOARD-RESIDENCE

*3 lines 3s. (minimum);*
*Agencies 2s. per line (minimum 4 lines)*

### LONDON AND SUBURBS

### MARBLE ARCH.

MINUTE HYDE PARK.

BACHELOR'S BED-SITTING ROOM and very attractive SUITE, suitable for one or three people, available in modern house; near Tube; divan beds; bath seven each floor; very moderate terms.—53, Upper Berkeley-street, W.1.

Rare Minute Paddington Station.—Burn's Chambers, 22-23, Gloucester-gardens, W.2. Comfortable BOARD-RESIDENCE, from 45s.; excellent food.—Padd. 4230.

Rare Minute Selfridge's.—Modernised house; ONE-ROOM SERVICE FLAT; constant hot water. Wel. 9606.

LANCASTER-GATE.

Rare Minute Kensington Gardens. FIRST-CLASS ACCOMMODATION for 20 visitors. Personally recommended by clientele and excellent food. English meat, &c. Not run as a boarding-house, but private hotel. Terms moderate. Varsity, or Public School) or married couples preferred. Double from 5½gns., single 3gns., quite inclusive. Lounge, 2 tennis lawns, wireless. Inspection by arrangement.—Write Box F.2915, The Times, E.C.4.

### 123, WESTBOURNE-TERRACE, W.2.

A Rare Minute Paddington, Hyde Park.—Ideal Residence for COLONIALS or visitors to LONDON. Breakfast and dinner only from 2gns. Large doubles now available. Bed and breakfast from 6s. 6d.: Padd. 8585.

HYDE PARK, W.2.

A RARE MINUTE LANCASTER-GATE or PADDINGTON STATION.—Most highly appointed newly decorated Residence for Business or Professional People; two billiard tables, card room, music room, 70 attractive bedrooms (some with private suites), 15 bath rooms; constant hot water; excellent food; every attention to visitors' comfort; service (no lunch), from £2 7s. 6d. per week; bed, breakfast and bath from 9s. 6d. per week.—Apply Sutherland Houses, 39-54, London-st. Phone: Padd. 6770.

### QUEENSBOROUGH HOUSE,

60-62, QUEENSBOROUGH-TERRACE, W.2.

A Beautiful and most attractive RESIDENTIAL noted for cleanliness, comfort and catering; best English food; gas fires in all bed rooms; comfortable public rooms. Inclusive terms from 2gns. Park 3536.

### SAYES COURT.

2 and 4, INVERNESS-TERRACE, HYDE PARK, W.2.

A Beautiful and most comfortable PRIVATE RESIDENTIAL HOTEL, highly recommended for excellent table and service; English meats; constant hot water; gas fires bed rooms; minute's walk of Kensington Gardens; central for all parts. Inclusive from 3gns. Park 2640.

A Beautifully FURNISHED FLATLETTE from 3½gns., including breakfast, light, and baths; private telephones; hot and cold water basins; gas fires. 25, Stanhope-gardens, adjoining South Kensington Station.

A Beautifully appointed RESIDENTIAL CLUB offers unequalled facilities for BOARD-RESIDENCE; hard courts, tennis lawn, bridge, dancing, cinema; good catering; attractive bed rooms, fitted constant hot water, cold running water. Terms extremely moderate. Omnibus from Victoria, Tube to Earl's Court, 10 all parts. Apply Manager, West Side Club, Eaton Rise, Ealing. Ach. 2211.

A BED ROOM and SITTING ROOM, entrance floor, facing Park; private bath, lavatory; service with breakfast and late dinner; permanency preferred. Other rooms. Primrose 1526.—At 12, Regent's Park-road, N.W.1.

A Charming HOUSE; running water and gas fires all rooms, central heating, 'phones on landings; first-class service and catering.—33, Seymour-street, W.1. Padd. 5787.

### 53, PRINCES-SQUARE, W.2.

A Comfortable BOARD-RESIDENCE, near Hyde Park; central heating; French cuisine. From £2 10s.

### GRANVILLE COURT.

A Charming Establishment most centrally situated in Granville-place, W.1, between Oxford-street and Portman-square; excellent accommodation at 3 and 3½ gns. en pension; there is no more attractive residential proposition in London. Tele., Mayfair 3503 and 6920.

LONDON

### NEW MANSION RESIDENTIAL

38, 39, and 40, LANCASTER-GATE, HYDE PARK. Facing due South.

A FIRST-CLASS RESIDENTIAL ESTABLISHMENT overlooking beautiful Kensington Gardens, central for everywhere. Gas and electric fires. Hot and cold running water in every bed room. Only the best English food served. Reduced winter terms.

FULL BOARD FROM £2 12s. 6d. WEEKLY, OR 10s. 6d. DAILY. BED ROOM, TABLE D'HOTE BREAKFAST, BATH, BOOTS, AND ATTENDANCE 7s. 6d. PER DAY. Telephone, Padd. 1008.

### VICTORIA.

A Most attractive ROOM, large, sunny, comfortable and quiet, in pleasant square, very central for Town. Breakfast and attendance, gas fire; warmed house. 'Phone: Victoria 7319.

### 87, QUEEN'S-GATE, S.W.7.

A Quiet atmosphere, good food, fires, constant hot water, and general comfort assured; single from 5gns., double 6-7gns. (one own bath). Kens. 4044.

### ARLINGTON COURT.

A Quiet, comfortable house; 20 bed rooms, with running hot and cold water; gas fires; billiards; 2½gns. —27, Craven Hill-gardens, Lancaster-gate. Padd. 4165.

A Quiet GUEST HOUSE.—Single and double bed rooms, with breakfast; dinner optional; gas fires.—10, Manson-place, Queen's-gate, S.W.7. Kens. 4200.

A Quiet square, minute Notting Hill-gate Stations.—Attractive ROOMS; running water; breakfast; baths; 35s. inclusive; double 13 weekly; gas fires; electric.—27, Pembridge-villas. Park 7657.

A STONE'S THROW Gloucester-road Station. DIVAN SITTING ROOMS, newly Furnished as SITTING ROOMS; service; meals optional; highly recommended.—45a, Stanhope-gardens, S.W.7. Western 1630.

### RIVIERA, 73, HOLLAND-PARK.

A BSOLUTELY BEST PART IN LONDON.—Most up to date (minute Tube, omnibuses all parts, eight minutes West End); all bed rooms with hot and cold water, gas fires, box springs, hair mattresses, central heating and coal fires. Cuisine and comfort specially studied. From 3gns. single, £6 double. Park 9173.

### GLOUCESTER HOUSE,

129-141, CROMWELL-ROAD, S.W.5.

A BSOLUTELY reliable for good cuisine and attendance; box-spring beds and hair mattresses; gas fires, constant hot water; spacious reception rooms; personal supervision; moderate terms. Frobisher 4760.

### 10, NORFOLK-SQUARE, W.2.

A BSOLUTELY up-to-date BED-SITTING ROOMS, beautifully furnished; running hot and cold water; facing gardens; breakfast; terms moderate. Padd. 5661.

### SOUTH KENSINGTON.

ACCOMMODATION of the best; excellent cuisine; box-spring beds; near Gloucester-road Tube; from 3gns. single, 5gns. double.—43, Stanhope-gardens. Kens. 4300.

A DJACENT KENSINGTON HIGH-STREET.—Charming bed-sitting rooms; divans; constant hot water; from 27s. 6d.; breakfast optional.—Phone Western 1997.

### 9, NEVERN-SQUARE,

EARL'S COURT, S.W.5. FROBISHER 2129.

A LSO 34, Cambridge-terrace, Hyde Park, W.2.—Well-appointed rooms; partial board from 3gns.

AMERICAN ONE-ROOM SERVICE FLATS.

Catering as desired; moderate prices.

LADIES OR GENTLEMEN.

136, Holland-road, W.14. Park 9183.

LADIES ONLY.

75, Linden-gardens, W.2. Park 8957.

AN ENGLISH FAMILY RECEIVES GUESTS; quiet, congenial society, homely, comfortable; five minutes Earl's Court Station (Piccadilly-circus 10, City 20), 53, Lexham-gardens, Cromwell-road, Kensington, W.8.

APARTMENTS, CAMPDEN HILL.—Very well furnished; quiet locality; South aspect; close Kensington Gardens; excellent cooking and attendance. Western 6972.

### HOLMFIELD PARK, BICKLEY.

A TTRACTIVE WINTER GUEST HOUSE, near station, 20 minutes City; central heating, gas fires; hard courts, riding, golf; moderate.—Ravensbourne 2660.

A TTRACTIVE SERVICE SUITES; near Kensington Gardens; quiet, every comfort, very central, moderate terms.—Telephone Park 7190. 18, Palace-court, W.2.

### 6, NORFOLK-SQUARE,

HYDE PARK, W.2.

A TTRACTIVE BED-SITTING ROOMS, ground and drawing room floors, beautifully Furnished; hot and cold running water; facing gardens; meals as desired.

## APARTMENTS AND BOARD-RESIDENCE (continued)

### ATHERSTONE HOUSE,

6 and 7, ATHERSTONE-TERRACE, GLOUCESTER-ROAD, S. KENSINGTON.

One minute Gloucester-road Station. Tube and District. Redecorated. Gas fires. Running water. Under personal supervision. From 3½ guineas. Tele. Western 4442.

A TTRACTIVE FURNISHED BED-SITTING ROOMS, one minute Holland Park Tube; 21s., 25s., 32s. 6d.; cleaning service; constant hot water; use kitchen.—16, Clarendon-road, W.11. Park 8494.

A TTRACTIVE One-room SERVICE FLATLETS, tenancy or permanent, double or single; divan beds; gas fires, cookers; unfurnished if required; Gloucester-road Station.—12, Bina-gardens, South Kensington. Phone, Kensington 8084.

A TTRACTIVE BED-SITTING ROOMS, well furnished, all fires; constant hot water; dinner optional; no extras.—117, Cromwell-road, S. Kensington. Frob. 2765.

A TTRACTIVE BACHELOR BED-SITTING ROOM; 1 divan; first floor; terms moderate.—60, Porchester-terrace, Bayswater, W.2.

### MARBLE ARCH.

A TTRACTIVE SERVICE ROOMS; constant hot water; excellent cuisine.—44, Seymour-street, W.1. Padd. 4486.

### THE NORMAN.

A T 10-11, Leinster-gardens, Lancaster-gate (Minute Hyde Park); delightful ROOMS; gas fires; constant hot water; chef; from 2½gns. 'Phone, Padd. 1053.

A T 86, Kensington Gardens-square.—Large redecorated BED-SITTING ROOMS, single or double, 21s. to 30s.; gas fires, rings, meter, bath, 'phone.

### THE QUEEN'S.

A T 86-88, KENSINGTON GARDENS-SQUARE, W.2. Direct entrance gardens; billiards, full-size Thurston table (unique); thoroughly owned, supervised by retired Highland officer. Something out of the ordinary. From 5s. 6d. daily.

A T 88, REDCLIFFE-GARDENS, S.W.10. BED-SITTING ROOMS, fitted hot water, bedside lights; breakfast, baths; from 2½gns., double 3½gns.—Flax 5538.

### EGMONT HOUSE.

A T 40, BELGRAVE-ROAD (three minutes Victoria Station); newly decorated and furnished bed rooms; running hot and cold water, gas fires; breakfast optional (7s. 6d. nightly); central. Victoria 7106.

A T 14, BEAUMONT-STREET, PORTLAND-PLACE, W.1; newly-decorated bed-sitting rooms with board from 3½gns.; constant hot water. Welbeck 1966.

A T 40, Regent's Park-road, N.W.1. — Well FURNISHED DOUBLE ROOMS, with breakfast; 21s. and 25s. each; all conveniences. Prim. 1690.

A T PORTMAN-SQUARE, 28, Gloucester-place.—FURNISHED SERVICE ROOMS. 'Phone, Welbeck 2138.

### LANCASTER-GATE, W.2.

A T 20, CRAVEN-HILL-GARDENS.—PRIVATE RESIDENTIAL. Highly recommended. Catering a speciality. Passenger lift. From 2½gns. Padd. 4022.

### AT REDLANDS RESIDENTIAL,

9, Leinster-gardens, Hyde Park. Rooms, hot & cold water, gas fires. From 2½gns. single, 4½gns. double. Europeans.

A T 63, NEW CAVENDISH-STREET, W.1.—Large, well-furnished DOUBLE BED-SITTING ROOM; also single room; excellent service; meals by arrangement or in restaurant opposite.—Welbeck 4251.

### CROYDON.

A T HILLCROFT, PARK HILL-RISE.—A Country Mansion, luxuriously furnished; modern central heating; hot and cold water basins; gas fires bed rooms; first-class cuisine; courteous, efficient service; large grounds; five minutes golf, station, splendid train service City, West End; moderate terms. Tele., Croydon 2689.

### THE BEAUMONT.

A T 17, 18, 19, PRINCES-SQUARE, BAYSWATER, W.2, where a good table is provided and every comfort considered; Bridge; constant hot water. From 45s., double 4gns. Resident Proprietors. Park 2029.

### THE NORFOLK.

A T KENSINGTON GARDENS-SQUARE, W.2.—42 BED ROOMS (all gas fires); full board from 45s. 6d. Two large first-floor double, with balcony. Park 3801.

### At 7, OBSERVATORY-GARDENS.

Three minutes from Kensington High-street Station. Newly opened and Decorated. Furnished by Maples. MOST ATTRACTIVE CHAMBERS; divans; gas fires, rings, constant hot water; central heating. Western 1381.

### DEVONSHIRE HOUSE.

A T 6-7, Prince's-square, W.2.—Best English cooking, from 2½gns. inclusive. Park 7137.

A T 34, HARRINGTON-GARDENS.—LARGE BACHELOR ROOMS, two minutes Gloucester-road Tube; baths all floors; dining room; meals optional. From 1gn.

BACHELOR would LET attractive BED-SITTING ROOM in his maisonnette. Kensington 2566.—At 4, Hereford-mansion-road, South Kensington, S.W.7.

BACHELOR'S SELF-CONTAINED SUITE (with bath room); also large bed-sitting room; central heating; constant hot water; meals to order.—121, Sloane-street.

BED-SITTING ROOMS, newly decorated, all fitted hot and cold water; electric light, gas fires, breakfast, bath, attendance, from 35s.; double 3½gns.—Mrs. Simmons, 101-2-3, Oakley-street, Chelsea. Flax. 6435.

BED-SITTING ROOMS, newly furnished and decorated; hot and cold water in rooms. Ample bath rooms. Single rents 2gns., including breakfast served in own rooms.—66, Oxford-terrace, Hyde Park.

BED-SITTING ROOMS with breakfast from 22s. 6d.; warm, comfortable house, facing gardens; gas fires; street one minute.—Mrs. Hyde Park, 3, Norfolk-square, W.2.

BED-SITTING ROOMS (Ladies).—Luxurious, up to date, and very convenient; meals optional; from 25s. 6d. —66, West Cromwell-road (near station). Western 4811.

BED-SITTING ROOMS, also SUITE; clean, well furnished; every convenience; breakfast and dinner optional; minute Earl's Court. 'Phone, Frobisher 1251.

### 55, HOLLAND-PARK, W.11.

BED and BREAKFAST in superior Town Mansion, newly furnished, hot and cold water in every room, divans, gas fires; one minute bus and Tube, eight minutes West End; meals optional. From 27s. 6d., meals as desired. Park 9846.

DELIGHTFUL FURNISHED SUITES and ACCOMMODATION for single gentlemen, including breakfast, butler-valet kept; excellent service; fitted hot and cold and gas fires; moderate.—43, Seymour-street.

EALING.—PAYING GUESTS. Newly furnished, warm house; lovely residential district; good cooking; near stations, golf, 23, Blakesley-avenue. Ea. 4871.

### 8, PHILBEACH-GARDENS,

EARL'S COURT.—Exceptionally well-appointed BED-SITTING ROOMS, all fitted hot running water, gas fires; dinners optional; minute station. Frob. 2926.

### 56, LANCASTER-GATE, W.2.

FIRST-CLASS Residence and address; one minute Tube and buses; Flatlets beautifully furnished; ladies only; suit students or professional women catering for themselves; fitted basins (hot and cold), concealed beds, cookers, gas fires, central heating, hot water, service and bath; inclusive, 25s. to 3gns. Park 6343.

GENTLEFOLK can obtain comfortable QUARTERS at 15, Leinster-square, W.2. 'Phone, Park 0479. Partial board from 3gns. Near Tube. Park.

GENTLEMAN RECOMMENDS BED ROOM and SITTING ROOM (second floor), private house, St. John's Wood; constant water, electric light and heating, bath; excellent service; £3 10s. inclusive; breakfasts 1s. 6d., as required.—Write Box 0062, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

GENTLEMAN RECOMMENDS his BACHELOR'S BED ROOM, occupied five years; entrance floor; St. John's Wood; constant hot water, bath, good service, 3½ guineas.—Write Box 0064.—Write Box 0165, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

GOLDERS GREEN, one minute Tube station, gentleman, SOLE GUEST; charming private house; 2gns. —15, Gainsborough-gardens. Speedwell 9076.

### HAMPDEN HOUSE,

15, LEXHAM-GARDENS, KENSINGTON.—Sunny and attractive Bed-sitting Rooms, fitted hot and cold water, gas fires; direct entrance; 2 minutes Tube stations. Meals optional. Few mins. Earl's Court Station. Ken. 9291.

## APARTMENTS AND BOARD-RESIDENCE (continued)

HAMPSTEAD.—To be LET, large Unfurnished ROOM; gas, electric light, 'phone; tap floor.—3, Belsize-park, N.W.3.

HAMPSTEAD HEATH.—A private family has well Furnished DOUBLE or SINGLE BED-SITTING ROOM; recommended.—96, Parliament-hill. (Hampstead 4187.)

HAMPSTEAD, best part.—UNFURNISHED ROOMS, ladies only, rent, to include electric light, 14s. to 18s. per week; gas fires; meals and service may or may not be had by arrangement with resident housekeeper.—101 and 105, Broadhurst-gardens, end. 139, Fellows-road. W.

HAMPSTEAD (best part), 26, FROGNAL, N.W.3; one minute omnibuses and Finchley-road (Met.) Station.—COMFORTABLE BOARD-RESIDENCE; excellent cuisine; moderate terms. 'Phone, Hampstead 4350.

HAMPSTEAD.—SITTING ROOM and BED ROOMS; good cooking, attendance; HIGHLY RECOMMENDED.—52, Greencroft-gardens, N.W.6. Maida Vale 4218.

### HAREWOOD CHAMBERS,

74-80, GOWER-STREET, W.C.1. Museum 3941.

BED-SITTING ROOMS, fitted basins. Moderate terms.

HIGHLY RECOMMENDED by gentleman, SUITES of ROOMS with attendance; also Bed-Sitting Rooms; meals if desired.—30, Margaret-street, Cavendish-square, W.1.

HYDE PARK, 25, CAMBRIDGE-TERRACE.—BED-SITTING ROOMS fitted basins, gas fires, including breakfast, from 35s. Padd. 4618.

HYDE PARK.—FURNISHED BED-SITTING ROOMS, double and single; running hot and cold water, gas fires and rings; breakfast optional; vacancies. —13, Porchester-square, W.2. Park 9949.

HYDE PARK.—Miss Withey, late of 8, Duchess-street, now in her newly appointed house, offers BOARD-RESIDENCE; gas fires, constant hot water; minute Lancaster-gate Tube.—Write Box 4827, The Times, 42, Wigmore-street, W.1. Padd. 9047.

HYDE PARK, 37, CAMBRIDGE-TERRACE, W., near Marble Arch.—SELECT RESIDENCE, central for parts; full or partial board; English food. Padd. 2144.

INGLEWOOD, 37, EARL'S COURT-SQUARE, S.W.5. A comfortable residential from £2 2s.; bed and breakfast, 5s.; gas fires; central. Tele., Flaxman 7624.

KENSINGTON, near HIGH-STREET.—Unfurnished and Partly Furnished ROOMS; redecorated; constant hot water; service optional; from 20s. weekly.—30, Cheniston-gardens, W.8. Western 6025.

KNIGHTSBRIDGE and Oratory (between).—Charmingly FURNISHED SUITES and ROOMS in newly arranged house facing gardens; no traffic.—Kens. 8754.

KENSINGTON.—

LARGE BED-SITTING; 25s. 6d.; constant baths; 'phone; long references.—39a, Russell-road. Wes. 5987.

LANCASTER-GATE, W.2.—Attractive SUITES with service in a gentleman's well-equipped private residence; 4 guineas inclusive. —Write Box B.1588, The Times, E.C.4.

MAYFAIR.—Artistically FURNISHED ROOM in private flat; every convenience; lift; moderate; gentleman.—Ambassador's, 26.

MAYFAIR.—FURNISHED SERVICE SUITE, also Bed-Sitting Room; good cooking, valeting; telephone. —33, Clarges-street.

MAYFAIR.—Well FURNISHED SERVICE SUITE, also single Bed room; good cooking, valeting.—Apply 6, Half Moon-street, Piccadilly.

MONTROSE, SOUTH SIDE, CLAPHAM COMMON, S.W.—Over 100 rooms, beautifully situated in four acres of grounds overlooking the Common; every modern convenience; tennis, squash courts, billiards, golf.—Tele., Brixton 2803. Trams and omnibuses pass. Tube five minutes. Room breakfast, late dinner, full Sundays. Terms 2½ guineas. No extras.

NEWLY decorated private APARTMENTS; hot and cold water; attendance; meals optional.—115, King Henry's-road, N.W.3. Prim. 4932.

### SOUTH KENSINGTON.

OPPOSITE STATION. Large FURNISHED ROOMS, breakfast, 3gns., double 4gns.; central heating; constant hot water.—12-14, Harrington-road. Kens. 7807.

### PHYLLIS CHAMBERS.

BACHELORS' comfortable BED-SITTING ROOMS, each fitted with h. and c. running water. Breakfasts, baths, light, and attendance at moderate inclusive terms. —48, Inverness-terrace, Hyde Park, W.2. Park 5007.

PICCADILLY (5, DOVER-STREET).—Gentlemen's FURNISHED CHAMBERS at 3 and 3½ gns. per week, SUITES at 4, 5, and 6 gns., including light, linen, and valeting service; constant hot water; constant hot bath; first-class cuisine.

PORTMAN-SQUARE, W.1.—7, Adam-street.—LOFTY DRAWING-ROOM SUITE. Furnished; private bath-dressing room, electric light, lavatory; self-contained; attendance; central, convenient, quiet; just vacant.

PRIVATE SITTING and BED ROOM, £4 4s.; meals arranged. Bed room, partial board, 45s.—R., care of 72, Highbury-hill, Highbury 1063.

REDECORATED THROUGHOUT.—18, Queensberry-place, S. Kensington (close Station).—BOARD-RESIDENCE from 3gns.; fine reception rooms, cool fires; bed rooms gas fires, constant hot water; good table.

SERVICE SUITES for two or three bachelors; overlooking gardens; constant hot water, fires; 2½gns.; excellent cuisine; 1min. Tube.—Frobisher 2838.

### 1, GRANVILLE-PLACE, W.1.

PORTMAN-SQUARE.

SERVICE CHAMBERS, single and double, breakfast and occasional meals. Central heating; hot and cold water; electric fires; telephone; ample baths. Newly furnished. 'Phone Mayfair 1087.

SOUTH KENSINGTON CHAMBERS.—Newly decorated BED-SITTING ROOMS, 25s. to 30s.; 2-3 gns. Gentlemen only.—11, Queensberry-place. West. 4596.

SUIT PROFESSIONAL or Business Lady or Gentleman.—Lady offers extremely comfortable ACCOMMODATION in private house; 30 minutes Piccadilly; good cook, Ealing 3971.—98, Fordhook-avenue, Ealing Common, W.5.

### SUSSEX GARDENS, HYDE PARK, W.2.

Within five minutes West End, 10 minutes City. Most comfortably furnished single and double bed-sitting rooms for Business and Professional men. Constant hot water and electric fires in all rooms. FIRST-CLASS CATERING. BREAKFAST.

TELEPHONE: PADDINGTON 4832.

VICTORIA, 29, St. George's-road.—Miss Molyneux (late of Euston Hotel) offers attractive newly decorated BED-SITTING ROOMS; constant hot water; gas fires; divan beds. All on ground floor. Victoria 2090. Terms moderate. Vic. 2394.

WELL FURNISHED DOUBLE BED ROOM, SITTING ROOM, kitchen; constant hot water, central heating; attendance optional.—152, Adelaide-road, N.W.3. Prim. 3779.

### WHITE HOUSE CHAMBERS.

At RANDOLPH-CRESCENT, W.9. Twenty-five well Furnished Sitting-room and Bed-Sitting Rooms from 25s.; gas fires; handsome lounge; meals by arrangement; restaurant (FULLY LICENSED); Card Rooms, Dancing; Tennis Courts; near Lord's cricket ground; Warwick-avenue Tube (Bakerloo) 10 minutes; Edgware-road (Bakerloo), direct bus service.—Secretary, Abercorn 2182.

Women of discernment live at

### LADIES' NATIONAL CLUBS.

Office: 11, Cromwell-road, S.W.7. Western 6427. Watch News Bulletin "The Times." Wednesdays.

W.C.1.—Comfortable Bed-Sitting Rooms, breakfast; 5s. daily, 27s. 6d. weekly.—54, Torrington-square, near British Museum. (Museum 6009.)

### THE ABERCORN,

1, KENSINGTON GARDENS-SQUARE, W.2. Near Queen's-road Met. Railway and Tube. A few vacancies at 2½ to 3½ guineas. Personal supervision.

7, MANSON-PLACE, QUEEN'S-GATE.—Large, sunny room; 2 Bed-Sitting Rooms, quiet; gas fire; constant hot water; minute South Kensington Station.

10, Kensington Gardens-square, Bayswater, W.2.—Very comfortable BED ROOMS with breakfast, dinner optional; gas fires; baths; moderate. Park 6751.

### PRINCES MANSIONS,

17-21, PORCHESTER-GARDENS, W.2. Three minutes Tubes and Met.; 45 rooms; constant hot water; best English food; billiards, tennis, dancing, &c. From 3gns.; room, bath, breakfast, 6s. 6d.

### GLYNE HOUSE,

55, 56, 57, COURTFIELD-GARDENS, S.W.5. A FIRST-CLASS RESIDENTIAL in QUIET POSITION, OVERLOOKING GARDENS. Gas fires, hot and cold water in bed rooms. Private Suites. Dining room. Lounge. Writing rooms. Only three minutes Gloucester-road Tube and Met. First-class catering; owner supervises throughout. Full board from 3gns. inclusive. 'Phone, Frob. 3021.

### HAMPSTEAD. SWISS COTTAGE,

56, BELSIZE-PARK.—Guest house; breakfast, dinner, bath, from 37s. 6d.; gas fires. Primrose 3934.

### QUEENSBOROUGH-TERRACE,

72.—ATTRACTIVE one-room SERVICE FLATS, luxuriously FURNISHED; divans, hot and cold running water, gas rings, gas fires. The only one all floors, central heating. From 2½gns., including baths, breakfast, attendance; dinners if desired. Park 1652.

93, GOWER-STREET, LONDON.—Comfortable BED and breakfast, fresh eggs from private cow (not boarding) house; central City, theatres, stations.

A FREE LIST OF FAMILIES RECEIVING GUESTS in London, seaside, country, ALSO of HOMES for ELDERLY PEOPLE and INVALIDS.—All Souls' Association, 3, All Souls'-place, W.1 (opposite Langham Hotel).

ALERT AGENCY (117, Regent-street) arranges ACCOMMODATION free; Flats, service suites, guest houses, bed-sitting rooms, European foreigners introduced into private families. Personally inspected addresses.

COUNTRY and OVERSEAS VISITORS desirous of the advantages of a Town House without its responsibilities are invited to write for brochure to Mrs. R. Tyler Cox, 19, Stanley-crescent, W.11. Every comfort; constant hot water and heating; separate tables; delightful garden. Park 2067.

MISS M. BROWNE, 35-39, Maddox-street, W.1. Mayfair 0477, will be pleased to GIVE PARTICULARS of ACCOMMODATION personally inspected, also Houses for Sale or to be Let. Town, Country, Seaside.

PERSONAL RECOMMENDATIONS and arrangements made FREE of CHARGE to all requiring ACCOMMODATION, LONDON or COUNTRY. OUR SIDE.—Call, write, or 'phone Universal Accommodation Bureau, Abbey House, Westminster. (Vic. 7763.)

### WANTED

APARTMENTS WANTED by City gentleman, lady; quiet private neighbourhood; bed room and small sitting room.—Write terms, &c., Box E.1841, The Times, E.C.4.

DOUBLE BED-SITTING ROOM with private bath, &c., en suite, wanted, West End, from 28th November.—BM/KVO, London, W.C.1.

WANTED, close to Victoria Station, ADDRESS of HOSTESS for LADIES, with breakfast, dinner, and week-end meals.—Write Box J.1529, The Times, E.C.4.

YOUNG LADY wishes to SHARE comfortable FLAT, Earl's Court, with one or two business ladies.—Write Box J.1497, The Times, E.C.4.

### SEASIDE AND COUNTRY

A HOMELY CHRISTMAS HOUSE PARTY.

### PRESTWOOD PARK, BUCKS.

GREAT MISSENDEN. 'PHONE 189.

Comfort assured for winter months; constant hot water, electric light; own farm produce; excellent table and service; convenient buses. From 2½ to 4 gns.

APARTMENTS to be LET, in pretty old cottage, opposite golf; own secluded grounds; 'phone; garage; bath.—Mrs. Hanson, Bowhurst, Leatherhead.

BEXHILL, ST. CATHERINES.—Sea-road; minute sea; really good cuisine; gas fires bed room; reduced for Christmas; moderate inclusive terms.—'Phone 1299.

BOURNEMOUTH.—SUITES of ROOMS in beautifully situated luxuriously appointed House overlooking Branksome Park; central heating, constant hot water; cooking and service of the best if required; garage.—Write Box 2, Smith's, Bournemouth.

BOURNEMOUTH, LAMMERMOOR.—Best position East Cliff. Ideal Winter residence; central heating. Private Suites. Famous for cuisine. Garage.

BOURNEMOUTH.—ILLUSTRATED ACCOMMODATION REGISTER, hotels, boarding and apartment houses, with map, free.—Reginald Breeds to Hankinson and Son, Estate Agents, Square, Bournemouth.

## APARTMENTS AND BOARD-RESIDENCE (continued)

### ROYSDEAN, EAST CLIFF.

BOURNEMOUTH, DERBY-ROAD.—Ideal winter residence, standing own grounds; central position, close sea, trams, amusements; garage; from 3gns. 'Ph. 4953.

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BOURNEMOUTH, CHRISTCHURCH-ROAD.—Ideal winter home; every comfort; personal attention given to winter guests; from 2½gns.; garage. Ph. 6096

BOURNEMOUTH.—DUNHOLME MANOR, Manor-road; finest position facing sea; 9s. daily, no extras; free garage; absolutely unrivalled.

BOURNEMOUTH.—SOUTH MOUNT, PRIORY-ROAD. Private Apartments (with board), close Square, Pier, Pavilions; central heating; garage. 'Phone 840.

BOURNEMOUTH.—OAKLANDS, West Cliff. Special winter terms; close sea, gardens; gas fires bed rooms; separate tables, excellent cuisine; dancing.—Mrs. Kean.

### GLENCAIRN MANOR.

BOURNEMOUTH, EAST CLIFF.—Entirely reconditioned and refurnished; hot and cold water, gas fires bed rooms; minute sea; facing south. 'Phone 1693.

BOURNEMOUTH and SWANAGE.—Visitors before deciding where to stay should read the HOTEL and BOARD-RESIDENCE COLUMNS of "THE TIMES."—For reliable information concerning these advertisements write "The Times" Representative at Smith's Library, The Square, Bournemouth.

BOURNEMOUTH.—WINTER APARTMENTS; board optional; south aspect; amongst pines; gas fires bed rooms.—"Spencer House," Knyveton-road.

BOURNEMOUTH, W.—"BLANTYRE," Alum Chine-road.—Superior Apartments with attendance; every convenience; few minutes sea and Alum Chine.

BOURNEMOUTH.—Lady and child welcomed as PAYING GUESTS in gentlepeople's comfortable home; large garden; recommended.—"L.," Carbery Road, Southbourne.

BOURNEMOUTH, KILDARE, Bath-road.—Well-furnished private SUITES or APARTMENTS available, actually on sea front; board optional. Phone 2638.

BRIGHTON.—"MOSELEY," 44, MARINE-PARADE; best position sea front; BOARD-RESIDENCE; every comfort; moderate terms. Tele. 2844.

EASTBOURNE, 18, Jevington-gardens.—Comfortable APARTMENTS, with service; two minutes sea; good cooking; low winter terms. Tele. 2080.

### EASTBOURNE. YORK HOUSE.

Sea front. Special winter terms. Tele. 918.

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Facing sea. Dance and billiard rooms. English chef. Resident Proprietors. Tele. 311.

EASTBOURNE, VERNON HOUSE; sunny position; minute sea; excellent catering and service; low winter terms; Christmas from 12s. 6d. Tele. 801.

EASTBOURNE.—Stay at THE CLAREMONT, opposite Pier. Sunny rooms, running water. Comfortable Residence. Garage. Christmas festivities.

EPSOM.—Two unfurnished BED-SITTING ROOMS, use of kitchenette, or as flat, for professional women in lady's small house; no attendance.—Write Box J.1507, The Times, E.C.4.

HOVE.—Unfurnished SERVICE SUITE; warm and sunny rooms; excellent cuisine; moderate inclusive terms.—12, Second-avenue.

HOVE.—Exceptional ACCOMMODATION offered two guests, private Detached House; constant hot water, radiators, gas fires; best English food only; large secluded garden, lawn, &c.; 3 minutes sea and Town Hall. Terms 3½ guineas.—Write Box H.1111, The Times Bureau, Brighton.

HOVE.—ST. HELEN'S LODGE, KINGSWAY, facing sea; spacious grounds; from 4 guineas inclusive. Tele., Hove 3150.

LADY and GENTLEMAN would like couple to stay in nice COUNTRY HOME near town; every comfort; shooting, car, bridge, &c.; daily London bus; 50s. each inclusive. Essex.—Write Box J.1511, The Times, E.C.4.

LIVE COMFORTABLY and cheaply during winter months on Sunny Sussex Coast. Terms from £2 2s. weekly.—Write "The Sea," Seaford.

MIDHURST.—For Autumn and Winter.—THE GATE HOUSE; delightful; most comfortable; South bed rooms; electric light; excellent cuisine; golf. 'Ph. 58.

NORFOLK.—To Students, semi-invalids and others desiring complete rest and quiet, constant hot water, farm produce. Double £6, single £4.—Write Box 02711, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

REIGATE.—TWO or THREE GUESTS RECEIVED married lady's private house; home comforts; good cooking; high quiet position; car; from 4gns. Write Box B.1637, The Times, E.C.4.

SOUTH DEVON COAST for WINTER.—Spacious modern house, delightful secluded garden, for persons needing extra comforts and care; run by trained nurses; terms from £3 3s. Write Box 213

# Law Report, Nov. 20

## HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE
### PROBATE, DIVORCE, AND ADMIRALTY DIVISION
### A DOMICILE DISPUTE

FOWLER, H. O. v. FOWLER, G. W. D. O.
(*Before the* PRESIDENT)

This was an issue of domicile arising out of a petition for divorce presented by Mrs. Gladys Winifred Daisy Owen Fowler, *née* Cowen, of Gloucester-road, Finsbury-park, against Mr. Herbert Owen Fowler, of Rue Paul Saunière, Paris, who had been employed as accountant to the Inter-Allied Commission for the assessment of War damages suffered in Turkey.

The respondent appeared under protest and alleged that he was not domiciled in England, and said that he himself had instituted a divorce suit in the civil tribunal of the Seine, Paris, on October 17, 1929, on the ground of alleged desertion by the petitioner. The latter proceedings were stayed pending the decision in the English Court on the issue of domicile.

An order was made by which the respondent was made plaintiff and the petitioner defendant in this issue.

The marriage took place on October 29, 1916, at Singapore Cathedral, and there is one child of the marriage, a daughter, aged 12 years.

Mr. T. Bucknill and Mr. William Latey appeared for the plaintiff; Mr. Clifford Mortimer and Mr. A. Richard Ellis for the defendant.

Evidence having been given, Mr. BUCKNILL submitted that practically all his married life the husband had lived out of England, and since 1922 in Paris; and that he had definitely expressed his intention of making his home in France.

Mr. CLIFFORD MORTIMER submitted that there was a very strong burden on the husband to prove that he had abandoned his domicile of origin. The husband was educated at Haileybury, and had lived for some years in the Federated Malay States before returning to England. It was true that his work with the Inter-Allied Commission kept him in Paris for some years, but since that work had been completed it was clear that he had contemplated going anywhere, no matter the locality, to get suitable employment. His daughter was being brought up in England. He had not made out any case of definite abandonment of his English domicile.

JUDGMENT

The PRESIDENT (Lord Merrivale), in giving judgment, said that there was a conflict between the parties as to jurisdiction, which was not unnatural in the circumstances. Some years after the marriage at Singapore the husband returned to England, his wife and child having preceded him. He obtained a post in Paris and lived there with his wife in a flat which he had taken on the basis of three months' notice. Both referred to it as "home," but that proved nothing as to domicile. It had been said that a man's home was where his heart was, and that might be where the people were for whom the man had the most affection.

Difficulties arose between the parties in 1929 and the wife came to England with the child.

After considering the evidence, he (his Lordship) had no doubt that the home tie in the husband's mind had been greatly weakened by the years which he had spent abroad, and that during those years he had acquired an international outlook. The husband thought that he had better opportunities in France, or Germany, or elsewhere in Europe than in England. But the question was whether there had been such a renunciation, coupled with a decisive choice of another place of settlement, as would warrant the Court in saying that he had abandoned his English domicile of origin.

His Lordship held that the plaintiff had not made out a domicile of choice and gave judgment for the defendant, with costs.

Solicitors.—Messrs. R. H. Behrend and Co.; Messrs. Denton, Hall, and Burgin.

## "THE TIMES" LAW REPORTS

Among the cases reported in the issue of *The Times* Law Reports published to-day (Friday, November 21), price 1s., are:—Rex v. Corrigan (Extradition); In re Stratton—Knapman v. Attorney-General (Charitable bequest); Grayson v. Grayson and Sebright (King's Proctor's costs); United Fruit Company v. Frederick Leyland and Co. and Others (Order for sale of perishable goods).

## *A REMARKABLE TELEGRAM*

On Wednesday last, at the request and at the expense of the successful respondents in an appeal to the Privy Council, the Registrar of the Privy Council telegraphed to the Registrar of the High Court of Australia at Melbourne a verbatim copy of the judgment of the Board, which had been delivered on Monday last by Lord Blanesburgh, at a cost of over £600. The judgment consisted of about 20 printed foolscap pages. The appeal involved important questions of the payment of a very large sum of income-tax, and arose out of the transactions in 1916 between the Imperial and Australian Governments and the wool growers of Australia for the supply of wool for the purposes of the War.

# THE LICENSING COMMISSION

## SIR A. WALKER AND THE WHISKY DUTY

Sir Alexander Walker, of Messrs. John Walker and Sons, Limited, gave evidence before the Licensing Commission yesterday when Lord Amulree, chairman, presided for the first time since his appointment as Air Minister.

Sir Alexander Walker said that he represented the Whisky Association. If the total imports of wine and the British wines for 1928-29 were analysed according to alcoholic content and duty paid per degree of alcohol, the duty per degree averaged 2.2d., against 8.7d. on Scotch whisky or other British spirits. This extraordinary anomaly, whereby foreign and British wines were specially favoured by a preference in duty per degree of alcohol, had always puzzled the Scotch whisky trade. They could understand a preference in favour of the home-produced article, which almost every country in the world now gave to their vineyards or distilleries, but to give the importer a preference of 300 per cent. (in the duty) was past all understanding. An equitable rearrangement of the duties on imported and home-produced alcoholic beverages was manifestly called for, but in such a rearrangement the Excise duty should not exceed the preferential rate given to Empire wines.

The high and oppressive duty imposed on British spirits specially as a War measure, and continued since, had had the result of raising the duties all over the world on the plea that if the United Kingdom could impose it on their own products, why should other countries not follow the example. At the same time, they did not impose the same increased duty on their own production.

Replying to the REV. HENRY CARTER (a member of the Commission) Sir Alexander maintained that whatever duty was imposed should be based on the degree of alcohol which the liquor held. He thought that the consumption of spirits by young people had almost entirely ceased, with the exception of the type met in the West End, which he might call the *jeunesse dorée* who drank cocktails. Young people on the whole appeared to care more for beer. There had, he added, been a large increase in export to Canada and countries adjacent to the United States. They did not know that it was going to the United States because it passed through so many hands, but they had a strong suspicion where it did go. (Laughter.)

## PROHIBITION AND CRIME

Mr. Charles Hay Marshall (Dundee), who also gave evidence on behalf of the Whisky Association, said that they would be only too willing to collaborate in discussing and carrying reasonable reforms which would make for further temperance, but the temperance side refused to discuss the question from the aspect of temperance and moderation. They wanted to secure total abolition. He believed that there was much that the licensed trade could do to further the cause of temperance and moderation if moderation were adopted both by them and their opponents. Restrictive regulations, however, appeared to be the only reforms which had so far appealed to the temperance societies and the Legislature.

It had been a constant argument of the so-called temperance party that the abolition of the liquor traffic would contribute largely to savings of expenditure on police, criminal law courts, prisons, health, and lunacy; in fact, he had seen it stated that these savings would counterbalance any loss of revenue from alcoholic liquors. He submitted a statement to show that if the police force of the country were abolished together with all prison warders and prison officials, lunatic asylums, Judges, law officers, and legal officials of every description, the saving, according to the report of the Geddes Commission, would amount to £38,876,000, or not much more than one-fourth of the revenue from beer, spirits, wines, and liquor licences. It was, of course, absurd to assume that the abolition of the liquor trade would effect these savings. Experience of the United States went to show that, in all probability, the cost of these services, or at any rate some of them, would be increased enormously rather than materially diminished.

The Commission adjourned until to-day.

## *OFFICER CHARGED WITH MANSLAUGHTER*

There was a sequel at Greenwich Police Court yesterday to an accident at Kidbrook Park-road, Blackheath, late on Wednesday night, in which Miss Dorothy Ethel Brunning, 42, schoolteacher, of West Brook-road, Blackheath, was run into by a motor-car while she was being treated for injuries received just before in a motor-cycle accident, and so badly hurt that her death occurred in the St. Alfege Hospital, Greenwich, early yesterday morning. The result was that CAPTAIN DESMOND CHARLES METHUEN, 30, of the Royal Artillery Mess, Woolwich, who had been arrested on a charge of being drunk in charge of a motor-car, was further charged before Mr. H. Metcalfe with the manslaughter of Miss Brunning, and, alternatively, with causing her grievous bodily harm by his wanton driving. There was also a charge of driving dangerously. After evidence of arrest a remand was directed, bail being allowed in the defendant's own recognizances in £50 and one surety in £50.

# LAW NOTICES, NOVEMBER 21

### Judicial Committee of the Privy Council

First Division.—At 10.30:—Petitions.—Sidhi Moti Singh and anr. v. Wazir Singh and connected Appeal; Hari Mohan Ghosh and ors. v. Birla Brothers, Ltd., and three connected Appeals. Appeal.—Abdul Ghafur and ors. v. Hussain Bibi and ors. Petition and Appeal.—Rai Rajendra Kumar Ghosh Bahadur, since decd. (now represented by Hemanta Kumar Ghosh and ors.), and ors. v. Rash Behari Mandal and ors.

Second Division.—At 10.30:—Petition.—Mohammad Aslam Khan and ors. v. K. S. Mian Firoz Shah. Appeals.—G. H. C. Ariff v. Rai Jadunath Majumdar Bahadur; the Official Receiver v. P. L. K. M. R. M. Chettyar Firm.

### Court of Appeal

COURT I. (the MASTER of the ROLLS, LAWRENCE and ROMER, L.JJ.).—At 10.30:—Appeal.—From the Chancery Division.—Cory (Wilson) and Sons, Limited, and Sons, Ltd., re Opposition by Bass, Ratcliffe and Gretton, Ltd., and re Trade Marks Acts, 1905 to 1919 (pt. hd.) (2).

COURT II. (SCRUTTON, GREER, and SLESSER, L.JJ.).—At 10.30:—Appeals from the Chancery Division (Interlocutory List).—Glenluce—1930—Folio 225 (Owners of Cargo on S.S. Vechtdijk v. (Gen Line, Ltd.) (pt. hd.).—From the King's Bench Division (Admiralty Division List).—Hooper v. the Devon County Athletic Ground Co., Ltd. (pt. hd.) (26): Same v. Same (27); Same v. Same (28); Stroud and Co. v. Williams (36).

### Chancery Division

COURT I. (EVE, J.).—At 10.30:—Witness List. Part II.—MacCaw v. MacCaw (pt. hd.) (39).

COURT III. (CLAUSON, J.).—At 10.30:—Witness List. Part I.—Ferguson v. British and Dominions Products Trust, Ltd. (pt. hd.) (42); Holland v. Methuen and Co., Ltd. (44).

COURT V. (MAUGHAM, J.).—At 10.30:—Witness List. Part I.—Mallender v. Mallender (pt. hd.) (35).

COURT II. (LUXMOORE, J.).—At 10.30:—Motions.—Adjourned Summonses.—Re Berger. Trusts (Mallon v. Berger) (pt. hd.) (and before 2): (2); Clarke's Will and Codicil Trusts (Clarke v. Clarke) (29): re Fanshawe's Settlement (Fanshawe v. Fanshawe) (25); re Wright (Wright v. Hoey) (30); re Leesing (Hainsworth v. Moulson) (32).

COURT IV. (FARWELL, J.).—At 10.30:—Motion (by order).—Dickinson v. Hall. Not before 2.15:—In Chambers.—Adjourned Summons.—Re Wright, Infants.

LORD CHANCELLOR'S COURT (BENNETT, J.).—At 10.30:—Motions.—Adjourned Summonses.—Re Unsworth (Allen v. Guy's Hospital) (pt. hd.) (29): re Boutcher (Turner v. Boutcher) (29); re Nicols (Ackerley v. Baker) (30); re Quiggin (Quiggin v. Gardner) (31).

### King's Bench Division

COURT VIII. (AVORY, J.).—At 10.30:—Special Jury.—Risman and anr. v. Tompkins (pt. hd.) (1486).

COURT III. (HORRIDGE, J.).—At 10.30:—Special Jurie.—Smith v. Lloyd (pt. hd.) (1404); Jenkins and anr. v. Rogerson (1489).

COURT IX. (ROWLATT, J.).—At 10.30:—Commercial List.—Cooper, Wyllie, and Co. v. Leslie and Co., Sedgwick Collins and Co., Ltd. (third parties) (2583).

COURT III. (ACTON, J.).—At 10.30:—Non-Jury.—For Judgment.—Kirk and Kirk, Ltd. v. Tilling Bros., Ltd. For Hearing.—Ward, W.T., and Ward, S.A., v. Wilson v. Butler (2978); Heap v. Brit. Show Card, Ltd. (3025).

COURT II. (TALBOT, J.).—At 10.30:—Common Jury.—Martin Maddock's Sheffield Live Stock Agency, Ltd. v. Ridler (pt. hd.) (1744).

COURT VI. (WRIGHT, J.).—At 10.30:—Commercial Summonses.—Attended by Counsel.—The United Fruit Co. v. W. Leyland and Co. and R. Brining and Co. Not attended by Counsel.—W. Barker and Sons, Ltd. v. Wilkinson Leather Co., Ltd.; Société Anonyme de Petroles v. Tankerdeer, L.S. and C. Before 10.45:—Commercial Contractors, Ltd. v. Vickers-Armstrong, Ltd. (pt. hd.) (2604).

THE "WARNED LIST."

The following cases will be at the head of next week's Lists subject to any case left over from to-day's Cause List:—

Special Juries.—Rhodes v. Richards, Same (consolidated) v. Same (Nov. 26) (1188); Postgraph Great Britain Distributing Co., Ltd. (in voluntary liquidation) v. Rice Birchall and anr. (1311); Crane v. Lucas (1519); Ross v. Col (1527); Seaby v. Kosakize (1529); Maybood v. Hydraulic Heat Co., Limited (1556); Harris v. Trevor and Wife (1562); Packham v. Packham (1564); Bridges and anr. v. Harcourt Smith v. Dasent (1513); Beshow and anr. v. Astbury (1566). Common Juries.—Whitehead and anr. v. Maitland (Nov. 25) (1412); Somerset Motor Co., Ltd. v. Cinematograph Corpn., Ltd. (1127); Axten and anr. v. Chamberlain (1790); Brass v. Way (1796); Heller v. Wall Motor Co. (1799); Musgrave v. Frost (1803); Shaw and Heaton and Isherwood (U.D.C.) (1809); Shaw and anr. v. Heaton and Isherwood (U.D.C.) (1809); T. F. Tunnell, Ltd. v. Hertford Table Works and anr. (1810); Griffin v. John Bristow and Co., Ltd. v. Kinston (1815); Griffin v. John J. Knight, Ltd. and ors. (1826); Creighton v. Lee (1829); Stewart, Ltd. and anr. (1699); Gordon v. Stewart and Lloyd, Ltd. and anr. (1699); Gordon v. Roberts (fixed and ors (fixed Nov. 24) (1697); Munro v. Roberts (fixed Nov. 25) 1666); Christensen v. Aktiebolaget Ifcon Wisoff and Co. Fabriker and anr. (fixed Nov. 26) (1656); Stephen v. Stained (470); Offshore Finance Co., Ltd. v. D. Ardence and ors. (Nov. 28) (1664); Fenn v. Same Beet and Crop Driers, Ltd., and anr. (1241); Hutchinson and ors. v. Terry (Nov. 29) (1279); Brit. Capital Trust, Ltd. v. Birchall (1666); Caton v. Faber (1663); Udow v. Death and Wife (2009); Glanfield and ors. v. Dana (2014); Pulham and Hampstead Property Co., Ltd. v. Hinkin (2039); Whitney v. Whitney and anr. (2046).

### Jurors

Special Jurors summoned for King's Bench Court VII. must attend in that Court at 10.15.

Common Jurors summoned for King's Bench Court II. (other than those in the part-heard case) are discharged from further attendance.

### Railway Rates Tribunal Court

COURT "B" (Judge's Quadrangle) (SIR WALTER CLODE, K.C. (President), Mr. W. A. JEPSON, and Mr. G. C. LOCKET).—At 10.30:—Review of Operation of Railway Freight Rebates Scheme (pt. hd.).

### Probate, Divorce, and Admiralty Division

COURT II. (the PRESIDENT).—At 10.20:—Divorce Summonses.—Settled. At 10.30:—Defended Causes without Juries.—Marchant Smith v. Marchant Smith and Groves (21); Armson, G. v. Armson, F. T. (King's Proctor showing cause) (43).

COURT I. (LANGTON, J.).—At 10.30:—Admiralty.—Canadian Mariner, 1929—Folio 338 (owners of s.s. Aud and ors. v. owners of s.s. Canadian Mariner), action for trial with witnesses (with Trinity Masters) (pt. hd.).—Defended Causes without Juries.—Parkin v. Parkin and Cutts (36); Ward, F. E. v. Ward, W. H. (37); Cotton, E. M. v. Cotton, F. W. S. (Hall intervening) (38).

### Official Referees

COURT I.—R.C.J., No. 756 (SIR FRANCIS NEWBOLT, K.C.).—At 10.30:—Woolf v. Rudland.

COURT III.—R.C.J., No. 693 (SIR WILLIAM HANSELL, K.C.).—At 10.30:—Marsh and ors. v. Davies; Smith v. Rimmer and Rateliffe. At 10.45:—Barrett v. Higginton (pt. hd.).

### Bankruptcy

Bankruptcy-buildings, Carey-street, Lincoln's Inn.

COURT I. (REGISTRAR MILLER).—At 11:—Mashichol, K. H.; Munro, J. A. Scott-Brown, E. G. (orse. J. A. Munro and Co.); Mishiku, S.; Cullum, F. J. (orse. Linney, Cullum and Co.); Nstoff, B.; Norman, T. V.; Bondurant-Smith, B. R.; Lane, S. W.

In CHAMBERS—Room 36 (REGISTRAR WARMINGTON).—At 11:—Coelen, C. C. G.; Adjd. Petitions (902 and 957 of 1930); Petitions (1,001, 987, and 1,010 of 1930); Adjd. Petition (756 of 1930); Petitions (1,014 and 1,044 of 1930); Adjd. Petitions (936, 831, 833, and 801 of 1930); Petition (1,055 of 1930). At 11.30:—Adjd. Petitions 1962, 1,012, 880, 646, and 647 of 1930). At 12:—Adjd. Petition (937 of 1930).

### Companies

CHANCERY DIVISION—COMPANIES COURT (REGISTRAR STIRRUP).—In Chambers—Room 48.—At 11:—Ex parte Appins. At 11.15:—Metal Ore and Chemical Co., Ltd.; Castle Garages (Colchester), Ltd.; M. A. Woolf and Co., Ltd. At 11.30:—Bruce Hall Pirate Co., Ltd.; Prospect Rock Co., Ltd.; J. B. Walker and Co. (London), Ltd. Dick v. J. B. Walker and Co. (London), Ltd., and ors. At 12:—Chiltophone and Records, Ltd.; Same; Celtic Collieries, Ltd. (Lloyds Bank Ltd. v. Celtic Collieries, Ltd.). At 12.30:—Sions Investment and Finance Co., Ltd.; Wills and Somerset Farmers, Ltd. Room 88.—At 11:—L. G. Automatic Services, Ltd. Re Cinema, Ermine Westminster, Ltd. Room 67.—At 11.30:—L. J. Healing and Co., Ltd. At 11.45:—Pugsley and Wakelin, Ltd. At 12.15:—Sungei Telor (Malaya) Rubber Estates, Ltd. At 12.30:—Hans Hill and Boulder Stone Co., Ltd. At 2.30:—James McLellan, Ltd. Room 89.—At 11.30:—Lafayette (Brighton), Ltd. At 12:—London and County Cinemas, Ltd. At 12.15:—Mayfair Investments Co., Ltd. Room 87.—At 11.15:—Berners Music Co., Ltd. At 11.30:—Feralite, Ltd. At 11.45:—Duophone (Foreign), Ltd. At 12:—Alfred de Great Tailor, Ltd. At 12.15:—John Brothers (Abernaw Brewery, Ltd. At 12.30:—J. B. Walker and Co. (London), Ltd. At 12.45:—Hopkins and Hobday, Ltd. At 2.30:—Gordon Hotels, Ltd. Room 86.—At 11.30:—J. Bresler, Ltd. Room 68.—At 11.30:—Darwins, Ltd.—At 2.30 to 4:—Celtic Collieries, Ltd. (Lloyds Bank Ltd. v. Celtic Collieries, Ltd.). Room 88a.—At 11.30:—Rosande Mines, Ltd.

OFFICIAL RECEIVERS' COMPANIES (WINDING UP).—Meetings at 32, Carey-street.—At 3:—A. Stanton and Co., Ltd. At 3.30:—Bankruptcy-buildings (Court II.), Carey-street.—At 11:—Quarterly Dividends, Ltd., first meeting of creditors. At 12.15:—Ditto, first meeting of contributories. At 2.15:—National House Purchase, Ltd., first meeting of creditors. At 3.15:—Ditto, first meeting of contributories.

KING'S BENCH JUDGE'S CHAMBERS.—McCardie, J., will sit in chambers at 10.30 for the disposal of 12 cases attended by counsel; and at 12 for three cases not attended by counsel.

MASTERS.—Mr. Bonner, Jelf, Ball, Sinnet, Baker, Moseley, and Barnard.

TAXING MASTER.—Cave.

MASTER OF THE CROWN OFFICE sitting.—Kershaw.

CHANCERY ROMMERS.—The following will be in attendance.—Bisker (on Appeal Court I.); Jolly (on Eve, J.); Bisker (on Maugham, J.); Ritchie (on Bennett, J.); Andrews (on Clauson, J.); Hicks Beach (on Luxmoore, J.); More (on Farwell, J.).

### Central Criminal Court

COURT I. (SWIFT, J.).—At 10.30:—F. Lorang (pt. hd.).

COURT II. (the RECORDER of London).—At 10.30:—M. Zender (pt. hd.).

COURT IV. (JUDGE GREGORY).—At 10.30:—G. V. A. Mitchell.

# LORANG ON TRIAL

## MORE EVIDENCE FOR PROSECUTION

### THE ALLEGED FALSE MINUTES

The trial was continued at the Central Criminal Court yesterday, before Mr. Justice Swift, of Francis Lorang, 49, described as a company director, who is alleged to have committed certain frauds in connexion with the Blue Bird petrol and oil companies.

The charge against Lorang is that, while he was a director of Blue Bird Petrol, Limited, he made, circulated, or published a false statutory report of the company, with intent to deceive or defraud shareholders or creditors of the company; and that, as a director of Blue Bird Petrol, Limited, Blue Bird Oil Importers, Limited, Blue Bird Oil (Foreign), Limited, and Blue Bird Holdings, Limited, he fraudulently took and applied for his own use or benefit, or for uses or purposes other than those of the companies in question, £69,898 and other sums belonging to the companies.

Lorang pleaded "Not Guilty."

Mr. Eustace Fulton and Mr. G. B. McClure appeared for the prosecution; Mr. St. John Hutchinson, Mr. Derek Curtis Bennett, and Mr. C. Leo Burgess defended Lorang; Mr. Linton Thorp and Mr. C. J. T. Pensotti, Mr. Stephen Benson and Mr. Clive Tottenham, and Mr. S. R. Sidebottom held watching briefs on behalf of interested parties.

### ACCOUNTANT CROSS-EXAMINED

Mr. Arthur Sweet, a chartered accountant, continuing his evidence, said that the public paid to the five Blue Bird Companies £792,716. The accounts of those companies showed that they had received £748,336; that left a balance of £44,379 which had been paid by the public to the companies, and which the companies did not appear to have received. The public still owed £959,734 to the companies.

The JUDGE.—Were you able to trace what ultimately became of the balance of £44,379?—Yes. It went into the account of Blue Bird Oil Importers and was placed to the credit of Mr. Lorang.

The JUDGE.—So that that £44,379, which the public subscribed to those five companies, which did not go into the companies for which it was originally subscribed, ultimately found its way into Mr. Lorang's private account?—So far as £39,154 was concerned.

The JUDGE.—When these companies came to be wound up how much money was owing to them by Mr. Lorang?—£501,699.

Mr. ST. JOHN HUTCHINSON (cross-examining).—The difference between the £44,379 and the £39,154, that is £5,225, was received from the underwriters in respect of the Holdings company, and it was paid into the account of the Oil Importers?—Yes.

So the amount outstanding is £39,154; that went into Mr. Lorang's private account?—Yes.

Mr. Lorang's defence here, said Mr. ST. JOHN HUTCHINSON, is that he received large sums of money from the companies, that he had paid out even larger sums of money, with the knowledge and consent of the directors and for the benefit of the companies?—I do not realize that.

Mr. ST. JOHN HUTCHINSON.—Did you find the books easy to understand?—I found them very difficult to understand.

And would the assistance you had in understanding them be supplied by Mr. Trye and Mr. Piejus?—They could supply me with very little information at all.

You have not had any help from Mr. Lorang?—No.

And of course Mr. Lorang knew more of the details of the Blue Bird companies than anyone else?—Yes.

The witness was then questioned as to the details of the various sums Mr. Lorang owed to the various companies at the date of the winding-up, and also in respect of certain amounts which Mr. St. John Hutchinson suggested had been wrongly debited to the defendant.

Mr. ST. JOHN HUTCHINSON said that he suggested that Mr. Lorang had paid out £335,411 in respect of the Oil Importers company and £116,871 for all the other companies. He was going to prove that Mr. Lorang made a great many payments for the Importers company out of his own private banking account.

The JUDGE.—Did you find anything in the books to indicate that the Oil Importers owed Mr. Lorang money? You have sworn that he owed Importers £87,000; it is now suggested that instead of him owing that money the Oil Importers owed him money.—I have not seen any figures to support that, and until to-day I have never heard that suggestion.

In answer to Mr. ST. JOHN HUTCHINSON, the witness said that he had not discussed the matter with Mr. Lorang. He had not seen Mr. Lorang's private banking account.

Mr. ST. JOHN HUTCHINSON.—Would you agree that each of these companies was independent, and that the ruin of one would mean the fall of the others?—How can I say that? They were all separate entities.

### DIRECTOR AND THE MINUTES

Mr. R. B. Trye, who was a director of the Blue Bird Motor Company, the Blue Bird (Foreign), Limited, and the Blue Bird Importers, Limited, said that he signed the minute of the resolution of November 2, 1928, authorizing Mr. Lorang to receive £79,600. He signed that minute in Paris in June, 1929.

Mr. FULTON.—Why did you go to Paris on that date?—I went over to see Mr. Lorang with regard to the statement of affairs. He asked me to sign the minute.

The witness also referred to other minutes involving large sums of money and which he had signed at Paris at the same time. He was not present at any of the meetings when those resolutions were passed by the board, and knew nothing about the authority purported to be given to Mr. Lorang to receive those sums until he (the witness) saw it in Paris.

The JUDGE.—Quite apart from any directors' meetings, were the matters discussed with you that are mentioned in these minutes? We were told that there were informal discussions and that afterwards the resolutions were put into the minutes; did you ever have any discussions about these matters?—I did not.

"On April 5, 1927," continued the Judge, addressing the jury, "are a series of minutes by which it was resolved that a number of payments to Mr. Lorang be hereby approved. Those sums amounted to £227,000, which the company approved of paying to Mr. Lorang. One of the directors, this witness, says that he had not heard about these payments at all."

Mr. Meacock was then recalled and questioned about the writing of the minutes.

The JUDGE.—That (indicating a book) is the minute-book of the Oil Importers Company. Did you take that to Paris?—No, my Lord.

Did it go to Paris?—No, my Lord.

When was it written up?—During the last few weeks before Mr. Lorang went to Paris.

Was it all written up at the same time?—The minutes from April 5, 1927, and thereafter were all written up by me at one time. Mr. Lorang dictated them to me.

You see this resolution that certain sums of money should be approved as being paid to Mr. Lorang. Did Mr. Lorang dictate those minutes to you?—Yes.

There was no other director present at the time?—I do not think so.

The JUDGE.—Oh!

Mr. Trye, cross-examined by Mr. ST. JOHN HUTCHINSON, said that he was 57 years old, and at the end of the companies' lives his salary was £1,040.

Mr. ST. JOHN HUTCHINSON.—Do you say that you knew nothing at all about any of these matters?—No.

Did you sign anything to go out to the public that you were asked to, without any inquiry or discussion?—Yes.

The witness said that when he talked with Mr. Lorang in Paris about the business he hid from him that slightly hostile inquiries were being made about the companies.

### "HOSTILE INQUIRIES"

The JUDGE.—But I don't understand. There was a petition on the file for the liquidation of these companies. It may be my ignorance, but I understand that Official Receivers, trustees in bankruptcy, and liquidators always do make hostile inquiries.

Mr. ST. JOHN HUTCHINSON.—Sometimes they make kindly inquiries.

The JUDGE.—But kindly inquiries from sinister motives. (Laughter.)

Mr. Lorang, continued the witness, told him that he was in telephonic communication with the Official Receiver and that he was getting on extremely well with him.

Mr. ST. JOHN HUTCHINSON.—That goes to show that what my Lord said was true, and I did not disabuse him. (Laughter.) (To the witness).—You would not sign minutes that you knew to be untrue?—I signed minutes that I could not avoid signing. I did not know anything about them.

Mr. Lorang told him that he (Lorang) had a perfectly clear explanation of everything conected with them for the Official Receiver.

Referring to a resolution of March 9, 1927, Mr. ST. JOHN HUTCHINSON asked:—Do you say that what is contained in that minute is true or untrue? Was Mr. Lorang authorised to negotiate on behalf of the company and to enter into certain contracts on behalf of the company?—Yes.

It was also correct up to a point, agreed Mr. Trye, that Mr. Lorang was to receive and make payments at his discretion in respect of such contracts without referring to the directors.

Mr. ST. JOHN HUTCHINSON.—Did you know that he had in fact paid large sums through his private account for the company?—He told me so in Paris; I did not know before.

I suggest to you that these books of the minutes of the Petrol company were discussed in Paris, that they were brought over from Paris by Mr. Meacock, that you met him at Waterloo Station and took them down to your house and read and signed them there?—I signed them in Paris. I took them to my house because I was anxious to see what I had signed before it went to the Official Receiver. I did not read them before I signed them; I had not time to do so.

Mr. ST. JOHN HUTCHINSON said that he wanted to show that these matters were done with the knowledge of the directors. If the jury thought that those minutes were true, and that Mr. Trye signed them, it would go a long way to establishing that defence.

The JUDGE.—It may well be that there ought to be somebody else beside Mr. Lorang in the dock. What answer is it that these gentlemen knew all about what was going on if what was going on was wrong? It may well be that there was nothing wrong going on. What you are suggesting to this witness is that he knew all about it. Suppose he did, to put it at its worst against him, instead of sitting there [the witness-box] he ought to be sitting there [with the accused].

Mr. ST. JOHN HUTCHINSON.—No, I was putting to him that he signed those minutes at that time because they were true.

The JUDGE.—What use is it to say that a minute is true of a meeting held in England in March, 1927, when we know that it was signed in Paris in 1929!

If there never was a meeting of the directors, added the Judge, that minute must be untrue.

Mr. ST. JOHN HUTCHINSON said that in this connexion he wanted to prove two things: (1) That everything that Mr. Lorang did was with the knowledge and consent of his co-directors; and (2) that everything he did with that knowledge and consent was proper.

The JUDGE pointed out that the prosecution had got to prove that Mr. Lorang did those things knowing that they were wrong. He (counsel) would go a long way to satisfy the jury on that if he could show that Mr. Trye and Mr. Piejus were doing the same thing and that they did not believe that it was wrong.

Mr. ST. JOHN HUTCHINSON (to the witness).—Are the contents of these minutes untrue?—I knew nothing about what the minutes purported to do, and Mr. Lorang told me that the matter was left to the Official Receiver.

Do you really say that you never read these minutes before signing them when they were going to the Official Receiver, although at that time you were getting rather suspicious?—I did not read them. I certainly was uneasy.

### THE STATUTORY REPORT

Referring to contracts entered into between the Blue Bird Petrol and Blue Bird Motor companies, in which £80,000 was involved, Mr. ST. JOHN HUTCHINSON said that he had questioned the witness with a view to establishing that those contracts did in fact exist and, if carried out, would have been for the benefit of the company, and that Mr. Lorang advanced sums of money to the company to carry out those contracts.

The JUDGE.—The prosecution say, admitted that is so, you have no right to tell lies about it in the statutory report.

On Mr. ST. JOHN HUTCHINSON'S objection to the word "lies," the JUDGE said that he was only saying what Mr. Fulton had been telling them for three days. That was what the charge was. It was said in the statutory report that £80,000 was paid under one of the contracts; the prosecution said that it was not true, but that it was said for the purposes of deceiving.

The witness was then questioned on the statutory report.

The JUDGE.—The report is apparently signed by you?—Yes.

Do I understand you to say now that it went out in that form, with your signature on it, before you saw it?—Yes.

Did you sign it before or after it was printed?—After. I signed it after it had gone out.

Mr. Trye explained that he had been very ill for some weeks and Mr. Lorang came down and said he wanted him to sign the report because it had to go out and had to be lodged at Somerset House.

Mr. ST. JOHN HUTCHINSON.—I suggest that before you were ill Mr. Lorang showed you the statutory report, and sent you typewritten copies of it to look at.—No.

I suggest to you that you knew perfectly well that Mr. Lorang was paying money out of his account for the companies' purposes, and that the company was paying money into his account so that he could use it for company purposes?—No.

Mr. Trye agreed that Mr. Lorang raised no objection to an outside accountant examining the books.

Mr. L. V. Walters, of the Companies Winding-Up Department of the Board of Trade, gave evidence of payments by cheques and entries from one bank to another in respect of the Blue Bird companies' transactions.

The trial was adjourned till this morning.

## THE RIOTING IN SOUTH SHIELDS

### JUDGE ON "MONEY FROM ABROAD"

At Durham Assizes, before Mr. Justice Roche, on Wednesday, the hearing of charges arising out of serious rioting at South Shields on August 2 was concluded, and 25 persons, most of whom were Arabs, were accused. Five were charged with inciting to riot, and the remainder with rioting. Three of the Arabs were also charged with wounding. All but two of the Arabs charged with rioting were found *Guilty*, and two were also found *Guilty* of wounding. Three white men and an Arab boarding-house keeper were found *Guilty* of inciting to riot and rioting. Sentences were deferred.

A Belgian seaman and two of the Arabs were *Acquitted*, and were discharged.

The affray was stated to be the result of dissatisfaction among a number of seamen regarding an agreement drawn up to govern the signing on of Arab crews. During the fighting three police-constables were wounded, one of them seriously. There were among the crowd assembled agitators and avowed Communists.

Following the verdict of the jury, Police-inspector Wilson stated that there were far more Arabs in South Shields than work could be found for.

The JUDGE said he knew that, because of the number of ships idle in the Tyne and in other ports. He would certainly recommend some of the Arabs for deportation. He was satisfied that ALI SAID, a boarding-house keeper, who had been found *Guilty*, was largely responsible for the trouble.

In a reference to the minority movement, the Judge asked Inspector Wilson what they were getting out of the movement and where the money was coming from.

The inspector replied that one of the men charged should have gone in August as one of a delegation to a conference in Russia.

The JUDGE.—That is what I generally find. In a number of cases the pointer swings that way—money coming from abroad. It pays other people to stir up trouble in our country.

Seventeen Arabs and five white men received sentences yesterday varying from three months' to 16 months' imprisonment. Nearly all the Arabs were recommended for deportation.

## *GAMES OF CHANCE AT YARMOUTH*

At Yarmouth on Wednesday the police brought a test prosecution against the proprietors of PARADIUM AMUSEMENT CENTRE for using their premises as a common gaming-house. It was alleged that the offence rose through the playing of games of chance known as "Wheelemin" and "Copalot," in which, by means of a sloping chute or spring, a penny was made to roll on to numbered squares or lines, pennies being won according to these numbers. To start these games the attendants exchanged sevenpence in coppers for sixpence, or 14 pennies for a shilling. The defence was that these were games of skill which could be gained by practice and were not games of chance, as the players could control the direction in which their pennies rolled. It was urged that these games were played all over the country, but the magistrates decided to convict, and inflicted a fine of £5, including costs, on Paradium Amusement Company, as proprietors of Paradium on the Marine-parade, and fined HAROLD BARRON, who was in charge when the police paid their visit, £1, including costs, for aiding and abetting.

# CONSPIRACY CHARGE AT NOTTINGHAM

## EVIDENCE FOR THE PROSECUTION

The hearing was resumed at the Nottingham Police Court yesterday of the charges of larceny and conspiracy against nine men who are alleged to have defrauded the Gas Department of the Nottingham Corporation of £63,585. The alleged frauds cover a period of 10 years, but only a few of what were stated to be recent and typical cases are being actually dealt with. These amount to £2,760.

The accused men were LEONARD BALL, 42, an official of the Corporation Gas Department; and eight other local men unconnected with the municipality—namely, WALTER BALL, 56, a manager, of Derby-road; HENRY ROWLAND DEELEY, 55, merchant, of Bramcote-lane, Wollaton; HARRY W. GARDINER, 53, ironmonger, of Woodthorpe, Nottingham; JOHN ERNEST ALLEN, 47, builder, of Westdale-lane; FRANK MULLIS, 58, proprietor, of Fraser-road; HENRY FLINT SCOTTON, 47, timber merchant, of Willoughby-road, West Bridgford; PERCY SISSON, 30, master plumber, of Union-road; and ALFRED SISSON, 44, master plumber, of Southampton-street, Nottingham.

The main allegation is that Leonard Ball gave bogus orders for goods to be supplied to the Gas Department and that bogus invoices were rendered for goods which were never delivered.

Mr. R. H. Mason, accountant to the Gas Department, yesterday produced a number of invoices initialled by Leonard Ball and sent in by firms with which one or other of the prisoners was connected. The invoices from Messrs. Woodhouse and Co. [Walter Ball's firm] during the month of February of this year amounted to £602 10s. Gardiner, who is alleged to have defrauded the corporation of £35,680, was paid £839 for invoiced goods during the month of January last.

Cross-examined by Mr. A. M. Lyons (who appeared for Leonard Ball) as to whether he had ever had any conversations with Ball on the subject of the income-tax returns of the department, Mr. Mason replied:—"On two or three occasions during the last few years, when Mr. Ball probably had an idea that we were having a successful current year, he has mentioned to me the question of stocks. The question of income-tax would also be mentioned in the sense that maximum stocks must not be exceeded. If stocks had been inordinately increased it might have some effect on the charges for income-tax."

Asked what the effect would be, the witness answered "It would probably lessen the amount that we should have to pay."

Mr. A. Ward (counsel for the corporation).—It has not been put to you in real Anglo-Saxon, but the innuendo is that you have lent yourself to a practice of diminishing the profits of the Gas Department so as to evade income-tax. Is there any truth in it?

The witness.—No; I have plenty of evidence to the cont

# Sporting News

## RACING

## MANCHESTER MEETING

### RICHARDS CATCHES FOX

(FROM OUR RACING CORRESPONDENT)

The weather at Castle Irwell for the first day of the Manchester November Meeting might have been worse, but if it had been racing would have been impossible. Rain fell throughout the afternoon and the course was shrouded in mist, which made it impossible to distinguish the colours until the horses were almost on the winning-post. The going was nearly hock deep and much recent form proved to be of no value when one wished to find the probable winner. During the afternoon Gordon Richards rode two winners and Fox none, so that these two able riders are now equal at the top of the winning jockeys' list. I am only expressing the hopes of many racing people when I say that I should like to see Fox head the list. After all, he has been riding for more years than Richards has been born and he has never before headed the list, while Richards has often done so, and will, no doubt, often do so again.

The afternoon's racing was begun with the Woodlands Nursery, for which Vain Bachelor was made favourite although those who should know most about him feared that he would not be able to do his best in the very heavy going. I do not know how he ran in the early stages of the race, for it was not possible to distinguish the colours worn by the riders until the race was almost over, but when he could be seen it was obvious that he had no chance at all, and in the end he was not placed behind Balmy Breeze, who got up close to the winning-post to win by a neck from S.O.S., with Bonne Tete a moderate third. When the horses emerged from the mist S.O.S. was in front, being hard ridden, but for some reason his rider ceased to ride some 25 yards from the winning-post—he may have mistaken the actual position of it—with the result that his mount stopped almost to a walk and was caught and beaten. Balmy Breeze was not without a chance on previous form and is a good example of the art of her trainer. She is by Desman.

Even before most visitors knew that the start for the De Trafford Claiming and Selling Plate had been made a lone horse was seen coming up the Straight with his rider looking round for the others. Those people who thought that it must have been a breakaway might well be excused, but a moment later other horses emerged ploughing through the mud. The lone charger in front was Flaming Rose, who was ridden by Gordon Richards. He won in a canter, if any horse could canter in such going, from Saint Fortunat, who finished two lengths behind the Liverpool winner, Chatterer, and that should be good enough to win here. Accordingly I make the LADY GEORGETTE FILLY my selection.

1.15.—FLYING HANDICAP (5f.).—This is a difficult race with which to deal. I had thought that the winner would be Vernella, who, with only 6st. 7lb., seemed rather well handicapped, but I understand that Lord Glanely will run instead GRANDIFLORA, who, after all, is not badly handicapped on her last form and also on earlier form. She may win and is my selection.

1.45.—LANCASHIRE NURSERY (6f.).—I find it difficult to handicap Abbots Worthy, but, at the same time, I consider that his chance would be better if the distance had been five and not six furlongs. St. Oswald ran very promisingly in his last race, but has been given all the weight that he is entitled to here. Using Lampeto on her best form, Alexis is very nicely in and seems to me to have the beating of all the top-weights. Golden End, the mount of Gordon Richards, was well backed at Derby, but failed to stay. Buland Bibi and Lady Herodene seems to have outside chances. On the handicap the best selection seems to me to be ALEXIS, who keeps on showing improved form and to whom the handicapper has given a few pounds less than I should have done.

2.20.—SEDGELEY HANDICAP (1¼m.).—The Master apparently missed a race yesterday to be started here. He has a big weight, but even then I do not make him badly handicapped. He will, I think, give The Abyssinian the weight, but he will have to be at his best to beat Ocean Wide, whose last race this is, at a difference of 11lb. On some form Scardroy has a chance, as have Weary Willie and Edelweiss. Still, on their last form Ocean Wide should beat Weary Willie at the weights. THE MASHER; if absent, OCEAN WIDE, seems to me the best selection.

2.55.—ELLESMERE HANDICAP (6f.).—When they last met Sergeant Custume had to give 21lb. to Eastridge in this race Eastridge has to give Sergeant Custume 21lb. and, even with a penalty, Eastridge is not without a chance. Fox is to ride Soranette, on whom he won at the last meeting at Newmarket. Faithful Tag has been sent from Ireland to run and won easily last time out. He presumably has a chance, but I do not know how to handicap him here. He will have to be a useful three-year-old sprinter to win here with his weight. Bearskin cannot be trusted and Pachalik surely has been given quite enough weight. Piperno, who was, I had thought, well handicapped, is not apparently a runner. If he were sent on later he would have to be seriously considered. In his presumed absence the best selection seems to me to be SERGEANT CUSTUME.

## NEWMARKET PROSPECTS

(FROM OUR NEWMARKET CORRESPONDENT)

We shall be fairly well represented at Manchester to-day and, although the programme is an open one, I feel confident that our runners will do well. In the Ordsall Selling Nursery Gladly is very useful in this class of race, but I doubt if she can give 14lb. to the MARAQUITA GELDING, who has useful public form and is now at his best. I shall take him to win.

In the Flying Handicap Plate Doch-an-Doris, Grandiflora, and Dreamy Tremor have done well lately, and I understand that they are all fancied. GRANDIFLORA is in the right part of the handicap, and if showing her true form must nearly win.

There will be a useful field for the Lancashire Nursery. ALEXIS has a lot to do with 9st. to carry, but he has made so much improvement during the last month that there is no telling how good he may be. I intend to make him my selection. Clarice colt, St. Oswald, Earna colt, and Duffield are all well.

In the Sedgeley Handicap nothing in Leach, jun.'s team has been giving more satisfaction in recent gallops than THE ABYSSINIAN, and if I have made no mistake he is a useful horse. He has to give weight to most of the entry, but I believe he will prove successful. Ocean Wide, Scardroy, Cook's Mill, Edelweiss, Hush Hush, Ferrule, Ethics, and Bobbie Burns III. are as well as they have been all the season.

For the Ellesmere Welter Handicap Plate we have Pachalik and Bearskin, but I doubt if they can give the weight to SORANETTE, who seems to hold a good chance. We may not be represented in the Pendleton Maiden Plate.

## HAWTHORN HILL RESULTS

1.0 (1.0).—The CLEWER SELLING STEEPLE-CHASE of 100 sovs. Two miles.

CYLVIDA, b g. by Cylva—Vida (Mrs. J. de Selincourt), aged, 11st. 7lb. ..... W. Stott (1)
LARGIE, b g. by Lomond—Carpentia (Mr. W. Harris), aged, 11st. 7lb. ..... F. Vinall (2)
ROSECOMB, ch g. by Bachelor's Double—Ancona (Mr. A. G. Whiteman), aged, 11st. 7lb. ..... A. Linegar (3)

Also ran:—Some Toff (J. Hamey), Cease Fire (W. Parvin), Barrackton Lad (Mr. A. Carr), Treasurer (F. Prendergast), Redshank (E. Lock), Blakesley (L. Rees), Second National (M. Peakes), Strong Point (T. F. Morgan), Aesop (Owner), Oyster Maid (Owner), Alan Malone (M. Doherty), Royal Lance (D. Reardon), Pontchartrain (Owner).

(Winner trained by J. Anthony, at Wantage)

STARTING PRICES.—3 to 1 agst Treasurer, 4 to 1 Some Toff, 5 to 1 Cylvida, 10 to 1 each Largie and Rosecomb, 100 to 8 each Redshank and Alan Malone, 33 to 1 each agst the others.

TOTALISATOR PRICES (each unit represents 2s. stake).—Win dividend, 7s.; places, 3s. 9d., 5s. 9d., 11s. Total win pool, 1,261 units; total place pool, 883 units.

Won by one and a half lengths; six lengths separated second and third.

1.30 (1.30).—The HAWTHORN SELLING HURDLE RACE of 100 sovs. Two miles.

SONNY, b g. by Sonning—Queen Alice (Mr. J. G. Goodman), 6 yrs, 12st. ..... F. Rees (1)
FAIR WEATHER JACK, br g. by Spearwort—British Born (Mr. A. E. Berry), 6 yrs, 11st., 4lb. ..... T. F. Morgan (2)
IRISH SPINNER, b or br f. by Irishman—First Spinner (Mr. J. Reardon), 4 yrs, 11st. ..... D. Reardon (3)

Also ran:—Pharoah (A. Prendergast), Roquefort II. (Owner), Trapeze (W. Speck), Wise Prince (A. Smith), Altitude (A. Escott), Solihull (W. Parvin), He Will Do (H. Thrale), Sea Steward (G. Rossiter), Chanar (F. Prendergast), Corks (Mr. C. Beechener), Quarrel (P. Power), Blitzen (J. Ermer).

(Winner trained by Gosden, at Lewes)

STARTING PRICES.—6 to 4 on Sonny, 7 to 2 agst Fair Weather Jack, 8 to 1 each Trapeze and Wise Prince, 10 to 1 Solihull, 33 to 1 each agst the others.

TOTALISATOR PRICES.—Win dividend, 2s. 6d.; places, 2s. 6d., 2s. 6d., 7s. 6d. Total win pool, 2,009 units; total place pool, 1,274 units.

Won by a head; four lengths separated second and third.

2.0 (1.59).—The WARFIELD HANDICAP STEEPLE-CHASE of 100 sovs. Two miles.

PISHOGUE, gr g. by Milesius—Red Linnet II. (Baron F. de Tuyll), 6 yrs, 11st. 9lb. M. Keogh 1
IBSTOCK, b g. by Fowling-piece—Marsore (Mr. G. B. Bates), 4 yrs, 10st. 7lb. ..... S. Ingham 2
BERODACH, gr g. by Achtot—Beryl Ode (Mr. R. J. Froome), 4 yrs, 11st. 5lb. ..... J. Ermer 3
GAMEFELLOW, b g. by Gamefeather—The Ripper (Mrs. L. F. Anderson), aged, 10st. 7lb. ..... P. Pendergast 3

Also ran:—Dandy Dennis (L. Butchers), Set Square (Mr. L. Whitfield), Arch Court (H. Nicholson), Alliteration (G. Pellerin), Lashaway (F. Grantham).

(Winner trained by E. Harper, at East Everleigh)

STARTING PRICES.—9 to 4 agst Baco, 7 to 2 Beroadach, 4 to 1 Alliteration, 11 to 2 Dandy Dennis, 8 to 1 Lashaway, 100 to 6 each agst the others.

TOTALISATOR PRICES.—Win dividend, 5s. 3d.; places, 3s. 3d., 3s. 6d., 15s. 3d. Total win pool, 1,308 units; total place pool, 1,193 units.

Won by half a length; four lengths separated second and third.

3.0 (2.59).—The SUNNINGHILL STEEPLECHASE of 100 sovs. Three miles.

NEAR EAST, bl g. by Hapsburg—Tol Fair (Mr. H. B. Brandt), 5 yrs, 11st. ..... T. B. McCarthy 1
PIXIE, b m. by Battle-axe—Persimma (Colonel G. Foljambe), 5 yrs, 11st. ..... R. Lyall 2
KOKO, b g. by Santoi—Persister (Mr. A. Bendon), aged, 12st. ..... E. Foster 3

Also ran:—Alike (J. Browne), Bishops Park (P. Prendergast), Blue Vinny (G. Turner), Doubtful Lady (J. F. Ward), Big Black Boy (W. Payne), Brimps (P. Power), This Time (G. Wilson).

(Winner trained by James, at Nutfield)

STARTING PRICES.—2 to 1 agst Koko, 4 to 1 Pixie, 9 to 2 Big Black Boy, 7 to 1 each Near East and Doubtful Lady, 100 to 8 Brimps, 20 to 1 each agst the others.

TOTALISATOR PRICES.—Win dividend, 12s.; places, 3s. 3d., 3s. 6d., 3s. 9d. Total win pool, 1,161 units; total place pool, 923 units.

Won by four lengths; the same distance separated second and third.

3.30 (3.20).—The SHOTTESBROOK NOVICES' HURDLE RACE of 100 sovs. Two miles.

THE TORCH, b c. by Flamboyant—Redhill (Mr. V. T. Thompson), 4 yrs, 11st. 12lb. ..... M. Barry 1
PERSIAN SUN, br g. by Chorosos—Heliope (Mr. G. E. Meure), 4 yrs, 11st. ..... P. Doherty 2
SUNNY STORY, gr f. by Book—Sun Deck (Mr. H. B. Brandt), 4 yrs, 11st. ..... D. McCarthy 3

Also ran:—Persian Prince (J. H. Brown), Passing Cloud (Owner), Druxy (T. F. Morgan), Chichester Cross (L. Adams), Minnie Ha Ha (W. Davey), Cornish Friar (Mr. G. Barker), Apache (J. Cash), March Out (Owner), Ormoil (R. Evans), Sunflake (Owner), Phobos (H. Jepson), Corkaree (R. Hayton), Cadenabbia (E. Matthews), Yuarite (Mr. R. Mount), Green Fairy (W. Gilling).

(Winner trained by F. Hartigan, at Weyhill)

STARTING PRICES.—9 to 4 agst Druxy, 11 to 4 The Torch, 5 to 1 Persian Sun, 6 to 1 Persian Prince, 8 to 1 each Cadenabbia and Yuarite, 20 to 1 each agst the others.

TOTALISATOR PRICES.—Win dividend, 2s. 6d.; places, 2s. 6d., 2s. 6d., 7s. 6d. Total win pool, 2,009 units; total place pool, 1,274 units.

Won by a head; four lengths separated second and third.

2.0 (1.59).—The WARFIELD HANDICAP STEEPLE-CHASE of 100 sovs. Two miles.

PISHOGUE, gr g. by Milesius—Red Linnet II. (Baron F. de Tuyll), 6 yrs, 11st. 9lb. M. Keogh 1
IBSTOCK, b g. by Fowling-piece—Marsore (Mr. G. B. Bates), 4 yrs, 10st. 7lb. ..... S. Ingham 2
BERODACH, gr g. by Achtot—Beryl Ode (Mr. R. J. Froome), 4 yrs, 11st. 5lb. ..... J. Ermer 3
GAMEFELLOW, b g. by Gamefeather—The Ripper (Mrs. L. F. Anderson), aged, 10st. 7lb. ..... P. Pendergast 3

Also ran:—Dandy Dennis (L. Butchers), Set Square (Mr. L. Whitfield), Arch Court (H. Nicholson), Alliteration (G. Pellerin), Lashaway (F. Grantham).

(Winner trained by E. Harper, at East Everleigh)

STARTING PRICES.—9 to 4 agst Baco, 7 to 2 Beroadach, 4 to 1 Alliteration, 11 to 2 Dandy Dennis, 8 to 1 Lashaway, 100 to 6 each agst the others.

TOTALISATOR PRICES.—Win dividend, 5s. 3d.; places, 3s. 3d., 3s. 6d., 15s. 3d. Total win pool, 1,308 units; total place pool, 1,193 units.

Won by half a length; four lengths separated second and third.

3.0 (2.59).—The SUNNINGHILL STEEPLECHASE of 100 sovs. Three miles.

NEAR EAST, bl g. by Hapsburg—Tol Fair (Mr. H. B. Brandt), 5 yrs, 11st. ..... T. B. McCarthy 1
PIXIE, b m. by Battle-axe—Persimma (Colonel G. Foljambe), 5 yrs, 11st. ..... R. Lyall 2
KOKO, b g. by Santoi—Persister (Mr. A. Bendon), aged, 12st. ..... E. Foster 3

Also ran:—Alike (J. Browne), Bishops Park (P. Prendergast), Blue Vinny (G. Turner), Doubtful Lady (J. F. Ward), Big Black Boy (W. Payne), Brimps (P. Power), This Time (G. Wilson).

(Winner trained by James, at Nutfield)

STARTING PRICES.—2 to 1 agst Koko, 4 to 1 Pixie, 9 to 2 Big Black Boy, 7 to 1 each Near East and Doubtful Lady, 100 to 8 Brimps, 20 to 1 each agst the others.

TOTALISATOR PRICES.—Win dividend, 12s.; places, 3s. 3d., 3s. 6d., 3s. 9d. Total win pool, 1,161 units; total place pool, 923 units.

Won by four lengths; the same distance separated second and third.

3.30 (3.20).—The SHOTTESBROOK NOVICES' HURDLE RACE of 100 sovs. Two miles.

THE TORCH, b c. by Flamboyant—Redhill (Mr. V. T. Thompson), 4 yrs, 11st. 12lb. ..... M. Barry 1
PERSIAN SUN, br g. by Chorosos—Heliope (Mr. G. E. Meure), 4 yrs, 11st. ..... P. Doherty 2
SUNNY STORY, gr f. by Book—Sun Deck (Mr. H. B. Brandt), 4 yrs, 11st. ..... D. McCarthy 3

Also ran:—Persian Prince (J. H. Brown), Passing Cloud (Owner), Druxy (T. F. Morgan), Chichester Cross (L. Adams), Minnie Ha Ha (W. Davey), Cornish Friar (Mr. G. Barker), Apache (J. Cash), March Out (Owner), Ormoil (R. Evans), Sunflake (Owner), Phobos (H. Jepson), Corkaree (R. Hayton), Cadenabbia (E. Matthews), Yuarite (Mr. R. Mount), Green Fairy (W. Gilling).

(Winner trained by F. Hartigan, at Weyhill)

STARTING PRICES.—9 to 4 agst Druxy, 11 to 4 The Torch, 5 to 1 Persian Sun, 6 to 1 Persian Prince, 8 to 1 each Cadenabbia and Yuarite, 20 to 1 each agst the others.

TOTALISATOR PRICES.—Win dividend, 11s.; places, 3s. 3d., 4s. 3d., 27s. 9d. Total win pool, 1,786 units; total place pool, 936 units.

Won by half a length; three lengths separated second and third.

TOTALISATOR DAILY DOUBLE

PERSIAN SUN and NEAR EAST.—Dividend, 471 2s. Pool £237. Three winning tickets.

## MANCHESTER PROGRAMME

(The letter "a" in prefixed to the names of horses which have never won a race.)

12.45.—The ORDSALL SELLING NURSERY HANDICAP PLATE of 200 sovs. Five furlongs (straight).

| | st | lb |
|---|---|---|
| aKUM BAK (Mr. H. M. Hartigan) ..... In Ireland | 9 | 0 |
| DAGO (Mr. J. M. Clayton) ..... J. Cannon | 9 | 0 |
| CHIVALRESQUE (Mrs. S. Whitburn) ..... Cottrill | 8 | 13 |
| GARLANDO (7lb. ex.) (Mr. M. Vasey) ..... M. Vasey | 8 | 12 |
| aCRAVEN LASSIE (Mr. Rosemond) ..... Peacock | 8 | 11 |
| aGLADLY (Mr. J. M. Clayton) ..... J. Cannon | 8 | 10 |
| aEVOSFORD (Mr. H. E. Nolan) ..... R. Colling | 8 | 9 |
| RACHELSON'S DAUGHTER (Mr. A. Lowry) ..... In Ireland | 8 | 8 |
| WINSOME WAY (Mr. A. W. Gordon) ..... F. Leader | 8 | 7 |
| GREY MOUSE F, by Square Measure (Lady Aylesford) ..... Douglas-Pennant | 8 | 7 |
| TUSCANIA (Mrs. J. Kinsey) ..... Kelly | 8 | 7 |
| SCENT AWAY (Mr. L. E. Cribbins) ..... Chaney | 8 | 6 |
| SQUANTEN F, by Dark Legend (Sir W. Cooke) ..... Read | 8 | 5 |
| MONA GOUGH F, by Old Bowley (Mr. H. Leader) ..... H. Leader | 8 | 5 |
| SILVERTON (Mr. P. Deuchar) ..... F. Armstrong | 8 | 4 |
| BAY ROSE (Mr. G. Roddick) ..... Thrale | 8 | 3 |
| SQUEEN OF LOVE F, by Diomedes (Mr. T. Davidson) ..... Vasey | 8 | 3 |
| SUN LUCK F, by Tonton (Mr. A. McAlpine) ..... Barthropp | 8 | 2 |
| sGOLDEN SHOWER (Mrs. Cornelius) ..... Butchers | 8 | 2 |
| TA POLE (Mrs. K. Mason) ..... Hobbs | 8 | 2 |
| PROVOCATION (Mr. T. Ray) ..... In Ireland | 8 | 1 |
| MY TUTOR (Mr. G. Gilbey) ..... Thrale | 8 | 0 |
| QUEEN'S TARGET (Mr. R. J. Holbech) ..... Hamey | 7 | 13 |
| WHITE HAZEL (Mr. C. Clarke) ..... Barthropp | 7 | 13 |
| FREE FARE (Mr. E. Gwilt) ..... Gwilt | 7 | 13 |
| PRINCESS ENA F, by Santorb (Captain E. F. Taylor) ..... F. Taylor | 7 | 13 |
| FALLA (Captain H. F. Thomas) ..... R. J. Colling | 7 | 12 |
| sTALAVERA F, by Scherzo (Captain J. Fielden) ..... Douglas-Pennant | 7 | 8 |
| ORANGELLE (Mr. P. Johnson) ..... Wilmot | 7 | 7 |
| BERYL ANN (Mr. C. Jarvis) ..... Edwards | 7 | 7 |
| sMARAQUITA G, by Ethnarch (Mr. F. Leach, jun.) ..... Leach, jun. | 7 | 7 |
| aTROGOL (Mrs. K. Miners) ..... Hobbs | 7 | 10 |
| DELANCEY (Mr. H. Bouton) ..... Bullock | 7 | 10 |
| sALFRESCO (Mr. F. S. Perse) ..... Perse | 7 | 9 |
| aROJO (Mrs. E. C. Nolan) ..... R. J. Colling | 7 | 9 |
| SKYSCRIGHT F, by Duncan Gray (Mr. R. H. Hepworth) ..... Vasey | 7 | 9 |
| HAPPY WELFARE (Captain H. F. Thomas) ..... F. Taylor | 7 | 7 |
| EMANCIPATION (Mr. A. Douglas-Pennant) ..... R. J. Colling | 7 | 7 |
| MONETTE c, by Hapsburg (Mr. S. Wootton) ..... S. Wootton | 7 | 8 |
| aLEVANON (Captain C. H. Tremayne) ..... Cottrill | 7 | 8 |
| aMISS BRAM (Captain A. Kyle) ..... Macnee | 7 | 7 |
| aGALADRIDA (Mr. F. Leach, jun.) ..... Leach, jun. | 7 | 7 |
| VICA (Mr. A. Saville) ..... J. Beary | 7 | 7 |
| ARGULA (Lieutenant-Colonel R. Crawford) ..... Cramsie | 7 | 6 |
| DOUBLE RAY (Mr. R. R. Jeffrey) ..... De Mestre | 7 | 6 |
| aNORMAN ARREST (Mr. A. Gemmell) ..... Sneyd | 7 | 5 |
| aSUN PET (Mr. G. T. Ansell) ..... R. J. Colling | 7 | 5 |
| aLADY GEORGETTE F, by Allenby (Mr. J. Rickard) ..... M. Hartigan | 7 | 4 |
| aGRAND ROCK (Mr. J. G. Storey) ..... G. Sadler | 7 | 4 |
| aSAKE F, by Puttenden (Mr. E. C. Sykes) ..... Reader | 7 | 4 |
| RUTH CISSY (Mr. G. Laing Ward) ..... G. L. Ward | 7 | 3 |
| aPEDULAS F, by African Star (Mr. G. Croxer) ..... Walter Griggs | 7 | 3 |
| GOLD MESTER (Mr. A. Hodgson) ..... Gunter | 7 | 3 |
| aDRUMMOND HILL (Mr. Friend Sykes) ..... Morris | 7 | 0 |
| HARIBI F, by Santorb (Captain A. S. Wilson) ..... Whitaker | 6 | 9 |

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

KUM BAK, J. Canty; CRAVEN LASSIE, H. Jameson; GLADLY, H. Wragg; CHIVALRESQUE, Tullos; DEFENCE, —; SILVERTON, —; QUEEN OF LOVE FILLY, L. Tidey; GOLDEN SHOWER, J. Sirett; PROVOCATION, E. Gardner; MY TUTOR, C. Richards; PRINCESS ENA FILLY, A. Smirke; FALLA, —; TALAVERA FILLY, S. Wragg; MARAQUITA GELDING, I. Martin; ALFRESCO, F. Fox; ROJO, B. Rook; HAPPY WELFARE, —; MONETTE COLT, J. Caldwell; LEVANON, J. Dines; MISS BRAM, C. Sones; DOUBLE RAY, W. Sherry; NORMAN ARREST, —; SUN PET, J. Simpson; LADY GEORGETTE FILLY, G. Richards; GRAND ROCK, F. Fox; LOWTEY; PEDULAS FILLY, T. Weston; DRUMMOND HILL, —.

1.15.—The FLYING HANDICAP PLATE of 200 sovs. Five furlongs (straight).

| | Yrs | st | lb |
|---|---|---|---|
| aDOCH-AN-DORIS (Mr. D. L. Wilson) ..... Leach, jun. | 5 | 9 | 5 |
| FLUTE (Sir H. Cunliffe-Owen) ..... Bell | 3 | 8 | 6 |
| FLASHING DAWN (Mr. J. Donnelly) ..... In Ireland | 5 | 8 | 7 |
| QUARTRAIN (Mr. W. H. Thorpe) ..... Pollock | 3 | 8 | 7 |
| SCOTFORD (Mr. E. G. de Mestre) ..... De Mestre | 3 | 8 | 6 |
| TUTBURY (Mr. A. G. Melville) ..... Nugent | 6 | 8 | 6 |
| DARK FIRE (Mr. J. B. Joel) ..... C. Peck | 5 | 8 | 2 |
| SWIFT MARTEN (Mr. A. Cochrane) ..... East | 3 | 8 | 1 |
| aBOSSI (Mr. R. Clifford) ..... Macnee | 3 | 8 | 0 |
| OPTIMIST (Captain A. S. Wilson) ..... Bruce | 4 | 7 | 12 |
| JOCK TROTTER (Sir W. Gilbey) ..... T. Cannon | 6 | 7 | 10 |
| aGRANDIFLORA (Lord Glanely) ..... Hogg | 6 | 7 | 10 |
| aPHONEMETER (Mr. E. G. de Mestre) ..... De Mestre | 3 | 7 | 10 |
| FOURTH FORM (Mr. H. L. Cottrill) ..... Cottrill | 4 | 7 | 9 |
| aSOUTH LEE (Mr. John Doyle) ..... In Ireland | 3 | 7 | 7 |
| LUNDY LIGHT (Lord Lonsdale) ..... R. Armstrong | 5 | 7 | 7 |
| OLDERSLEEVE (Mr. H. Savill) ..... F. Hartigan | 4 | 7 | 7 |
| aNUNNYEARN LANE (Sir Ll. Greene) ..... R. Armstrong | 6 | 7 | 7 |
| aEASTRIDGE (10lb. ex.) (Sir E. Wills) ..... Nugent | 5 | 7 | 5 |
| IGNATION (Lord D'Abernon) ..... Beatty | 3 | 7 | 3 |
| KNOCK OUT (10lb. ex.) (Mr. R. L. v. Sherwood) ..... Beedle | 3 | 7 | 3 |
| MARCO POLO (10lb. ex.) (Mr. J. Baylis) ..... W. H. Day | 3 | 7 | 3 |
| APRICORN (10lb. ex.) (Lord Grimthorpe) ..... Bazley | 3 | 7 | 3 |
| aDREAMY TREMOR (Mr. A. Falcon) ..... William Griggs | 3 | 7 | 1 |
| PORTIA'S PLEA (Mr. A. Falcon) ..... Rintoul | 4 | 7 | 0 |
| DARBOY (Mr. J. Brown) ..... Webb | 4 | 6 | 11 |
| aMAY MAC (Mr. F. Schlesinger) ..... H. Smyth | 3 | 6 | 11 |
| aCASSEROLE (Mr. J. W. Harvie) ..... Templeman | 3 | 6 | 11 |
| PRIAMUS (Mr. E. C. Nolan) ..... R. J. Colling | 3 | 6 | 10 |
| aMARCONES (Mr. F. Wood) ..... East | 3 | 6 | 8 |
| WILD WARK (Sir H. Samman) ..... Bazley | 3 | 6 | 7 |
| TREMBLE (Mr. G. Allen) ..... Leader | 3 | 6 | 7 |
| FORWARD PASS (Mr. C. Peacock) ..... Peacock | 3 | 6 | 7 |
| CORNISH PRINCE (Sir J. Grey) ..... Stubbs | 3 | 6 | 7 |
| VERNELLA (Lord Glanely) ..... Hogg | 3 | 6 | 7 |

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

DOCH-AN-DORIS, H. Leach; GRANDIFLORA, G. Richards; FLASHING DAWN, T. Gethin; FOURTH FORM, Sirett; SOME GIFT, J. Doyle; NUNNERY LANE, F. Fox; STICK OUT, T. McCaffery; AFRICORN, B. Rook; EASTRIDGE, Tullos; TREMBLE, G. Wilson; MAY MAC, A. Smirke; CASSEROLE, —; GARCONNE, F. Sharpe; WILD WARK, W. McCafferty.

1.45.—The LANCASHIRE NURSERY HANDICAP, a plate of 1,000 sovs.; second to receive 100 sovs. and third 25 sovs. Six furlongs (straight).

| | st | lb |
|---|---|---|
| aALEXIS (Mr. J. S. Austen) ..... C. Waugh | 9 | 0 |
| aCLARICE c, by Milesius (Mr. J. E. Widener) ..... Boyd-Rochfort | 8 | 11 |
| aABBOTS WORTHY (Mr. V. T. Thompson) ..... F. Hartigan | 8 | 11 |
| aROYAL ULSTER (Mr. H. L. Cottrill) ..... Cotton | 8 | 10 |
| sST. OSWALD (Lord Derby) ..... Fred Butters | 8 | 8 |
| WAIF (Lord Lonsdale) ..... Pickering | 8 | 3 |
| aBULAND BIBI (The Aga Khan) ..... R. Dawson | 8 | 3 |
| aGOLDEN END (Mr. G. F. A. Hartigan) ..... M. Hartigan | 8 | 2 |
| OJALA (Major McLaintont) ..... Perse | 8 | 1 |
| aEARNA c, by Blandford (Sir A. Bailey) ..... R. Day | 7 | 11 |
| aITSAGIFT (Mr. H. F. Clayton) ..... Elsey | 7 | 6 |
| MISS JACKIE (Mr. A. D. McAlpine) ..... Barthropp | 7 | 5 |
| GRINDLETON (Mr. W. Sharpley) ..... Cundell | 7 | 5 |
| aLADY HERODENE (Mrs. M. A. Gemmell) ..... Sneyd | 7 | 5 |
| RED LETTER DAY (Mrs. D. L. Wilson) ..... R. T. Waugh | 7 | 4 |
| aROYAL ATHLONE (Mrs. E. C. Nolan) ..... R. Colling | 7 | 4 |
| aMULTORE (Mr. J. Ramsden) ..... Pickering | 7 | 3 |
| aDUFFIELD (Mr. G. G. H. Peek) ..... J. Cannon | 6 | 11 |
| aSTAINLESS (Mr. J. F. Downing) ..... Vasey | 6 | 6 |

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

ALEXIS, R. Perryman; CLARICE COLT, J. Childs; ABBOTS WORTHY, J. Canty or M. Wing; ROYAL ULSTER, H. Wragg; ST. OSWALD, T. Weston; BULAND BIBI, M. Beary; GOLDEN END, G. Richards; OJALA, F. Lane; EARNA COLT, C. Richards; ITSAGIFT, F. Fox; MISS JACKIE, J. Dines; GRINDLETON, J. Simpson; LADY HERODENE, E. Smith; ROYAL ATHLONE, T. Lowrey; MULTORE, J. Sirett; DUFFIELD, W. Alford; STAINLESS, F. Sharpe.

2.20.—The SEDGELEY HANDICAP, a sweepstakes of 3 sovs., with 2 sovs. in addition unless forfeit be declared by Tuesday, November 11, with 200 sovs. added; for three-year-olds only; second to receive 50 sovs. and third 20 sovs. out of the stakes. One mile and a quarter.

| | st | lb |
|---|---|---|
| sTHE MASHER (Mr. F. W. Wilmot) ..... Gwilt | 9 | 3 |
| aACCRA (Mr. W. Linde) ..... Hanshaw | 8 | 10 |
| sTHE ABYSSINIAN (Mr. A. K. Macomber) ..... Leach, jun. | 8 | 8 |
| SWEET SWAN (Mr. C. Evans) ..... Merritt | 8 | 6 |
| aOCEAN WIDE (Lord Glanely) ..... Hogg | 8 | 6 |
| LEMONETTA (Lady Ludlow) ..... W. Nightingall | 8 | 4 |
| AUTUMN TINTS (Mr. H. D. Bazley) ..... Bazley | 8 | 4 |
| aMEISTERSINGER (Mr. J. S. Kincaid) ..... Elsey | 8 | 3 |
| SALLY GRAY (Mr. T. Lant) ..... M. Hartigan | 8 | 1 |
| sSCARDROY (Major H. F. Barclay) ..... J. Cannon | 8 | 0 |
| aALDERSAN (Mr. G. D. Kincaid Lennox) ..... Peacock | 8 | 0 |
| FURLOUGH (Miss D. Paget) ..... A. Law | 7 | 13 |
| aCULLODEN (Mr. J. A. Dewar) ..... Pickering | 7 | 12 |
| NORTH DRIFT (Mr. J. T. Downing) ..... M. Vasey | 7 | 8 |
| aCOOK'S MILL (Mr. F. H. Bowcher) ..... G. Sadler | 7 | 8 |
| aEDELWEISS (Lord Derby) ..... Frank Butters | 7 | 8 |
| MISTRESS (7lb. ex.) (Mr. J. A. de Rothschild) ..... Pratt | 7 | 7 |
| sHUSH HUSH (Mr. D. L. Wilson) ..... R. T. Waugh | 7 | 6 |
| HAYBROOKE (Mr. F. W. Dennis) ..... Templeman | 7 | 4 |
| aWEARY WILLY (Sir C. Hyde) ..... Scobie | 7 | 3 |
| aFERRULE (Captain A. S. Wilson) ..... Whitaker | 7 | 3 |
| DENISON (Mr. H. L. Cottrill) ..... Cottrill | 7 | 3 |
| aETHICS (Mrs. C. Beatty) ..... T. R. Leader | 7 | 3 |
| KIPPIT LORE (Mr. R. Lumsden) ..... Lumsden | 7 | 1 |
| BEN (Mr. F. Kelly) ..... In Ireland | 6 | 13 |
| aHAREM GUARD (Mr. J. Macnee) ..... Macnee | 6 | 12 |
| BUCHANITA (Mr. J. Benson) ..... Elsey | 6 | 11 |
| MR. BERTRAM (Mr. B. Dennis) ..... Drake | 6 | 9 |
| sFUSTANELLA (Mr. P. Ralli) ..... A. Sadler | 6 | 7 |
| aBOBBIE BURNS III. (Mr. A. K. Macomber) ..... Leach, jun. | 6 | 7 |
| aWELSH CHIEFTAIN (Captain A. Bethell) ..... Elsey | 6 | 7 |
| KIPPIT LEE (Mr. R. Lumsden) ..... Lumsden | 6 | 7 |

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

SETHAR (Mr. R. Lumsden) ..... Lumsden
CHARLOTTE (Mr. R. Lumsden) ..... Lumsden
CHARLOTTE'S STAR (Mr. R. Pulliser) S. Dudfield
BUCKSHOT (Mrs. R. Day) ..... R. Day
aFARANGA (Mr. V. H. Mish) ..... Smyth
sGREY STOCKINGS (Mr. A. Scanlon) ..... Peacock
ROSINDA (Mr. G. A. Cooper) ..... G. L. Ward
LENOX LUX (Mr. R. Bowdon) ..... Holland
MARY TOUR (Sir F. Fry) ..... Templeman

(Continued at foot of next column)

## MANCHESTER RESULTS

12.45 (12.47).—The WOODLANDS NURSERY HANDICAP PLATE of 200 sovs. Five furlongs (straight).

BALMY BREEZE, b f, by Desman—Pride of the Park (Sir E. Beasley), 7st. 4lb. (car. 7st. 6lb.) ..... T. Weston 1
S.O.S., br g. by Argosy—Tintara (Mr. D. Goold), 6st. 13lb. ..... A. Smirke 2
BONNE TETE, b c. by Tetrarch—Bonavis (Mr. J. A. de Rothschild), 6st. 9lb. ..... E. Smith 3
Rockmartin (Mr. W. R. Smith), 9st. ..... H. Jameson 0
Castalia (Mr. J. C. Denison-Pender), 8st. 11lb. ..... M. Beary 0
Vain Bachelor (Mr. E. G. de Mestre), 8st. 7lb. ..... C. Ray 0
Kitty Bly (Mr. L. Lyaghi), 8st. 3lb. ..... H. Wragg 0
Orangery (Lady Zia Wernher), 8st. ..... J. Dines 0
Prague c, by Heverswood (Mr. E. Guiadhur), 7st. 12lb. ..... J. Simpson 0
Reisdeer (Mr. A. J. Buston), 7st. 9lb. ..... F. Fox 0
Hematite (Lord Lonsdale), 7st. 3lb. ..... K. Gethin 0
Bold Lily f, by Carpathius (Mr. M. D. Peacock), 7st. 2lb. ..... A. Richardson 0
Prince Evan (Sir D. Broughton), 7st. 2lb. ..... Arthur Bartham 0
Roman Maid c, by Buchan (Mr. E. Coleman), 7st. ..... W. Alford 0
Mickey Mouse (Mrs. A. B. Cornelius), 6st. 13lb. (car. 7st. 3lb.) ..... Sirett 0
Queen's County (Lady A. Compton-Vyner), 6st. 8lb. ..... F. Sharpe 0
Chariot (Mr. H. Bazley), 6st. 8lb. ..... T. McCafferty 0
Tiggol (Mrs. K. Miners), 6st. 3lb. (car. 6st. 4lb.) ..... P. Evans 0

(Winner trained by F. Armstrong, at Middleham)

STARTING PRICES.—100 to 30 agst Vain Bachelor, 4 to 1 Mickey Mouse, 5 to 1 S.O.S., 10 to 1 each Bonne Tete, Bold Lily filly, and Kitty Bly, 100 to 9 Rebidden, 100 to 8 Orangery, 100 to 7 Balmy Breeze, 100 to 6 Castalia, 25 to 1 each agst the others.

TOTALISATOR PRICES (each unit represents 2s. stake).—Win dividend, 54s. 9d.; places, 21s. 3d., 14s.

# Sporting News
(Continued from page 6)

## RUGBY FOOTBALL

### MAJOR STANLEY'S XV. WIN AT OXFORD

(FROM OUR RUGBY FOOTBALL CORRESPONDENT)

Major R. V. Stanley's XV. won the annual match with the University at Oxford yesterday by three goals and a try (18 points) to a try (3 points), but the game was neither a conclusive test of Oxford's quality as a team nor of their own individual merits in an unofficial trial of players for the internationals. The match, in fact, largely was a chapter of accidents in which Oxford suffered more severely than their opponents, and even on the run of the play had more than their share of the bad luck.

The heavy going and wet ball no doubt accounted for the repeated failures of both sides to develop their attacks in the first half of the game. Oxford, however, looked to be settling down to some extent, and were pressing hard shortly before half-time, when there occurred the first of a whole series of injuries to players that disorganized both sides and robbed the play of most of its significance. Up to this point, indeed up to the interval, nothing was scored. Major Stanley's pack, with Tucker as hooker, and three kindred souls from Gloucestershire to lend him support up in front, got their full share of the ball, and Key, at their heels, sent out some good enough passes, but Laird was not in form and the three-quarter line suffered accordingly. It was a curiously formed three-quarter line, with Aarvold, of the British touring side, and Auty, of Headingley and Leicester, on one wing, and Reeve, another man back from New Zealand, and McCanlis, the former Oxford Blue and now of Gloucester, on the other wing. None of these players even began to distinguish himself until the accidents and upsets began.

During the first half, all that one could see was that Reeve was able to hold his own but no more with the New Zealander, Minns, who was making his first appearance for Oxford; that as usual the combined play of the University's half-backs and three-quarter backs left a lot to be desired; that the forwards were well matched outside the scrummage; and that Brown's finish and skill in placing himself at full-back provided even an excellent player like Adamson with an object lesson.

There was little real excitement until the closing minutes of the first half. Then Oxford started to attack in earnest, and a clever run and cross-kick by Roberts might have presented them with a try but for a particular fine example of intelligent anticipation by Brown. As it was, Brown was very nearly caught behind his own goal-line, and his hurried kick for touch gave Minns the chance to make his first dash for the goal-line. Minns wasted the dash by passing much too low, but the attack was kept up. Alexander then had a leg badly hurt in a tackle by Brown, who in turn was shaken up so severely that he had to leave the field also. Alexander returned soon after the start of the second half, but he was limping and more apt than ever to throw inaccurate passes. Brown did not reappear until late in the game, but as Adamson also had had to retire owing to the injured arm he had sustained early in the season, Oxford, like their opponents, were committed to a pack made up of seven men.

Before there was any scoring Oxford also had lost the services of Hart at centre, and it became as difficult for a spectator to follow all the various rearrangements of the play as it must have been for the players themselves to understand what precisely was the scheme of things. In the circumstances Oxford did none too badly, even if their defence broke down completely in the end. Roberts especially proved his worth as an elusive runner and, what was more, showed himself again to be a greatly improved player in defence. Among the forwards, who had an increasing amount of running about to do in the open, Druitt especially distinguished himself. Aarvold, who had moved in to the centre when Laird fell back to take Brown's place and Auty took what probably is his proper position of stand-off half-back, scored the first try after a good run and clever interchange of passes with Herdern. The latter, it should be explained, was the forward taken out of Major Stanley's pack. Hordern has had plenty of experience as a rover and three-quarter back for Newport, and yesterday he played extremely well on the wing. Black also made his presence felt in the open as well as in the scrummage and his place-kicking could hardly have been improved upon. Druitt's magnificent dash for the line cut short another attempt by the opposing three-quarter backs to force the pace and, following his try, Oxford very nearly rushed another. The Oxford backs also went very near, later, and only another bad pass by Minns robbed them of success.

Auty was seen to be among the limping players about this time, and Laird retook his place. Oxford had to dispense altogether with the luxury of a full back. In the conditions, it was not surprising that Major Stanley's side gained the upper hand and scored three tries. Townend, aided in the honours of Black's rush-try, Laird scored his by following up with excellent dash two long kicks of his own down the left touch-line, and, finally, Hicks showed a rare and splendid control of the ball in dribbling his way over for the final try of the match.

The teams were:—

OXFORD UNIVERSITY.—J. A. Adamson (Durham and Keble), back; P. C. Minns (New Zealand and Balliol), P. C. Alexander (Grahamstown and Trinity), T. M. Hart (Strathallan and Brasenose), and C. F. Cardale (Durham and St. Edmund Hall), three-quarter backs; W. Roberts (Cardiff High School and Brasenose) and K. N. Lamport (Sydney University and Balliol), half-backs; W. A. H. Druitt (Edinburgh Academy and Oriel), S. J. Hofmeyr (Cape Town University and University College), V. Shillito (Taunton and Wadham), W. F. Henley (Otago, New Zealand and New College), R. R. McGibbon (Fettes and Cornell), D. H. Seawne (Bromsgrove and Worcester), P. D. Howard (Mill Hill and Wadham), and A. G. Cridlan (Uppingham and Worcester), forwards.

MAJOR R. V. STANLEY'S XV.—T. W. Brown (Bristol), back; C. D. Aarvold (Durham), J. R. Auty (Headingley), M. A. McCanlis (Gloucester), and J. S. R. Reeve (Harlequins), three-quarter backs; H. C. C. Laird (Harlequins) and A. Key (Old Cranleighan), half-backs; A. Carpenter (Gloucester), J. S. Tucker (Bristol), C. Wadley (Gloucester), D. Hicks (Bristol), B. H. Black (Blackheath), F. C. Hordern (Newport), A. S. Roncoroni, and G. Townend (Devonport Services), forwards.

After the match Blues were awarded to Alexander, Hart, Lamport, Shillito, McGibbon, and Swayne. This completes the side for the University match except for one place, at three-quarter back, where Minns played yesterday.

### BIRMINGHAM UNIVERSITY WIN

Birmingham University beat Loughborough University College in the first round of the Inter-University Tournament by a goal and three tries (14 points) to a try (3 points). Helps, Adams, Gilbert, and Peirson scored for Birmingham, and Elliott converted one try. Kinlock scored for Loughborough.

Puts moderation into all things
Schweppe
The Original
SODA WATER

## ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL

### F.A. AMATEURS BEAT CAMBRIDGE

The F.A. Amateurs beat Cambridge University at Cambridge yesterday by six goals to one. The turf was heavy after a lot of early morning rain, and Cambridge did not overcome the conditions so effectively as did the visitors.

The University were weakened by the absence of G. D. Kemp-Welch, their captain, at centre-forward and C. H. J. Hill at back, and although G. Blacktop made a fairly sound deputy for the latter, K. Keast at centre forward did not realize the expectations entertained of him. The attacking line never got really well together. They were further weakened by the Hon. J. W. M. Aitken limping during the greater part of the game, while F. K. Reeves also showed signs of trouble. The result was that they were unable to take full advantage of some of their opportunities, although it must be confessed that their shooting was often rather weak. The F.A. side played the more thrusting game and were quicker in their anticipation of the development of a movement, W. W. Dowden at centre-forward never losing a chance of getting in a quick drive. Three of the four goals which he scored resulted from first-time shots. He was an ideal centre, and he kept his line well together. W. T. Whewell at centre half-back was the outstanding player. In defence he was always sound, and he initiated attacks judiciously by the manner in which he fed his forwards. The University by comparison did not have such good ball control, and it was fairly evident during the last 20 minutes that they were getting worn down. There were one or two who were doing all they knew to retrieve the situation, but without effective support their efforts achieved no definite result.

The early part of the game was in the University's favour, but their shooting lacked force. Once the F.A. goalkeeper had to withstand three quick charges before he could get rid of the ball, but he managed to clear. The opening goal came after half an hour's play, when Dowden tricked the defence and scored with a long, curling drive. Three minutes later Welsh finished off a good centre from Potter, and then the University were seen more in attack. It was from a corner kick that Reeves obtained what proved to be Cambridge's only point, but before half-time the visitors had added to their score, when Dowden gave Edwards no possible chance with a first-time drive.

The University tried at the start of the second half to reduce the visitors' lead, but they could make no headway. Once when they were attacking Murden was drawn out of goal and Keast shot in, but one of the defending backs was in the goal-mouth and cleared the shot. As the game proceeded the University began to show signs of tiring, and after Dowden had scored another two goals in quick succession Shearer added the sixth goal with a drive from long range.

The teams were:—

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY.—G. G. Edwards (Hongkong and Downing), goal; J. A. Cook (Westminster and Peterhouse), and C. Blacktop (Tiffins, Kingston, and Emmanuel), backs; R. R. Vassar Smith (Lancing and Pembroke), W. H. L. Lister (Malvern and Pembroke), and C. G. Murden (St. Edmund's, Canterbury, and Trinity), half-backs; A. H. Fabian (Highgate and Pembroke), F. K. Reeves (Highgate and Clare), K. Keast (Strand and King's), W. H. Webster (Highgate and Pembroke), W. Merriman Machrett (Oundle and Pembroke), W. W. Dowden (Westminster and Pembroke), forwards.

F.A. AMATEUR XI.—V. Murden (Tufnell Park), goal; J. E. Pyratt (Brentwood) and G. H. Abbott (Barclays Bank), backs; C. C. Anderson (Enfield), J. Whewell (Corinthians), and J. Enright (Civil Service), half-backs; V. C. Potter (Ilford), V. F. Welsh (Ilford), W. Wadley (Gloucester), D. Hicks (Bristol), B. H. Black (Blackheath), F. C. Hordern (Newport), A. S. Roncoroni, and G. Townend (Devonport Services), forwards.

### ALDENHAM BEAT ARDINGLY

Aldenham School beat Ardingly College at Aldenham by five goals to three.

A high wind made play difficult, but both sides played well. Aldenham forced a corner on the left, which was well taken by Miller, and Barrell headed a good goal. Ardingly soon equalized through Beck, who scored after Lewis had dropped a centre from Manwaring. For the rest of the first half Aldenham pressed almost continuously and scored three more goals through Payne, Ide, and Lampard. In the second half Ardingly had the advantage of the wind, and they had more of the play. They scored through Beck, whose shot ought to have been stopped, and Lemon, who sent in a fine shot. Towards the end, however, Aldenham became dangerous, and the result was put beyond doubt by Pook, who had the misfortune to put the ball through his own goal. The light was bad all through the game.

The teams were:

ALDENHAM SCHOOL.—P. A. A. Lewis, goal; K. H. Goodacre and P. J. Hardie, backs; P. Ricketts, M. Lazenby, and C. S. Moreland, half-backs; C. G. Smith, J. M. Barrell, H. G. Payne, D. G. Ide, and E. W. Miller, forwards.

ARDINGLY COLLEGE.—H. W. G. Stenson, goal; O. W. A. Cantrell and L. G. C. Pook, backs; S. J. Plumley, P. C. Manwaring, and H. J. Wixcey, half-backs; P. G. Reynolds, B. C. White, J. L. Beck, P. M. Lemon, and D. F. Pearl, forwards.

The Royal Military Academy beat the Army Crusaders at Woolwich by 12 goals to none.

Bedales School drew with the Casuals Midweek XI., each side scoring two goals.

The match between Westminster and Lancing was scratched yesterday as the ground at Vincent-square was under water.

## FENCING

### R.A.F. WIN

The Royal Air Force Fencing Union defeated the Royal Automobile Club yesterday at the latter's headquarters in a five a-side match with the *épée* by 12 defeats to 15, two of the 25 encounters ending in *coups doubles*.

The visitors made a good start, winning four of the first five assaults, and the lead thus gained was never taken from them. In the second round, each side won two assaults and one, between Eyles and Notley, ended in a *coup double*. In spite of some admirable fencing by Whitehouse the R.A.C. could do no better than halve the third series of assaults, and in the fourth the R.A.F. got one point further ahead, so that when the final round started they led by 11 victories to seven. Then came a great effort by the home side. In succession de Agramonte beat Bellairs and Notley hit O'Donnell with a good point on the sword arm. In the next fight Whitehouse and Chalmers, each of whom had won four assaults in succession, met, and Whitehouse won with a point to the shoulder. The R.A.C. were now but one fight behind with two to go, when Blaiberg defeated Stubberfield. After some cautious play Blaiberg made one of his typical *flèche* attacks which landed, but only on Stubberfield's left shoulder, which was well drawn back, as the right advanced for the stop hit. This also landed on Blaiberg's body and the judges, on the question of time, decided in Stubberfield's favour. This hit made the visitors certain winners, and Eyles's *flèche* attack on Mayer gave them an advantage of three points at the finish.

The results were:—

R.A.F.F.C.—Chalmers, 1 defeat; Stubberfield, 2; Bellairs, O'Donnell, and Eyles, 3 each. Total, 12.

R.A.C.—Whitehouse, no defeat; Notley and Blaiberg, 3 each; de Agramonte, 4; Mayer, 5. Total, 15.

A fencing match with two weapons, decided at the Polytechnic, Regent-street, last night, ended in a tie between the Polytechnic F.C. and Lloyds Bank F.C. The home side won the *épée* with three defeats against six, but Lloyds Bank won by a similar score with the foil.

## CRICKET

### CAMBRIDGE FIXTURES FOR 1931

The following are the fixtures of the Cambridge University Cricket Club for 1931:—

AT CAMBRIDGE—
MAY 2, 4, 5.—Seniors' match.
MAY 6, 7, 8.—Sussex.
MAY 9, 11, 12.—Freshmen's match.
MAY 13, 14, 15.—Yorkshire.
MAY 16, 18, 19.—Middlesex.
MAY 20, 21, 22.—Warwickshire.
MAY 23, 25, 26.—Perambulators v. Etceteras.
MAY 27, 28, 29.—Nottinghamshire.
JUNE 3, 4, 5.—New Zealand.
JUNE 10, 11, 12.—Leicestershire.
JUNE 13, 15, 16.—Free Foresters.

ON TOUR—
JUNE 20, 23, 23.—Sussex.
JUNE 24, 25, 26.—M.C.C.
JUNE 27, 29, 30.—Surrey.
JULY 1, 2, 3.—Mr. H. D. G. Leveson-Gower's XI.
JULY 6, 7, 8.—Oxford University.

### THE POSITION OF LANCASHIRE

The statement of accounts to be presented at the annual general meeting of the Lancashire County Club at Manchester on Monday, December 8, shows that the county made a profit of £123 15s. 7d., as compared with a loss on the previous season of over £1,200. The improvement in the financial position is due mainly to the increase in the proceeds from Test Matches, a sum of £3,500 being received from this source, as against £1,250 in 1929.

The benefit match to R. Tyldesley realized £2,027.

## SQUASH RACKETS

### ARMY CHAMPIONSHIP

The fourth round of the Army Squash Rackets Championship was played in the courts of the United Service Club and the Army and Navy Club yesterday.

W. M. Lillie (R.E.) beat J. G. Middleditch (Green Howards) by three games to one (9—3, 9—0, 4—9, 9—3). Lillie won the first two games very easily. In the third game Middleditch changed his tactics, and, hitting tremendously hard to a good length, he knocked his opponent off his game for the time being. Lillie made a sequence of seven aces early in the fourth game, getting everything up and playing to a length, and Middleditch made inevitable mistakes in playing rackets only in a squash rackets court. C. P. Hamilton (R.A.) beat Captain J. N. Cheney (K.R.R.C.) by three games to one (9—5, 9—4, 7—9, 9—0). Cheney was suffering from a cold, and the result of winning a long rally often meant the loss of the next three strokes. Cheney had been playing extremely well, better than he has ever done in a series of matches, up till a week ago, and he might this year have won the Army Championship. He would have had to be at his best to beat Hamilton as the latter was playing yesterday. Hamilton is a rackets player—as is Cheney—but he has a good knowledge of the value of variation of stroke and force in squash rackets. Cheney played some beautiful winning strokes, but he was not steady enough when his opponent was able to drag him up the court with angle strokes and send him back to play a safe return. Hamilton played many strokes which, with a slower ball, would have been winners outright, and these strokes stamped him as a player of real possibilities.

G. O. Jameson (R.E.) beat H. E. C. de Chassiron (R.E.) by three games to none (9—4, 9—3, 9—0). Jameson played better in this match than he did against Captain C. J. Wilson, and quite as well as he did against Captain J. B. Hyde-Smith. Jameson is very quick on his feet and sees the nearest way to the wall very quickly. He is able, therefore, to stand far up the court and to take the ball on the volley or on the rise. Jameson, without getting in the way, dares to risk getting up to a position which is dangerous, if not hopeless, to a player without command of the first short step in either direction. De Chassiron plays good squash rackets, at his own pace, but in this match he was forced to take the ball as he could, not as he would. In the last game Jameson played even better than he appeared to do from the gallery, only his opponent knowing just how severe the pace was that he set.

P. D. Maud (Somerset L.I.) beat Major J. C. O. Marriott (Scots Guards) by three games to two (8—10, 10—9, 8—10, 9—4, 9—2). Major Marriott has been playing extremely well this year, and as a rule he can wear down, in a long match, a slightly better player than himself. For once, however, Marriott met a fitter and stronger player than himself. The match, as it proved, turned on two strokes, in one rally, played at the most critical point of the second game. Marriott had won the first game by stolid concentration, and in this second game was 1—0, the game-ball, then at set two. In the next rally Maud twice returned the ball off the wood of the racket, one return being only a few inches above the board. Maud finally won that rally, and in his next hand won the game, and that game meant, as it was to prove, the match. The second game was a tremendously long one. Maud was 8—6, but Marriott, after leading 1—0, as has been said, lost that game. The third game was longer still. Maud led 8—7 and was twice in at game ball. He put himself out, however, by hitting the very top of the board, and Marriott won the game in his next hand, scoring one point by service and another with a hard length stroke down the left wall. In the fourth game Marriott led 4—0, but he was obviously playing only on his nerves. The next rally was one of 35 strokes; Marriott lost it by playing late and hitting the ball down. He got in again at 4—1, but lost another long and punishing rally. Marriott was in again twice at 4—8, winning one rally of 28 strokes. Two points in a hand might have given him the match, but he did not look very like making them unless his opponent made mistakes. Marriott was suddenly a very tired man and his strokes were mechanical. Maud made a sequence of five aces to win the game, playing better than he had done at any time in the match. He led 1—0 in the final game, played two very lucky strokes to win after a short rallies, and then, in a brilliant sequence of five aces, set a pace which Marriott could no longer hold. Maud actually scored, in the last two games, 18 points while Marriott scored two points.

### THE BATH CLUB CUP

The Royal Automobile Club beat Prince's Club in the First Division of the Inter-Club Squash Rackets tournament for the Bath Club Cup at the Royal Automobile Club courts yesterday by three games to none. This match was the last to be played in the first half of the competition, of which the results are as follows:—

| | Matches won | Points gained | Points possible |
|---|---|---|---|
| Royal Air Force Club | 5 | 12 | 15 |
| Queen's Club | 5 | 11 | 15 |
| Bath Club | 5 | 9 | 15 |
| Royal Automobile Club | 5 | 7 | 15 |
| Prince's Club | 5 | 3 | 15 |
| Union Club | 5 | 2 | 15 |

In the matches of yesterday F. D. Amr Bey beat Captain G. N. Scott-Chad rather easily. In his own court Amr Bey can beat almost any amateur quite certainly. Scott-Chad played some clever strokes to win matches yesterday, but he had not the pace in the court or certainty of touch of his opponent. G. C. Newman played as well as he ever has done in winning the first game against Colonel W. F. Basset and leading 6—5 in the second game. Colonel Basset improves, always, when age ought to tell against him, and he is one of the few players who would prefer every match to be the best of nine games. W. Ross-Skinner took some time to get into the court against O. Lerwill, who is a very good player indeed in the R.A.C. courts, but he made a brave effort in the third game, and, for this effort, almost deserved to win it.

The results were:—

F. D. Amr Bey (R.A.C.) beat Captain G. N. Scott-Chad (Prince's Club) by three games to none (9—3, 9—2, 9—5).

G. C. Newman (R.A.C.) beat Colonel W. F. Basset (Prince's Club) by three games to none (9—7, 9—6, 9—6).

O. Lerwill (Prince's Club) beat W. Ross-Skinner (Prince's Club) by three games to none (9—5, 9—0, 10—8).

THE SECOND DIVISION

In the Second Division the Cavendish Club beat the M.C.C. at Lord's by two matches to one. The results were:—

G. D. McIntyre (Cavendish) lost to C. G. W. Robson (9—5, 6—9, 7—9, 6—9).

G. D'O. Sheppard (Cavendish) beat T. A. Pilkington (9—2, 9—2, 7—9, 9—7).

P. de L. Cazenove (Cavendish) beat J. C. Masterman (9—1, 9—6, 3—9, 9—6).

## BADMINTON

### SOUTH OF ENGLAND CHAMPIONSHIPS

The South of England Badminton Championships were continued at the Crystal Palace Club last night. The results were:—

SINGLES.—FOURTH ROUND.—W. B. Jones beat J. S. W. Tremenheere (15—7, 15—7); S. C. Minard beat B. P. Cook (15—10, 15—12); F. Hodge beat J. W. A. Bonar (15—11, 9—15, 15—8); S. Jackson beat R. A. Forster (15—10, 15—11). SEMI-FINAL ROUND.—Jones beat Minard (15—1, 15—11).

WOMEN'S SINGLES.—SEMI-FINAL ROUND.—Mrs. H. S. Uber beat Mrs. Forster (15—0, 11—0); Mrs. M. Barrett (holder) beat Miss J. Stewart (11—1, 14—12).

DOUBLES.—FIRST ROUND.—H. E. Frost and O. Law beat E. F. Harding and R. M. Scollick (15—7, 15—11); R. A. Forster and G. Singer beat G. E. Bean and J. Deeley (15—7, 15—8); R. du Roveray and F. Hodge beat S. C. Minard and E. J. S. Tennent (15—9, 15—7); F. D. Macfarlane and C. R. Sherwell beat G. K. Brewer and R. S. Ross (15—1, 15—4); E. J. Evans and A. L. Medcalf beat A. R. Denne and A. T. Wilson (15—15, 15—6, 15—8); E. P. Cook and C. R. Isherwood beat C. Bartlett and K. Stone (15—7, 15—11); C. H. Brooking and E. P. Jennings beat G. D. N. Hearn and H. J. Wingfield (15—8, 11—15, 15—8); E. S. Coullas and C. J. Wheatley beat C. A. S. Cooper and W. H. S. Crotts (11—15, 15—6, 15—11).

WOMEN'S DOUBLES.—FIRST ROUND.—Miss V. Elton and Miss B. Neville beat Mrs. Bates and Miss K. James (12—14, 15—10); Mrs. W. T. Sainsbury and Mrs. H. S. Uber (holders) beat Miss Sutcliffe and Miss Whiting (15—3, 15—3); Mrs. R. A. Forster and Miss Patten beat Miss D. Mills and Miss K. Rawson (15—4, 15—7); Mrs. Bonar and Miss M. Sinclair beat Miss Graddon and Miss Penhaligon (15—10, 18—17); Mrs. M. Barrett and Miss D. J. Colpoys beat Mrs. Cake and Mrs. Wheatley (15—12, 15—10); Miss Cathcart-Jones and Mrs. Millar beat Mrs. Farrow and Miss G. L. F. Symmons (15—1, 15—9); Mrs. Horsley and Miss Speaight beat Miss W. Butcher and Miss M. S. Jewell (15—1, 15—6). SECOND ROUND.—Mrs. Myers and Mrs. Engelbach beat Miss C. Dole and Miss S. Holliday (15—9, 15—9); Mrs. East and Mrs. D. Burgess-Smith beat Mrs. Mason and Miss M. Mason (15—5, 15—12); Mrs. Sainsbury and Mrs. Uber beat Miss Elton and Miss Neville (15—9, 15—13); Mrs. Barrett and Miss Colpoys beat Miss Cathcart-Jones and Mrs. Millar (15—2, 15—10); Miss H. Hogarth and Mrs. R. C. Tragett beat Miss Hargroves and Miss Verinder (15—8, 15—4).

### THE CAMBRIDGE TEAM

The Cambridge team which will play Oxford in the annual University Badminton match at the Crystal Palace Club on November 25 will be as follows:—

SINGLES.—D. E. F. Canney (Marlborough and Corpus Christi), D. C. Ferreira (St. Xavier's, Bombay, and St. Catharine's), F. Wynter-Blyth (Sedbergh and Magdalene) (captain), F. D. Williams (Brentwood College, Canada, and St. John's), W. A. J. Rushbrooke (Harrow and Trinity).

DOUBLES.—Wynter-Blyth and Canney; Williams and Ferreira; and Grogan and Rushbrooke.

## ROWING

### OXFORD TRIAL EIGHTS

Very unsettled weather was experienced at Oxford yesterday, but the Trial Eight crews were fortunate in escaping the heavy rain which fell during the early part of the afternoon.

With the Secretary absent, the President, D. E. Tinne, availed himself of the services of C. M. Johnston (Brasenose) to assist in the coaching, the latter advising "B" crew. They got afloat soon after 2 o'clock, with the order in each boat unaltered, and paddled to Iffley in one piece. In order to keep clear of the Clinker Fours racing they proceeded through Iffley and thence did some stages of paddling to Sandford Ferry. They did not, however, go below the Lock, but swung round and did some more pieces of paddling to Iffley. In the final stage the work was of a more arduous character, as they had a hard row at a stroke of 28 and 30 to the Boathouse, where they disembarked.

The order of rowing and weights were:—

"A" CREW.—J. M. Freeman (University College) (bow), 11st. 4½lb.; C. de C. Mellor (Pembroke), 10st. 6lb.; W. L. Garstang (Trinity), 11st. 7½lb.; J. G. Powell (Trinity), 12st. 4½lb.; F. P. Platts Mills (Balliol), 13st. 2½lb.; R. H. Dutton (University College), 14st. 2lb.; D. C. Erskine-Crum (Christ Church), 12st. 4lb.; M. M. Milne-Watson (Balliol) (stroke), 11st. 6½lb.; J. E. Prichard (Exeter), 8st.

"B" CREW.—A. M. Emmet (University College) (bow) 12st. 9½lb.; E. W. G. Holdsworth (Brasenose), 11st. 9lb.; R. Aitken (Exeter), 12st. 8½lb.; C. A. Chadwick (Healy Trinity) (stroke), 11st. 3½lb.; M. L. Harvey (St. Peter's Hall) (cox), 8st.

## CLINKER FOURS AT OXFORD

The racing in the Clinker Fours was continued at Oxford yesterday in fine, but boisterous weather. The racing, with few exceptions, proved interesting and there were wide differences in the times of some of the heats. The fastest was credited to Balliol III., who beat Jesus in eight minutes.

The results were:—

FIRST HEAT.—ST. EDMUND HALL (second station).—J. H. Tyzack (Shrewsbury) (bow), A. F. Colborn (Derby); M. J. Trist (St. Edward's, Oxford), W. W. J. Bolland (Durham) (stroke), B. M. Forrest (Shrewsbury) (cox), 1. EXETER I.—M. T. F. Saxton (Dulwich) (bow), H. J. Smith (University of California), L. A. Britton (Clifton), A. C. M. Corbett-Bowden (Sherborne) (stroke), T. C. Lavery (Leatherhead) (cox), 2. Won by 4 4-5sec. Time, 8min. 2 3-5sec.

SECOND HEAT.—WADHAM (second station).—R. V. Titus (Princeton) (bow), C. S. Cree (Sedbergh), L. F. McLaren (Edinburgh Academy), F. H. Towle (Brighton) (stroke), P. R. G. Huxtable (Ilfracombe) (cox), 1; Merton.—W. W. Coppinge (Downside) (bow), J. J. Cullingworth (St. Edwards, Oxford), J. L. Rees (Tonbridge), N. S. Carey-Jones (Monmouth) (stroke), P. Bottomley (Rossall) (cox), 0. Won by 2 4-5sec. Time, 8min. 16 2-5sec.

THIRD HEAT.—EXETER II (second station).—E. J. A. Richardson (Felsted) (bow), A. E. Trotman (Marlborough), M. F. Somerville (Haileybury), W. A. Hopkins (St. Paul's) (stroke), D. R. Sernell (Plymouth College) (cox), 1; UNIVERSITY COLLEGE I.—W. M. Ashton (Melbourne Grammar School) (bow), H. Noel Davis (Winchester), G. A. D. Bright (Geelong), D. Jefferis (Epsom) (stroke), A. L. Longreve (Repton) (cox), 0. Won by 13 1-sec. Time, 8min. 58 4-5sec.

FOURTH HEAT.—BALLIOL II. (second station).—O. P. Lowther Clarke (Harrow) (bow), P. Redfern (Eton), C. Reynell (Adelaide), Sir A. P. Hope (Eton) (stroke), J. D. Liddell (Fettes) (cox), 1; WORCESTER II.—C. A. S. Lezze (Athens) (bow), E. Ladopoulos (Syracuse Gymnasium, Greece), D. G. Lawrence (University of California), R. R. Beard (Clifton) (stroke), D. H. Pritchard (St. Edmund's-Ware) (cox), 0. Won by 13sec. Time, 8min. 10sec.

FIFTH HEAT.—CORPUS (second station).—C. P. E. Hawkesworth (Rugby) (bow), D. B. Smith (St. Paul's), K. E. Grindle (Downside), E. S. Jackson (Bradford) (stroke), W. Merriman Machrett (cox), 1; CHRIST CHURCH, E. L. Davis (Westminster) (bow), P. Braby (Bradfield), A. F. L. Beaton (Westminster), B. Mulvaney Lasthenes (Melbourne) (stroke), A. S. Potts (Durham) (cox), 2. Won by 13sec. Time, 8min. 16sec.

SIXTH HEAT.—BALLIOL III. (first station), M. A. Northcote (King's School, Canterbury) (bow), R. Bellew (Winchester), J. H. Lascelles (Christ's College, New Zealand), C. G. Cartwright (Winchester) (stroke), J. W. Meldrum (Edinburgh) (cox) 1; JESUS, F. W. Hales (Bedford) (bow), A. Baxter (Loughborough Grammar School), B. B. Dickinson (Woodhouse Grove School), J. N. L. Isaac (Magdalen College School) (stroke), A. S. Thomas (Swansea Grammar School) (cox), 2. Won by 2sec. Time, 8min.

SEVENTH HEAT.—UNIVERSITY COLLEGE II. (second station), P. L. de Vos (Naval Academy, U.S.A.) (bow), R. L. Moffat (Rhodesia), J. R. Holland (Durham), W. S. D. Munro (Westminster) (stroke), A. W. E. Fletcher (Liverpool) (cox), 1; LINCOLN, D. M. McCallum (Edinburgh University) (bow), J. H. Cowie (Shrewsbury), R. A. B. Howat (Wrekin School), V. R. S. Brown (University of Western Australia) (stroke), J. E. Hill (Mill Hill) (cox), 2. Won by 6 1-sec. Time, 8min. 9 1-sec.

EIGHTH HEAT.—BALLIOL I. (first station), J. H. Baird Smith (Winchester) (bow), W. W. McQuilkin (Princeton), D. B. Kendall (Cook (Shrewsbury), R. I. Douglas (Eton) (stroke), W. F. Young (Marlborough) (cox), 1; WORCESTER I. R. Freeman (Uppingham) (bow), R. J. Blofeld (Bromsgrove), J. M. Jacoby (Benalmond) J. T. Fisher Radley) (stroke), E. R. Edmeil (Herne Bay) (cox), 2. Won by 7 2-5sec. Time, 8min. 5sec.

## THIRD CREW DROPPED AT CAMBRIDGE

The third crew was dropped at Cambridge yesterday and only two trial crews will be out each day until the race on Saturday week. The President, T. A. Brocklebank, and Sir Henry Howard were in charge of the work and gave tub-pair instruction before the eights were launched. The crews got afloat in unchanged order shortly after 3, and arrived at the Railway Bridge just after the last heat of the Clinker Fours had been decided. Continuing down-stream in easy stages they turned just above Baitsbite Locks and were called upon for some hard rowing on the way back. Heavy rain in the morning made conditions rather bad on the towing path, but the weather remained fine though overcast during the outing.

The order of rowing and weights were:—

"A" CREW.—D. Haig Thomas (Lady Margaret), bow, 11st. 9lb.; L. Luxton (Pembroke), 12st. 4lb.; C. J. S. Scrgel (Caius), 10st. 6lb.; P. D. Carpmael (Jesus), 12st. 5lb.; W. A. Prideaux (Third Trinity), 12st. 6lb.; G. Gray (Queens'), 13st. 2lb.; H. R. R. Rickett (Third Trinity), 12st. 8lb.; R. B. F. Wylie (Clare), stroke, 12st. 9lb.; J. M. Ranking (Pembroke), cox, 6st. 12lb.

"B" CREW.—A. W. Austey (Jesus), bow, 11st. 4lb.; F. M. Symonds (Lady Margaret), 11st. 11lb.; D. St. J. Gosarty (Pembroke), 12st. 7lb.; R. F. Ohlsson (Jesus), 13st. 2lb.; F. S. A. Doran (Emmanuel), 12st. 8lb.; T. M. Russell (Clare), 12st. 3lb.; R. H. H. Symonds (Lady Margaret), 11st. 12lb.; F. J. Connell (Lady Margaret), stroke, 11st. 10lb.; C. D. Eberstein (Jesus), cox, 8st. 11lb.

## CAMBRIDGE CLINKER FOURS

There was only one keenly contested heat in the second round of the Clinker Fours at Cambridge, when St. Catharine's, the holders, only just managed to beat Peterhouse I. by a very narrow margin. Peterhouse II. secured an easy win over Clare, but were nearly half a minute slower.

The results were:—

HEAT "B."—ST. CATHARINE'S, J. M. Y. Phillinson (Christ's College, Finchley), bow, W. A. Burnett (Bedford), B. W. W. Berdoe (Mercers', London), R. E. Hatton Smith (Worksop), stroke, W. G. Gregor (Canford) (cox), 1; PETERHOUSE I., L. D. Howe Wreford (Haileybury), bow, C. C. Armstrong (Bedford Modern), T. G. Askwith (Haileybury), D. L. Thomson (Leys), stroke, A. G. de Montmorency (Westminster) (cox), 2. Won by three yards. Time, 8min. 15sec.

HEAT "C."—PETERHOUSE II.—G. D. Acvocat (Glenalmond) (bow), R. N. Pearson (Shrewsbury), C. J. G. Pitt (King's School, Canterbury), F. Struthers (Bedford) (stroke), R. L. H. Lloyd (Monkton Combe) (cox), 1; CLARE, D. Bentley (Oundle) (bow), H. F. Walker (Oundle), J. R. Henry (Lancing), A. R. Cowell (Malvern) (stroke), G. Landon (Lancing) (cox), 2. Won easily. Time, 8min. 39sec.

HEAT "D."—QUEENS'.—D. K. Bailey (Brighton) (bow), J. J. Williams (St. Edmund's, Oxford), A. W. Hart (Cheltenham), G. U. Harris (Latymer Upper) (stroke), D. J. Gamble (Brighton) (cox), 1; CORPUS CHRIST.—E. J. Simpson (Rugby) (bow), C. W. Trew (Charterhouse), W. P. Allen (King Edward's, Birmingham), P. W. R. Kennedy (Brighton) (stroke), C. F. Evans (King Edward's, Birmingham) (cox), 2. Won easily. Time, 8min. 55sec.

HEAT "E."—CAIUS.—J. G. Webb (Monkton Combe) (bow), G. C. Willon (Durham), A. D. G. Braithwaite (Shrewsbury), C. B. Anderson (South Africa) (stroke), J. R. Oliver (Leys) (cox), 1; MAGDALENE.—H. G. Chadwick (Rugby) (bow), R. K. L. Walker (Harrow), R. G. Turnbull (University College School), E. J. C. H. Rodwell (Eton) (stroke), H. K. Kettler (Uhlenhorst, Hamburg) (cox), 2. Won easily. Time, 8min. 22sec.

The semi-final to-day will be:—Heat "F," St. Catharine's v. Peterhouse II.; Heat "G," Queens' v. Caius.

## WRESTLING

### NATIONAL CHAMPIONSHIPS

There were 35 competitors for the National Amateur Wrestling championships, which were held at Watney Combe Reid and Co.'s Gymnasium, Victoria, on Wednesday evening. There were two weights (Light and Light Heavy) in the Cumberland and Westmorland style and three (Bantam, Feather, and Light Heavy) in the Catch-as-Catch-Can style. H. E. Sansum (L.A.W.S.) lost each of his titles, Bantams and Feathers, in the Catch-as-Catch-Can style, being beaten in the first round of the Feather-weights by J. W. Taylor (Bradford), who won the final round against C. Ronga (Ashdown A.C.) after an extra five minutes.

The results were:—

CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORLAND STYLE

LIGHT HEAVY-WEIGHT.—13st.

J. Pharach (unattached, New Cross), 3 falls, 1; S. Coppin (London Amateur Wrestling Society), 2 falls, 2; G. Sewell (C.W.S., Acton A.C.), 1 fall, 3.

LIGHT-WEIGHT.—10½st.

V. Benson (L.A.W.S.), 2 falls, 1; H. Stone (Ashdown A.C.), 1 fall, 2; L. C. Earl (L.A.W.S.), no fall, 3.

CATCH-AS-CATCH-CAN STYLE

BANTAM-WEIGHT.—8st. 11lb.

SEMI-FINAL ROUND.—H. Rabin (L.A.W.S.) beat C. Blattner (Stadium A.W.C.) in 6min. 25sec.; J. Reid (Leigh H.A.C.) beat H. E. Sansum (L.A.W.S.) (holder) in 5min 25sec.

FINAL ROUND.—Reid beat Rabin in 3min. 21sec. and 5min. 16sec.

FEATHER-WEIGHT.—9st. 8lb.

SEMI-FINAL ROUND.—C. Ronga (Ashdown A.C.) beat G. Bryan (Pudsey W.L. and W.C.) in 6min. 23sec.; J. W. Taylor (Bradford Premier W. and W.L.C.) beat S. Mackenzie (Ashdown A.C.) on the referee's casting vote.

FINAL ROUND.—Taylor beat Ronga after an extra five minutes on the referee's casting vote.

LIGHT HEAVY-WEIGHT.—12st. 9lb.

SEMI-FINAL ROUND.—R. Cook (Ashdown A.C.) beat S. J. Bissell ("P" Division Metropolitan Police A.C.) on the referee's casting

# Parliament

## GOVERNMENT AND PREFERENCES

## MR. SNOWDEN'S STATEMENT

## LORDS ON RUSSIAN DUMPING

## HOUSE OF LORDS

THURSDAY, NOV. 20

The LORD CHANCELLOR took his seat on the Woolsack at a quarter past 4 o'clock.

### "HALICHOERI GRYPI"

EARL DE LA WARR, Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Agriculture, moved the second reading of the Grey Seals Protection Bill. He said that the grey seal, rather less romantically described in the Bill as *Halichoeri grypi*—which it would be necessary for their lordships at a later stage to amend to *Halichoerus grypus*—was an inhabitant of the more isolated parts of Scotland. The Bill, which had the approval of the Society for the Preservation of the Fauna of the Empire, would continue the protection of the grey seal, but would only operate from year to year.

The Bill was read a second time.

The Education (Local Authorities) Bill was read the third time and passed.

### SOVIET EXPORTS

LORD NEWTON asked "if his Majesty's Government are in possession of any official information bearing upon the statement that certain Soviet exports to this country are produced under a so-called Slave State system, and, if so, whether they will consent to its publication." He said that he had put the question because of a controversy which arose last week between Lord Parmoor and Lord Brentford. A controversy between those two noble lords was not, perhaps, of great importance, but the question of Russian dumping was a matter of enormous importance. That fact had dawned upon Mr. Lloyd George, which was somewhat surprising, but it had not dawned upon that great economist, Lord Beaverbrook, who was firmly convinced that the one thing which this country desired more than anything else was dear food. (Laughter.) It was to be hoped that he and his disciples would one day awake to its importance, and that before long the Albert Hall and the parks would be crowded with demonstrators against dumping. A month ago it was stated that over 800,000 unemployed in Russia had been literally abolished by a stroke of the pen. In that so-called "proletarian Paradise" the unemployed man did not receive the dole, as he did here and in other benighted countries; he was drafted off like a dumb animal to work in whatever direction the Soviet Government chose. It was not denied that there was conscription of labour in Russia. Conscription of wealth had come first. Nor was it denied that the products of that slave labour were now being dumped all over Europe.

Sweated labour had always been the abomination of the British Labour Party. Further, this conscript labour was carried on under the most intolerable conditions. The conscript labourers did not receive pay; they worked preposterously long hours, and were treated with extreme brutality. Yet, in spite of that, no protest had been made by any responsible body, although eventually the League of Nations might be stirred up to do it. If these allegations were true he could not see how the Labour Party could resist the prohibition of these imports. There was only one method by which this matter could be settled, and that was by means of an official report. No report had been received in this country on conditions of labour in Russia since 1921. All through this business the great mistake had been to treat Russia as a friendly Power, whereas, in reality, she was definitely hostile. (Hear, hear.)

LORD MONKSWELL said that an impression had been created that Russia was a Slave State. He hoped that the Government would tell their lordships all about it, but he was terribly afraid that they dare not.

The EARL of GLASGOW said that this was the only country that adopted a *laissez-faire* policy in regard to Russian imports.

LORD PHILLIMORE said that, while there might not be slavery in Russia, there was a great deal of convict labour.

### GOVERNMENT REPLY

#### LORD PARMOOR ON FORCED LABOUR

LORD PARMOOR, Lord President of the Council, said that the Government had no desire to withhold information, but they could not, of course, publish diplomatic correspondence. All the communications between his Majesty's Government and the Government of Soviet Russia passed through diplomatic channels. His Majesty's Government, however, had, in a form which could not be obtained elsewhere, a large number of documents in regard to all that the Soviet Government had done, either by legislation or ordinance, on this labour question. His Majesty's Government were willing that these documents should be published as a White Paper, although this might take some time. Lord Newton had talked about a "so-called Slave State system." If one thing was more certain than another it was that the term "Slave State system" could not be applied to Soviet Russia. Forced labour was a very different thing from slave labour. (Laughter.) Slavery suggested a status, and a slave system suggested a system, in which the slave population were in the nature of property or chattels, belonging to their masters. In the Slavery Convention of 1927 there was the following perfectly complete and simple definition of slavery: "Slavery is the status or condition of a person over whom all or any of the powers attaching to the right of ownership are exercised." In Russia labour was popular on the State collective farms, because there labour was better paid than in the towns, and the aggregation of labour gave an opportunity of inter-communication and games which was very popular in a country where there was so much isolation. If they compared the conditions as regarded the standard of life in Russia now with what they were in old times they would find that it was 67 per cent. higher. That did not mean that the conditions were satisfactory—it was almost impossible that they should be—but it showed that a really great effort had been made, whether they agreed with the basis of it or not, and that there was a real and great advance in the social conditions and prospects of a large number of the Russian population.

VISCOUNT BERTIE of THAME asked if the noble lord would admit that this labour was sweated labour.

LORD PARMOOR replied that he did not know exactly what was meant by sweated labour. Sweated labour must be judged by some standard. If there were certain international standards of living which had to be complied with, then goods produced under worse conditions would be in the nature of sweated goods. So far as the Russian Government were concerned, they did what they could to raise the standard of labour, and made it a condition that not only should there be no labour without payment but that that payment should be adequate. The noble lord then described briefly the five classes of labour in Russia—labour for hire, forced labour, mobilized labour, labour in places of incarceration, and public labour. Unpaid labour, he said, was prohibited. He hoped that the information, when forthcoming, would be sufficient for Lord Newton to form a just judgment. Nothing could be worse than to live under conditions of doubt and suspicion. Nothing could be worse than that the intercourse between Russia and England should be spoilt by being based on suspicion, instead of on friendship and industrial development. His Majesty's Government would give all the information they could, and they hoped that these suspicions might be lessened or dissipated, and that their lordships might spend their time more profitably than in merely criticising another country without having sufficient information on which to found that criticism.

LORD LOVAT asked if there could be an inquiry into how it was that the Soviet rule was so efficient that the Soviet Government were able to produce timber at a far lower rate, and wheat at a much lower cost, than in any other part of the world, and yet have a very much increased labour bill, since Lord Parmoor had told them that conditions were 67 per cent. better than in Imperial days. If the Soviet Government were so efficient, surely they would be delighted for us to see how efficient they were, so that we might adopt their principles of government.

#### LORD CUSHENDUN'S CRITICISM

LORD CUSHENDUN said that seldom, if ever, had he listened to a Ministerial reply in either House so deplorably unsatisfactory as that of Lord Parmoor. (Cheers.) How did the noble lord know what he had told the House? Where did he get his information from? He (Lord Cushendun) agreed that diplomatic correspondence could not be published, but in this particular case, even if they had the diplomatic correspondence, it would be of little value, because one of the false points on which his Majesty's Government resumed diplomatic relations was the idea that by so doing they would be able to command more accurate information about Russia. He did not believe that any diplomatic correspondence from our representative in Russia was of the slightest value at present. There was something almost pathetic in the laborious way in which Lord Parmoor had tried, in very difficult circumstances, to make out some colourable case against Lord Newton. Every labourer in Russia was a chattel, though not the chattel of an individual, because all property was the property of the State. Large numbers had been shot because they offended in some way the oligarchy that ruled Russia, the only offence of which some of these wretched people were guilty being that they were hungry and had the impudence to say so. Nothing that the noble Lord President had said was likely to convince their lordships' House that there was anything but slave labour in Russia. The information the noble lord had given was from a document, and he would go so far as to say that he did not believe a word of it, although he might have to revise that opinion if the noble lord condescended to say where the document came from and what substance the Government attached to it. He did not believe that there was any honest and real payment in Russia. This was primarily not an economic but a moral question, and the underlying morality of it was such that no decent nation ought to submit to it. The fact was that there was no honest production in Russia at all at the moment.

#### LORD PONSONBY ON "A GREAT EXPERIMENT"

LORD PONSONBY, Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Transport, said that the debate had been a striking example of the prejudice introduced whenever the Soviet Government were mentioned. The document of which Lord Cushendun complained had been drawn up by the Lord President himself with the assistance of officials from the Foreign Office in order that their Lordships might be given the information that was asked for. Lord Cushendun would not believe anybody on any point connected with Russia; he would not believe our Ambassador, nor would he believe any of the statements made by the Lord President. In the circumstances it seemed almost useless for the Government to attempt to reply to questions put on the paper, and he hoped the British Ambassador in Russia would notice the way in which a former representative of the Foreign Office treated his dispatches. The noble lord must know that a Government in friendly relations with this country would be very much estranged and must take into account statements made in that House by responsible ex-Ministers. This matter had been brought forward, not because their lordships were concerned about dumping, but because it was a fresh opportunity to attack the Soviet Government. A condemnation of Soviet morality, coming from Lord Cushendun, carried very little weight, but anybody who was investigating this vast experiment in Russia must recognize that they were experimenting in a way which might open out an entirely new economic idea in the world. Those who were going on with the old systems might find that they would have to revise them. This great experiment might fail; on the other hand, it might, as generations passed, succeed. A new effort was always regarded with suspicion, and to those minds who could not adapt themselves to anything new it was always condemned.

LORD LOVAT.—As this wonderful experiment is being carried out so successfully, surely it would be a good thing for us to go and see what is being done and have a report on it.

LORD PONSONBY.—I am sure the Soviet Government would be delighted if the noble lord would go over there and investigate. (Laughter.) I am sure they would give him a very warm welcome, and he would be able to talk with great authority when he returned. In fact, it would be very refreshing to have somebody in this House with first-hand knowledge. (Laughter, and a NOBLE LORD.—"Is it suggested that the noble lord would not return?") In conclusion, Lord Ponsonby said that the attack on a Government with whom we were on official friendly relations was unworthy of the level of debate usually maintained in their lordships' House.

LORD GAINFORD said that the policy of the Soviet Government had been to produce articles at a particular cost and then to sell them in other countries in order to destroy the industry in those countries. It sought to destroy nation by nation in order to secure revolution everywhere. It was that policy to which he and his colleagues on the Liberal benches objected, because where there was no freedom there could be no right trading. The Russians were entitled to make their own laws in their own ways, but there were human conditions which justified noble lords in protesting against the inhuman treatment meted out to the workers in Russia. (Hear, hear.) From the evidence before him, he was satisfied that the poverty in Russia was greater now than at any time in history; that the misery of the individual was greater; that the people had not sufficient clothes for the ordinary comforts of life; and that they were underfed. It was not a question of a few hundreds in that condition but of millions. He urged the Government to furnish the promised information without delay.

LORD LAMINGTON hoped that information might be sought from our representatives in the Baltic provinces.

LORD DARLING said that, in spite of our diplomatic relations with Russia, we did not know really what was going on in Russia, and no one was satisfied on this subject except the noble Lord President. The document from which the noble lord had read was practically nothing but a brief that had been handed to him, and Lord Cushendun had spoken of it with the respect with which anyone spoke of a brief. (Laughter.)

LORD NEWTON intimated that he would return to the subject at a later date.

### COMMITTEE ON EAST AFRICA

LORD PASSFIELD, Secretary of State for the Colonies, moved:—

That a Committee of 10 lords be appointed to join with a Committee of the House of Commons to consider the Reports on Closer Union in East Africa, &c., and to report thereon; that the lords following be named of the Committee:—The Earl of Onslow, Viscount Mersey, Lord Stanley of Alderley, Lord Lamington, Lord Cranworth, Lord Phillimore, Lord Luaard, Lord Passfield, Lord Dickinson, and Lord Ponsonby, and that such Committee have power to agree with the Committee of the House of Commons in the appointment of a chairman.

The motion was agreed to.

Their lordships rose at 32 minutes past 6 o'clock.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS

THURSDAY, NOV. 20

The SPEAKER took the Chair at a quarter to 3 o'clock.

### GREATER LONDON SCHOOLS

SIR C. TREVELYAN, replying to Mr. D. G. SOMERVILLE (Willesden, E., U.), said that local education authorities had not been asked to notify the Board of Education whether they would be ready to deal with the additional children to be retained in the schools under the Bill now before the House. All the authorities in Greater London except the London County Council, Hornsey, and Wimbledon have submitted complete or partial programmes for the three years 1930-33, which took account of the provision necessary for the additional children. Those programmes suggested that, generally speaking, the necessary accommodation would be available, though it might not be possible to avoid temporary pressure in a few districts, particularly where extensive housing developments were taking place. It could not be assumed that the authorities which had not submitted programmes making the necessary provision would, in fact, be unable to do so if the Bill became law.

### RUSSIA AND SUGAR PURCHASES

Mr. SNOWDEN, Chancellor of the Exchequer (Colne Valley), replying to Sir F. HALL (Dulwich, U.), said that under the Export Credits Guarantee Scheme guarantees had been given in connexion with the export to Russia of cane sugar refined in this country. While he had no official information on the subject, he understood that Russia had also bought raw sugar direct from Cuba. No guarantees had been given in connexion with these latter transactions, which would not fall within the scope of the scheme. Latvia normally imported considerable quantities of sugar from Russia, but, although official statistics for the current year were not yet available, private inquiries which had been made suggested that the amount of sugar entering Latvia during 1930 from Russia had so far been considerably less than in 1928 and 1929.

#### FRENCH ONION-SELLERS

Mr. SHORT, Under-Secretary, Home Office (Wednesbury), replying to Sir G. PENNY (Kingston-upon-Thames, U.), who asked whether it was intended in view of the number of unemployed to prevent Frenchmen coming to this country to sell onions, replied in the negative.

### IMPERIAL PREFERENCES

#### MR. SNOWDEN'S STATEMENT

Mr. AMERY (Birmingham, Sparkbrook, U.) asked the Prime Minister whether the pledge given at the Imperial Conference to maintain all existing preferences intact for three years applied to the preferences enjoyed by other parts of the Empire in respect of the McKenna and safeguarding duties, the silk duty, and key industries duties.

Mr. SHAKESPEARE (Norwich, L.) had a question to the same effect.

Mr. SNOWDEN, Chancellor of the Exchequer (Colne Valley), who replied, said:—Paragraph 3 of the Declaration made by the United Kingdom Government at the Imperial Conference applies to all existing duties. This application is, of course, governed by any provisions, *e.g.*, as to duration, in the existing law relating to those duties and is subject to the rights of the United Kingdom Parliament to fix the Budget from year to year.

Mr. SHAKESPEARE asked whether Mr. Snowden would clear up a point in regard to the McKenna duties. Seeing that the margin of preference was at present 11 per cent., if it were decided to reduce the McKenna duties, would Mr. Snowden be precluded by his pledge from reducing it below 11 per cent.

Mr. SNOWDEN.—The thing would work out like this. If we reduced the duty from 33 1-3 per cent. to 11 per cent. on foreign imports and brought in the imports from the Empire free, the existing margin would still be maintained.

Mr. AMERY asked whether Mr. Snowden would consider himself entitled to reduce the McKenna duties altogether.

Mr. SNOWDEN.—I do not see how that arises out of the question.

Mr. AMERY.—May I ask whether the pledge to retain the existing preferential margin does not mean a pledge as far as the Government are concerned, unless it is overridden by Parliament, to maintain every duty that carries preference at the present time?

Mr. SNOWDEN said it was a declaration that the existing preference would be maintained, subject to what might be done at the Conference to be held at Ottawa, and the Government proposed to maintain all the rights of Parliament to deal with those duties. Apart from that, there was, of course, the obligation that on existing duties—using the word existing in the sense which he had already explained—preference would be maintained.

Mr. AMERY rose to put another question, which he prefaced with the words, "Apart from any equivocation about the rights of Parliament—" There were loud cries of protest from Ministerial members, and the SPEAKER was understood to say that the expression was a very unsuitable one. Mr. AMERY made a remark which could not be heard for the cries of "Withdraw" which came from the Ministerial side.

### SCHOOL-LEAVING AGE

SIR C. TREVELYAN, President of the Board of Education (Newcastle, Central), answering the DUCHESS of ATHOLL (Kinross and West Perth, U.), said:—I have been informed by the Education Committee of the County Councils Association that the earliest date for raising the school age should be September 1, 1933, and that, in regard to maintenance allowances, they see no reason for a departure from the recommendations of the committee representing the local authorities.

The DUCHESS of ATHOLL asked what foreign States or provinces of the Dominions had raised the school-leaving age above 14 years, and which of these States or provinces, if any, had both a school year consisting of as many hours' attendance as were required in this country, and a system under which no exemptions were permitted below the school-leaving age.

SIR C. TREVELYAN.—As regards the first part of the question, the countries concerned are Norway, 14 of the cantons of Switzerland, 43 of the 48 States of the United States of America and the District of Columbia, the provinces of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, British Columbia, and Alberta in Canada, and all four provinces of the Union of South Africa (as regards children of European descent). As regards the second part of the question, the only country which appears both to require as much attendance per annum as is required in this country and to make no provision for exemption is Norway, as regards its urban schools.

### STONE-BREAKING IN CASUAL WARDS

Mr. GREENWOOD, Minister of Health (Nelson and Colne), answering Mr. SHEPHERD (Darlington, Lab.), said he hoped shortly to issue an order prohibiting stone-breaking in casual wards. (Labour cheers.) Sir K. WOOD (Woolwich, W.) asked why the right hon. gentleman had allowed for 15 or 16 months a practice which he had described as callous and inhuman.

Mr. GREENWOOD said it had been going on for 15 or 16 years. (Labour cheers.)

### GRANT FOR GRAND OPERA

#### MR. SNOWDEN'S STATEMENT

Mr. O. LEWIS (Colchester, U.) asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer what would be the direct financial burden on the Exchequer as a result of the new arrangements for the conduct of opera at Covent Garden.

Mr. SNOWDEN.—His Majesty's Government have agreed, subject to the voting by Parliament of the necessary funds, to make a grant of £5,000 for the last quarter of the current calendar year and a grant of £17,500 a year for five years beginning on January 1, 1931, towards the expense of presentation of Grand Opera, not merely at Covent Garden but also in the provinces. The remaining necessary funds will be provided by the British Broadcasting Corporation and by private subscriptions. The Government grant will actually be paid through the British Broadcasting Corporation, a special addition to their normal income being made for that purpose, and a revised agreement between the Postmaster-General and the Corporation will be laid before Parliament in due course.

Mr. LEWIS.—Is the right hon. gentleman aware that the lease of Covent Garden Theatre falls in in a few months, that the rent is to be enormously increased, and that therefore the larger part of the Government subsidy will go to the landlords of Covent Garden?

Mr. SNOWDEN.—As to the first part of the supplementary question, I think the hon. gentleman is altogether misinformed.

LIEUT.-COM. KENWORTHY (Hull, Central, Lab.).—Do I understand that this generous offer is money from the Treasury and not from the B.B.C., and that the B.B.C. is only the medium for distributing it?

Mr. SNOWDEN.—It is money of course which will come from the Treasury by addition to the income of the B.B.C.

Mr. B. RILEY (Dewsbury, Lab.).—Will any conditions be attached to the grant by the Government as to the prices to be charged?

Mr. SNOWDEN.—Of course there is a good deal that might be said by way of explanation of this, as I think, very laudable scheme. The idea is that there should be certain performances at Covent Garden somewhat on the lines of those given hitherto, and that then there should be at Covent Garden a repetition of these performances at very popular prices; also that there should be popular prices for opera performances in the provinces. One of the purposes is to try to encourage and stimulate British opera production.

### BUSINESS FOR NEXT WEEK

Mr. SNOWDEN informed Mr. BALDWIN (Bewdley, U.) that the business proposed for next week was as follows:—Monday, motion to empower the chairman of the Standing Committee on the Agricultural Land (Utilization) Bill to select amendments; Committee stage of the Education (School Attendance) Bill. Tuesday, Education (School Attendance) Bill, Committee. Wednesday, private members' day. Thursday, Education (School Attendance) Bill, Committee; Cunard Insurance Agreement Bill, Committee. Friday, private members' Bills. On any day, if time permitted, other orders might be taken.

SIR K. WOOD (Woolwich, W., U.).—Can the right hon. gentleman say anything about the Trade Disputes Bill? (Laughter.)

Mr. SNOWDEN.—I apologize to the right hon. gentleman for having forgotten to anticipate his usual question. (Laughter.)

### GAMES AT FAIRS

Mr. GROVES (Stratford, Lab.) presented a Bill to amend the law with respect to games and competitions at fairs and other places.

## EDUCATION BILL

### LOCAL AUTHORITIES AND THE SCHOOL AGE

The House went into Committee on the Education (School Attendance) Bill, Mr. DUNNICO, Deputy-Chairman of Committees (Consett), in the Chair.

Sub-section (I.) of Clause I. provides that:—

The age up to which parents are required in accordance with the Education Act, 1921 (hereinafter referred to as "the principal Act"), to cause their children to receive efficient elementary instruction and (subject to the provisions of that Act) to attend school shall be such age and according to the amendments specified in the second column of the First Schedule to this Act shall be made in the provisions of the principal Act specified in the first column of that Schedule, and any by-laws in force under the principal Act at the commencement of this Act requiring the parents of children to cause them (subject to the provisions of the principal Act) to attend school up to any age less than 15 years shall have effect as if for that age there were substituted the age of 15 years.

Mr. BEAUMONT (Aylesbury, U.) moved to insert at the beginning of the sub-section words providing that it should be the duty of every local education authority to make a by-law under the Act of 1921 extending to 15 years the age at which parents are required to cause their children to attend school.

It was agreed that on this amendment there should be a general discussion on the question whether, before local education authorities passed by-laws, they should be required to provide school accommodation for the children.

Mr. BEAUMONT said that the object of the amendment was to introduce into the Bill what was known as the by-law procedure. That would give the local education authority discretion as to how and when the increased age limit should begin, and to ensure that it should be done not directly by Act of Parliament but by by-law of the local education authority. If the Bill passed into law without any increase in the time limit for its coming into operation and any elasticity in administration, the position in the rural districts would be very serious. Many of the local education authorities in the country districts were not ready to receive the additional children. If these children were taken into the little village schools before the education authorities were ready, the size of the classes would be increased, and it would be a hopeless task if the children from five to 15 were all under the care of the schoolmaster, or more often the schoolmistress. The elder children would run loose without sufficient discipline and teaching. They would learn nothing more in the extra year. It would be better that they should be out in the fields learning what life in the country was and what nature could teach them than remain in the schools, perhaps doing raffia work.

Mr. CAMPBELL (Bromley, U.) seconded the amendment. He said that the local authorities were the only people who knew how far and how soon this scheme could be brought into being.

SIR C. TREVELYAN said that the Bill as drafted adopted the simplest possible procedure, by allowing existing by-laws to be altered in the matter of the school age. There would be no confusion and no varying in dates of commencement, but one simple national change. The discussion on this Bill had brought out the deep anxiety on both sides to get real education for the older children. (Opposition cheers.) He welcomed the anxiety of hon. members opposite to be sure that the education given to children kept at school for an extra year should be of the kind to make it really worth it. He had never maintained that when this Bill was brought into operation they would have the best system of education such as they expected to get within a few years for the older children. He had never pretended that all the education authorities would be ready, but he had made very careful inquiries from his inspectors, and they stated that, except in a very few cases, there would be accommodation for the older children soon, even if the Bill came into operation in the spring of next year. Were they going to wait for perfection? If so, they must recognize that a certain number of authorities would not be ready within six years to the extent desired. They could not ask the nation to wait for the laggards; they must go forward provided they were confident that within two or three years most of the authorities would have reorganized their educational provision. Even if the schools were imperfect it was better that the children should be there than outside. The amendment was unnecessary. The by-laws existed; all that was necessary was the proposal in the Bill that the leaving age should be 15 instead of 14. Secondly, if the by-laws were required in every case it would mean delay. Certain local authorities were not very keen about this change, and if they knew that there was a chance of postponing the date they would have an opportunity to delay preparation.

The DUCHESS of ATHOLL (Kinross and W. Perth, U.) welcomed Sir C. Trevelyan's recognition of the fact that the members of the Opposition were as anxious as he and his friends to see that the best education possible was given. She was not sure, however, that he had conveyed that recognition in his speech on the second reading of the Bill. Fifty authorities had stated that they would be completely ready to put the Bill into operation on April 1 next year, while 39 others had intimated that they would be able to do so in regard to the majority of their schools. That gave a very different picture of the position from that which had been given to the House. Further, when those 89 authorities were examined it was found that they did not include London, Manchester, Liverpool, Leeds, Sheffield, Hull, or Bristol. Hardly one county borough was included in the 89. No county was included in the 50 authorities who would be completely ready, and only two of the 39 authorities who would be ready in respect of the majority of their schools. Only a minority consisting in the main of the smaller authorities had stated that they could be ready in April, 1931. Were big authorities to be dragged along and their administration thrown into confusion because a minority would be ready? If children were to be kept at school an additional year without sufficient accommodation, there was a danger that the younger children would be prejudiced while the older children would be detrimentally affected if they were kept in the same classroom with the younger ones going over very much the same ground as they had covered before.

LIEUT.-COL. SPENDER-CLAY (Tonbridge, U.) said that if the local authorities were not allowed to fix their own dates a large number of them would be compelled to erect temporary buildings for the accommodation of the extra children, at heavy expense both to taxpayers and ratepayers, and at the same time have to carry on an intensive programme of permanent building, which, when completed, might be rendered unnecessary by a decrease in the number of school children.

Mr. BLINDELL (Holland with Boston, L.) thought the additional school year would be of no advantage to the children, if through lack of teachers and insufficient accommodation it was found impossible to teach them anything worth while.

SIR E. HILTON YOUNG (Sevenoaks, U.) said that in the interruptions of hon. members on the Government benches he detected a sense of hostility to the local authorities who would be responsible for the administration of the Bill. (Labour cries of "No.") Even Sir C. Trevelyan seemed to be distrustful of the London County Council. It was the desire of the Opposition to prevent any possibility of conflict between the Government and the local authorities; and they thought the amendment provided a proper and convenient means for the purpose. He did not think it possible for anybody who had the true interests of education at heart to think it was better that children, instead of leaving school as they did now, should be driven to school for another year, with inadequate accommodation existing, and big classes of 50, and given courses of education which were of no use to them at that age. The result must be to bring education into contempt.

VISCOUNTESS ASTOR (Plymouth, Sutton, U.) said the Bill was not an Education but an Unemployment Bill. If the Minister were thinking of the children he would consider the kind of education they would receive. If the Government tried to force on the authorities and parents even with their bribes—if they got the bribes through—they would be doing a disservice. The purpose of education was to form character and put into children's minds a love of learning. She asked the Minister to give the local authorities a chance.

CAPTAIN EVANS (University of Wales, L.) said that the proposal to make the local education authority the judge of the date when the measure should be brought into operation was a thoroughly reactionary proposal.

Mr. MARJORIBANKS (Eastbourne, U.) supported the amendment.

LORD E. PERCY (Hastings, U.) said it had been argued that the amendment would encourage laggard authorities. The present Minister had always been inclined to divide local education authorities into the laggards and the others, but he (Lord E. Percy) thought that this attempt to put them into categories was wrong. What was making some of the most progressive authorities in the country laggard in this particular business of reorganization? It was related to the question of curriculum. For the mechanically-minded boy of the present day they wanted something more like a junior technical school than any central school yet in existence. These were the problems that made many local authorities lag.

Mr. MORGAN JONES, Parliamentary Secretary to the Board of Education (Caerphilly), said that the Government's proposals were simpler than those put forward by the supporters of the amendment. The question of the precise date would be the subject of further discussion. The Duchess of Atholl had unintentionally conveyed a wrong impression by the figures she had given. The figure of 142 authorities was not given in respect of readiness to bring the Bill into operation on April 1 next year, but in respect of April, 1932, when the full effect of the Bill would be felt.

Miss RATHBONE (English Universities, Ind.) said that if the House finally decided that some postponement of the Bill was necessary she hoped that it would take the form of postponing the date rather than the proposal of this amendment.

SIR J. WITHERS (Cambridge University, U.) agreed that local education authorities should not be allowed to make by-laws as and when they liked; but those which were ready could be allowed to proceed, and the others would be allowed to postpone putting the Bill into operation under a fixed time limit.

The closure having been carried by 293 votes to 151, the amendment was rejected by 295 votes to 155—Government majority, 140.

### EFFECT ON LABOUR MARKET

LORD E. PERCY moved an amendment which he said was to be read with a later amendment and the effect of which would be to raise the school-leaving age by one term a year beginning in April, 1936. It provided that for the first year the leaving age should be the end of the second term after the fourteenth birthday of the child, instead of the end of the first term as at present; that in 1937 and 1938 it should be the end of the third term after the fourteenth birthday; and then onwards it should be 15 years. That proposal was a recommendation made by Sir A. Balfour's Committee on Trade and Industry. The reason for the amendment was the "bulge." The Balfour Committee considered that raising of the school-leaving age if adopted should be carried out gradually in such a way as to even out, as far as possible, the supply of juvenile labour, and get a gradual reduction instead of violent fluctuation.

SIR C. TREVELYAN said that it was true that there would be a variation in the number of juveniles; but what was the harm in it being a bit more or less so far as the labour market was concerned? What would happen was that employers would have to go elsewhere and, instead of taking very young children, would have to take those who were rather older. The teachers as a community wanted this change; they certainly did not want it put off as long as this amendment proposed, and the same applied to the administrators. He had always said that from the educational point of view 1932 was a reasonable date, but it was worth while doing an exceptional thing for the sake of unemployment.

In the debate which followed the amendment was supported by CAPTAIN WATERHOUSE (Leicester, U.), MAJOR LLEWELLIN (Uxbridge, U.) and Mr. CAMPBELL. It was opposed by Mr. KELLY (Rochdale, Lab.).

Mr. TILLETT (Salford, N., Lab.) said he valued the additional year of education. At the age of 17 he could hardly read or write, and from 17 to 18 he learned a great deal.

The DUCHESS of ATHOLL (Kinross and West Perth, U.) said that it was misleading to suggest that the year 1932 would now satisfy the Hadow Committee. What the Committee asked for was that the raising of the school age should be obligatory after the lapse of five years from the date of the report in order to give notice to the parents' notice to the local education authorities. Six months after the publication of the report local education authorities said they required another year, and could not raise the school age before 1933.

The amendment was negatived by 288 votes to 133—Government majority 155.

Mr. TURTON (Thirsk and Malton, U.) moved an amendment to substitute for the obligation which the clause imposes upon parents to provide elementary education for their children between 14 and 15 years of age an obligation that the children shall only be required to attend such advanced courses of instruction suitable to their age and attainments as were available in the districts where they lived. He said the Bill was causing disquiet in the country because it required a continuance of elementary education—reading, writing, and arithmetic—instead of providing for the kind of instruction that would be suitable, for example, to children who would be engaged in agriculture. It would be far better for the children to be on the land in the extra year learning agriculture. The only effect of the clause as it stood would be to accelerate the drift from the countryside to the town.

SIR C. TREVELYAN said the proposal in the amendment was that there should only be an obligation on children to attend courses of advanced instruction suitable to their age and attainments. It was an unworkable proposal, and if it could be worked there would be different appointed days in different schools.

Mr. ORMSBY-GORE (Stafford, U.) said the object of the amendment was to create exemptions in single-school areas where there had not been a development of the new type of education that was wanted. He did not believe this was administratively impossible. Why should there not be different appointed days? The insistence on one day was a typical window-dressing idea.

MAJOR CADOGAN (Finchley, U.) supported the amendment.

Mr. BEAUMONT said he declined to believe that any well-meaning, intelligent body of men who knew anything about education definitely asserted that it was better for children to stay for a year in school doing nothing than to be outside doing something.

SIR E. HILTON YOUNG said that the refusal of Sir C. Trevelyan to accept this amendment had made him pessimistic about the prospect of improving this Bill in Committee. All the amendment was designed to do was to achieve what any reasonable man would regard as the whole object of the measure. The right hon. gentleman would force upon children in rural areas advanced courses of instruction which were wholly unsuitable, and those courses would not be available to them in their own districts. The school attendance laws had already led to rural depopulation, and this Bill would emphasize that.

SIR N. SANDEMAN (Middleton and Prestwich, U.) said that unless they were going to teach the children something practical in this extra year of school life the sooner they were put to learn their job the better.

Mr. SKELTON (Perth, U.) said that nothing would do more to alienate parents from educational advance than to compel their children to remain at school between the ages of 14 and 15 whether they benefited or not.

SIR D. MACLEAN (Cornwall, N., L.) contended that the assumption upon which the amendment was based that the local authorities were backward in their preparations for raising the school age was, to his knowledge, unfounded.

Mr. MORGAN JONES thought the arguments in support of the amendment showed in those who used them a lamentable lack of knowledge regarding the high standard of education in rural schools. Unionist members seemed to imply that there was little value educationally in the extra year. But the extra year must not be considered entirely in isolation. Many children who had previously given no promise suddenly developed about the age of 13 and 14.

LORD E. PERCY said there had been a great improvement in rural areas, but his experience had been that in the schools in which education had been most improved the teachers admitted that they had not much to offer children over 14. Until parents were given power to say that they would take their children away from school if they were being badly taught there would be no efficient education. A vote against this amendment would be a vote against the right of parents to say that their children should have proper instruction.

SIR C. TREVELYAN moved the closure, which was carried by 288 votes to 134—majority, 155. The amendment was negatived by 288 votes to 135—majority, 153.

Progress was reported and the House resumed.

### LAND UTILIZATION

The money resolution in connexion with the Agricultural Land (Utilisation) Bill was considered on Report.

Mr. GUINNESS (Bury St. Edmunds, U.) asked for further information as to the maximum yearly expenditure likely to be incurred, and expressed alarm lest the Minister, encouraged by Mr. Lloyd George and his followers, should be encouraged to spend more than had originally been intended.

SIR D. NEWTON (Cambridge, U.) said he could not see where the value of the expenditure would come in, either to the producer or the consumer. He hoped the money would be administered primarily, if not wholly, through the agency of the county councils.

SIR E. SHEPPERSON (Leominster, U.) said that under a scheme of large-scale farming the taxpayer would lose his money just as he (the hon. member), himself, had lost his money.

Mr. TURTON (Thirsk and Malton, U.) said that the House was entitled to some details of the administrative cost of the Bill.

DR. ADDISON, Minister of Agriculture (Swindon) said that the opposition to the resolution was on the ground of economy, yet he was asked to state where the land was that it was hoped to buy. If he were to say where that land was, the price asked for it would go up at once. There could be no more useful expenditure of public money than to enable the unemployed man to provide food for himself and his family. The Government were taking every means to secure that the public money was well spent. They had no desire to work on anything but friendly relations with the local authorities, but it was no use pretending that the progress of the small-holdings movement was being pressed forward in sufficient measure by the county councils. He was not blaming the county councils; they had been penalised by the Acts of the late Government.

Mr. GUINNESS.—You cannot penalize non-existant movement. The right hon. gentleman is quite wrong. (Cheers.)

DR. ADDISON said that since the passing of the 1926 Act the whole of the small-holdings provided in England and Wales had been less than 700. That was proof that the movement had been penalized. It was hopeless to expect the movement to make progress on its present basis. (Cheers.)

After further debate,

DR. ADDISON moved the closure, which was carried by 210 votes to 78—majority, 132. The resolution was then carried by 210 votes to 77—majority, 133.

### CUNARD INSURANCE AGREEMENT

Mr. W. R. SMITH, Parliamentary Secretary to the Board of Trade (Norwich), moved the second reading of the Cunard (Insurance) Agreement Bill, by which the Government has consented, by agreement with the Cunard Company, to provide the insurance the company may not be able to obtain in the open market for certain new vessels to be constructed. The conditions had been explained during the discussions on the money resolution in connexion with the Bill.

After a brief debate the Bill was read a second time and committed to a committee of the whole House.

The House stood adjourned at 20 minutes past 1 o'clock.

### PARLIAMENTARY NOTICES

HOUSE OF COMMONS

AT 11

British Beer Bill and Local Authorities (Publicity) Bill, second readings.

## SAFEGUARDING DUTIES

### "GOVERNMENT POLICY UNALTERED"

Mr. Snowden has circulated a joint reply to three questions with regard to the safeguarding duties which are due to expire next month. In it he states that the assurance given by the Government at the Imperial Conference leaves their policy in regard to the safeguarding duties unaltered.

Mr. Ramsbotham asked Mr. Snowden (1) whether, in view of the deterioration in the industrial condition of the country since the beginning of the year, he would reconsider his decision to allow the safeguarding duties upon cutlery, gas mantles, and leather and fabric gloves to lapse on December 22 next; and (2) if he proposed to appoint a Committee, as recommended by the Balfour Committee, to inquire into the safeguarding duties before they are allowed to expire next December.

Mr. Louis Smith asked Mr. Snowden whether his attention had been called to the fact that large wholesalers in this country were declining to stock British cutlery on the ground that the duty would be withdrawn towards the end of December; and whether, in view of the fact that this withdrawal would largely increase unemployment in this country, he would reconsider his decision to remove those duties.

Mr. Snowden's reply to all these questions was:—"The answer is in the negative. I should like to take this opportunity of removing the misapprehension, which appears to exist in certain quarters, that the assurance given by his Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom at the recent Imperial Conference in regard to the continuance of existing preferential margins implies a continuance of any of the safeguarding duties beyond the statutory terms for which they were imposed. The policy of the Government in regard to these duties is unaltered."

Mr. O'Connor asked whether Mr. Snowden would reimpose "the only safeguarding duty which has been removed—namely, that on lace and embroidery, in order that the benefit of the preference in respect of the duty on these articles may not be lost to the Dominions." Mr. Snowden's reply was:—"No, Sir. I may add that the imports of lace and embroidery from the Dominions are negligible."

Sir John Corcoran, director of the National Union of Manufacturers, who wrote to the President of the Board of Trade stating that there was a very great deal of immediate anxiety with regard to the threatened duties on cutlery, gas mantles, and leather and fabric gloves, which it was desirable to set at rest at the earliest possible moment, has received from Mr. Graham a reply almost identical with that of Mr. Snowden quoted above.

Sir John Corcoran stated yesterday that the National Union of Manufacturers had received Mr. Graham's statement with very great disappointment. The decision would inevitably be followed by serious depression in the industries concerned and by still further and substantial unemployment.

## NEW VALUATION BILL

### PRESIDENT OF LAND UNION AND "EXTORTION"

Mr. E. G. PRETYMAN, president of the Land Union, speaking at the annual meeting of the union in London yesterday, referred to the Government's proposal to introduce a Valuation Bill with the object of the taxation of sites.

He said: "If the present Valuation Bill goes

# THE ROUND TABLE

## FULL DAY'S DEBATE

### REPORTS OF SPEECHES

The following speeches were delivered at the Round-Table Conference yesterday:—

The NAWAB of BHOPAL, who spoke first, noted that earlier speakers had recognized that "nothing in a system of federation connotes any interference with the internal affairs of the States; that their treaties with the Crown will remain unaltered unless and until modified by mutual consent, and that it is in matters of common concern, hereafter to be defined by mutual agreement, and in nothing else, that federation will be concerned." On that understanding, he said, "only one feature has to be added to the picture—namely, that the federation shall be equal on both sides and that there can be no question of the status of the States being in any way subordinate to that of the rest of India." On those conditions he entirely agreed with the principle of federation.

It had been said that it was impossible to conceive of a free British India without conceiving of free Indian States. The Nawab fully subscribed to that remark, though not quite in the sense that it had been developed. "A free Indian State," he said, "means the disappearance of that doctrine of paramountcy which has been imported, contrary to our treaties, into the relations between the States and the Paramount Power and which has been so much in vogue in comparatively recent times. On the other side of the case, we Princes have no apprehension as to how the processes at work in the rest of India, where we must rely on democracy not being made a cloak for aggression, will affect our peoples, and we shall be content to leave it to our States to work out their own development."

#### COMMUNAL TROUBLES

Communal troubles had bulked so largely in the news from India that the impression had been created that the country was the "cockpit of warring sects." The Nawab wished to make it clear that among the Princes "no rift exists as between Moslems and Hindus, and that in the Indian States communal tension has so rarely occurred that it can be said to be practically non-existent." There was nothing in their respective religions which should lead to such ill-will, and the reason why it had arisen in British India had been "solely political." Similarly the attitude of many of the "politically minded" in India towards Great Britain was not "inspired by racial animosity," but was "solely political." As soon as the foundations of the Constitution for a self-governing India were well and truly laid, those differences would automatically disappear.

"The Chamber of Princes," the Nawab proceeded, "has already expressed itself strongly against the report of the Indian States Committee, and will never be satisfied until its contentions, which were so summarily brushed aside in that report, receive the detailed investigation they deserve in a regularly conducted inquiry. Since that report there is more *ex parte* matter under the head of 'Relations with States' in the recently published dispatch of the Government of India, with which the Princes are just as strongly dissatisfied. These are matters for discussion in committee and elsewhere. But I am obliged to mention them here in order to place our protest on record at the earliest opportunity."

Having explained his assertion that "the welfare of the States is inseparably bound up with that of the rest of India," the Nawab concluded his speech as follows:—

"Here, in the centre of the Empire, St. Paul's stands as the central monument of the British race. A few years ago, though outwardly as fair as ever, it was found to be in serious danger of collapse. All parts of the Empire at once rallied to the rescue, and now the building stands rejuvenated and strong enough to stand for all time. So, sir, it is with India. I state, with all the earnestness I can command, that, though she stands fair to the eye, the structure is full of fissures. But grout her with the cement of national unity, which is ready to hand, give her national freedom and that equality of status for which her sons are longing, and she will stand throughout the ages as the noblest and the strongest support of the British Empire."

### INDIAN LABOUR VIEW

Mr. JOSHI (representing Trade Unionism) made a statement on behalf of the workers of India, who "want full responsible self-government as much as the other classes." On account of ignorance and illiteracy they did not "formulate their ideas and express their feelings in the same manner as the educated classes," but those in close contact with them "know how strong their feelings are and how easily they are roused."

The speaker hoped that the conditions of the workers under self-government would improve, but trusted that at least their position would not be worse than it was to-day. "That is a cautious reply," he said, "but I think it is an entirely adequate one. No special justification is needed for the establishment of self-government in India; it is the retention of foreign domination which requires special justification." He asserted that the Government of India and the Provincial Governments "are now dominated by the joint influence of the Indian and European industrialists in India," and declared that the workers of India "depend solely on the strength of their organization and on whatever political influence they can bring to bear on the Indian legislatures."

"I realize," Mr. Joshi went on, "that even in a self-governing India heaven will not immediately descend to earth for the Indian workers, but their chances of success in their struggle will be greater than when they are under a Government which is really responsible neither to the British Parliament nor to the legislatures in India. The struggle will also be made somewhat easier as the extraordinary influence which the European industrialists in India exercise to-day will be greatly reduced."

#### A "DECLARATION OF RIGHTS"

Mr. Joshi hoped that the constitution of a self-governing India would be so framed that the political influence of the workers on their Government would be much greater than it was to-day. For that purpose they would like the constitution to contain a "declaration of the fundamental rights of workers." That would not have the force of legislation, but it would serve a "very useful moral purpose." The constitution, he added, must be founded upon universal adult suffrage.

The workers of India would insist that labour legislation should always remain a "central or federal subject," and that the "central or federal Government shall always retain to itself the power of control and supervision in its enforcement." If labour legislation and its enforcement were left to Provincial Governments or to the constituent parts of the federation, labour legislation and its enforcement would be very difficult. If the constitution did not make proper provision for that it would be "utterly useless" to the workers. Moreover, "labour legislation and its enforcement must remain central or federal subjects for the ratification and enforcement of international conventions on labour subjects."

The coming of Indian States under the Indian Constitution would be whole-heartedly welcomed by Indian workers, said Mr. Joshi, and he hoped that the Princes would agree to a constitution in which "labour legislation, as well as its enforcement for the whole of India and the ratification of international conventions and their enforcement, will not have unnecessary difficulties due to the form of the constitution." "At present," he added, "the Indian States have done nothing to recognize their international obligations in labour matters, which I hope they will not hereafter do."

Mr. Joshi also expressed the hope that the constitution would be so framed that India as a whole would be able to take "full benefit of international action," and would also be able to be helpful in the "international solution of the difficulties of the world."

### A MOSLEM WOMAN DELEGATE

BEGUM SHAH NAWAZ, the first woman delegate to address the Conference, said: "My sister delegates' presence and mine in this historic gathering is an illustration [illegible] of the fact that the so-called unchanging East is unchanging no longer. Ten years ago who could have thought of Indian women coming to London and taking [illegible] the deliberations of such a Conf[illegible] to-day not only a Hindu but a Mo[illegible]man, belonging to a family the [illegible] which have always observed strict purdah are actually sitting with their brethren round one table in order to evolve a suitable constitution for their country." The Conference was unique because for the first time women had been admitted to such a gathering.

"To-day," said Begum Shah Nawaz, "we are witnessing not the birth but the rebirth of a great ancient nation. Very few people in this country realize the tremendous change in our country which has taken place during the last five years. Things have moved, and are moving, at such a tremendous pace that sometimes we ourselves are startled. In the remote corners of India, in the out-of-the-way places, you will find people, especially young boys and girls, talking of their national aspirations and of the freedom and liberty of their motherland. There is such an awakening in the youth of the country, in both the rural and the urban areas, that it is not possible to check the growing desire, the increasing spirit, which animates them to form themselves into a nation worthy of the name. We, the women of that reviving nation, cannot but rejoice at this awakening."

Declaring that the "basis of human society is federal," the speaker said that "for a big country like India, where different races and different interests exist, a Government established on the basic principle of federation alone can be a success." The women delegates from India supported the proposal of a federal form of government for their country.

It had been asked: "How can India be given Dominion status when it is so backward in social reform?" The speaker answered: "Yes, we have many of our social problems to tackle; but show me any country on the face of the earth where such problems do not exist in one form or another?" They had taken their problems in hand, and were trying to "tackle them day by day." The social reform of a country depended mostly upon its women. A foreign Government might introduce excellent measures of social reform, but, because it was a foreign Government, the reforms it advocated were always looked upon with suspicion. She hoped that the Conference would not treat them in the way they had been treated in the Government of India Dispatch. The fate of half the population of the country had been decided in one sentence. "Had that one sentence said that sex should be no disqualification for women in any way, we would have rejoiced. But to finish nearly 160,000,000 of his Majesty's subjects by saying that 'No special provision should be made for women' shows a complete lack of understanding." She hoped that the Conference would give women their adequate share in the administration of their country.

### TIME FOR A "RADICAL CHANGE"

Sir MIRZA M. ISMAIL (Dewan of Mysore) said that in the opinion of those he represented the time had come for making a radical change in the system of government in India. A change seemed equally necessary in the interest of both countries, not more necessary for India than for Great Britain—"Great Britain, which is only less dear to us than our own Motherland." The success of the Conference would be judged mainly by this test:—"How far have we been able to bring England and India closer together in bonds of true friendship and unity?" India wanted to remain within the Empire as an equal partner with the rest. The cry of independence was only a cry of despair. He would attach no importance to it, "save as an indication of the intense desire felt by the people generally for greater opportunities of self-expression and self-development."

There was general agreement with the view, both in the Conference and outside, that the future government of India should be constructed on a federal basis, said Sir Mirza Ismail. The constitution of the central government was the fundamental issue before the Conference. By agreeing to join an All-India Federation, the Ruling Princes had rendered incalculable service to their Motherland. Another matter upon which the Indian sections of the Conference were agreed was that a measure of responsibility should be introduced at the centre if the constitution was to work satisfactorily and enjoy an adequate measure of confidence and support from the people. "A constitution which provides full autonomy in the Provinces, responsibility at the centre (subject to such transitional safeguards as may be necessary and unavoidable), and a close association between British India and the States in matters of common concern—this let us hope may be the result of our deliberations here, a result which, I venture to think, would satisfy all reasonable people in India."

### SIR RAMASWAMI AIYAR'S ADDRESS

Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AIYAR, who has been Vice-President of the Executive Council, Madras, and has represented India at the League of Nations, criticized—"not in a spirit of reproach"—Lord Peel's reference to "monopolies," and later said:—

"You had a great and magnificent gathering here at the Imperial Conference. What was the object and outlook of that Conference? Was it not to devise means and measures for the purpose of improving the economic condition of England and of the Empire? We believe, and believe fervently, that the economic condition of the Indian masses will be improved only if that economic position can be dealt with by the people of India. What India wants is this: whether one theory or the other of trade and fiscal management be correct, let it be given to India to make her experiments in her own way, by her own people, for her own good. It is that which is at the back of our endeavours. We believe that the fiscal and the tariff policy of India can never be so regulated, can never be adjusted to the best prosperity of India, unless those in charge of these great subjects are animated by a purely Indian standpoint and idea." A great deal had been said of possible dislocation from the international point of view and of mistakes in finance, but "the school of experience is a sharp and short one." It was the best school at which to learn, and "we shall never learn unless we emerge from the position of being *in statu pupillari*."

#### THE IDEAL OF FEDERATION

The ideal of federation, not as a dim and distant ideal, but as a matter of practical politics, had made the Government of India Dispatch out of date. The speaker continued:—

"But the march of events will make all these dispatches, memoranda, and reports out of date, because India has now joined together in the determination to solve its own problems through its own men, aided by the best brains, by the best talent, and by the best good will on the part of Great Britain—but only aided.

"Something was said about the Viceroy's speech and declaration not making any promise of immediate translation of self-government into practice. Let us not hear of that in this Conference, I beseech you. The only thing to be decided at this Conference is: Is it possible to go back to India and make for a contented India? There was an idea thrown out to the effect: 'Well, let this Conference arrive at a result; what will happen? You will go back to India and you will probably find that irresponsible men will wrest all the power out of your hands, and that will be to the disadvantage of India and England alike.' Make that impossible! And you will make it impossible only if this Conference achieves something real and substantial. The only way in which to take it out of the power of the irresponsibles to ruin things is to make it possible for the irresponsible to become responsible. You will undoubtedly make the irresponsible responsible if you make something which is worth striving for, dying for, yearning and longing for as the result of this Conference.

"If we have to go back to our country and say that we have brought back only a halting or fragmentary system of government not worth working for or yearning for, we shall have failed. Then will arise the calamity of the irresponsibles coming to positions of power and influence. On the other hand, if we achieve real self-government, we shall make it impossible for those who have not the best ideals of both countries before their mind's eye to do what they may otherwise do."

### LORD READING'S VIEWS

LORD READING said that the Conference was memorable because it marked a stage in the development of the constitutional advance of India.

"Hitherto," said Lord Reading, "the process has never been adopted of a Round-Table Conference to discuss the propositions before the Government; but very often—it may be too often, as I have sometimes thought—in the past decisions of the Government were formulated and invitations then issued to attend a Conference to change them if possible. I think it gives India a fairer chance when she can put her case before the Government has come to conclusions, instead of having to argue against something already determined."

Referring to the presence of the women delegates Lord Reading said:—

"I am every day more and more astonished at the rapidity, the almost dazzling swiftness, with which the East seems to outdistance the West. Here is a movement which has almost only just started in India. In my time it was only beginning, and yet here at this moment we have the ladies present and taking part in our debates."

Lord Reading then turned to what he thought was a "distinct historical advance in the history of India, which once it has begun can never stop, once it has left its imprint, as it has, can never be effaced, which is going to take India farther, perhaps, than some of us ever thought when we have had visions before us of what India might achieve;" and he went on:—"We have now our minds enlarged, our area of vision extended, our horizon infinitely widened, because we have the Princes taking part with us and with British India."

#### FEDERATION

"Think," said Lord Reading, "of all that is open to us if now we proceed together to form a government for All India, a United States of India as it has been termed, which will in truth be the greatest conception of federation, should it take place, that the world has yet seen. It is unique in its character and quite remarkable in its extent. There is no subcontinent, no nation, and certainly no country that I can think of in the world that can present to you, to us, to the world, the picture as we see it and as it is now portrayed before us. Never can this be paralleled.

"Here you have the rulers of great Indian States, the representatives of his Exalted Highness the Nizam, of the great and powerful State of Hyderabad; the representatives of Mysore, again a State which has always, if I may be permitted to say so, taken the lead in the advance towards more constitutional government; of Baroda, which certainly has not lingered behind; and of many others—I should like to go right through them, but time does not permit—the very picture they have brought before us shows us the rulers coming here and taking part with the representatives of British India, because, like them, they feel the call of the mother country, and they put before you their desire to join in all that may be for the good of India.

"I speak here to-day on behalf of the Liberal section of Parliament, but I speak also on behalf of myself, and you will permit me to say on my own behalf that I have a profound interest in Indian affairs. I can never forget all that happened in India; I shall always recall it and always have an abiding affection for India and the memories it has left me. We are here discussing two main questions, as I understand it. The first is the one propounded by you, Sir, as to whether the future constitution should be on a federal or a unitary basis. The other is incidental to it and arises from it, for you have, Mr. Prime Minister, set us a good example by allowing the fullest latitude of debate, so that there shall be no technicalities introduced into this great discussion. We have therefore been able to speak of everything.

#### DOMINION STATUS

"What stands out most is, of course, the demand for advance in constitutional government. 'Dominion status' is a vague term. Dominion status I gather to mean a status equal to that of the other Dominions within the Empire. That is the true meaning of it. It has never been defined; no lawyer has ever attempted to put it into definition; but I do not suppose anyone will doubt that that is what in truth is meant by it.

"Speaking on behalf of those with whom I am associated, let me say we most fully accept the statement that the natural issue of the Declaration of 1917 is that of Dominion status, and that the implication of the words used is Dominion status. We do not wish to discuss for a moment fine shades of difference; they may have had their place, and I take full responsibility for having at one time thought that they had their place; that responsibility properly falls on me and not on others.

"Though I speak for the Liberal section, and have no right to speak for any other, I hope that when any one of us belonging to any one of the three sections of Parliament speaks in connexion with India we shall always speak as one Parliament and not as members of different sections of Parliament. I hope that in the end we may be able to continue that unity in Parliament which we have sought so hard to maintain. But, speaking once more for our own section, let me say that we Liberals, who inherit the great traditions of liberty and self-government which have distinguished this country, and who try in our humble way to carry on in the avenues that have been marked out for us, have no desire in the slightest degree—and not only no desire but no intention—to deviate from the promises made.

"In that at least I am quite sure I speak not only for my own section but for Parliament. Whatever has been promised stands. There may be differences of opinion between us, there may be differences of opinion between you from India and us from Britain, as to the pace at which we should advance; but there can be no difference of opinion with regard to the goal we seek to reach, and, indeed, we shall do everything we possibly can to help in reaching that goal.

#### AN "IDLE" CLAIM

"But I would just remind you that, after all, the object of this Conference is to arrive at proposals which will be submitted to Parliament by his Majesty's Government, and it is hoped with at any rate some considerable assent. We must speak with sincerity, we must speak with frankness, as all have recognized. You will forgive me if I use a strong expression, but it is only expressing what I have heard in different directions from many of you, when I say that it is idle to say that at this moment there could be anything like equality of status—that is, constitution status—in India with the Dominions.

"It is idle at this moment because there are other questions that come in which must be discussed, and, indeed, no one could more freely have recognized this than Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, who introduced the subject. Begin, for example, with the Army. I am not going to suggest how it should be dealt with. Then there are foreign affairs and a number of other questions; but in the end, whatever the proposal is, it will have to be decided by Parliament. It is Parliament that must consider, and Parliament that has to be persuaded."

Next Lord Reading referred to the report of the Simon Commission, and said that "it contains a mass of most valuable material and I have the greatest admiration for the work that Sir John Simon has done, and for those who were associated with him in it." Those who were "too ready to throw aside the report" might be more minded to study that of the Government of India, but they would find that there was "not much difference between that and the conclusions arrived at, in the main, by the Statutory Commission."

#### FEDERAL SYSTEM

Lord Reading then turned to the question whether or not the Government of India was to be on a federal system, and said:—

"The Statutory Commission lays great stress upon federation, tries all it can to direct our attention to federation and make it the ultimate goal. The Government of India takes the same view, only regarding it as more distant. Since then a great change has taken place because of the Princes. The Princes have explained their position. They do not all agree in detail; that was not to be expected; but we shall, I hope, arrive at conclusions when we sit round the table and try to settle the great question. But what I do feel is the pertinence of the poetic exhortation which his Highness the Maharajah of Alwar addressed to us and the invocation which followed from it.

"I would try to rise with him and all of you to the pinnacles and not lose my way in the woods, where I might not find the straight and clear path. I would keep straight on, looking ahead, striving to banish distrust, to creat trust, and in that way we may work together with one understanding, with one purpose to do the best we can in the interests of India, that this federation of All India, this great and mighty conception, may be reached with the assistance of the Princes and of yourselves.

"I hope that we may be able by a unanimous conclusion to arrive at the result that we should now proceed to consider the federal system; that that should be our work, quite understanding, of course, that no one is bound to detail, that we are dealing only with the principle. But if we do accomplish that, then this Conference will have succeeded to a great extent at the start, and will have changed, as I understand it, the whole aspect of the situation as it existed before the Conference met."

### A MAHARAJAH'S PLEA

The MAHARAJAH of NAWANAGAR said that his purpose was to bring home to the gathering the "vital necessity of satisfying the aspirations of India as a whole if she is to continue as a contented and vigorous member of the British Commonwealth of Nations."

The association of India with Great Britain was not merely a "historic event," but an "event of great import"; it was "Providential," said the Maharajah, and he declared:—

"I feel sure that only by federation can those aspirations for the dignity and status of India which we all of us entertain in due time be achieved—namely, the equality of status with the sister Dominions within the Empire. But I must reiterate that no federation has ever come into being in which the federal units did not know what their rights were. Therefore, while asking for federation, we also ask for the 'judicial' ascertainment of the rights of the States.

"A contented India is, it is superfluous to say, an economic necessity. It is our keen desire to see that trade between England and India develops in volume and importance. A large number of my subjects and those of my neighbour, his Highness the Maharao of Kutch, reside in Bombay and carry our business in cloth. I know as a positive fact that their annual turnover goes over £23,000,000, or 30 crores of rupees. It is not a small stake that these merchants of ours possess in the Bombay market. But both I and the Maharao of Kutch are helpless at the present moment. The policy of boycott, which, may I tell you, is gaining in strength as time goes by, hits them very hard, and it would be useless on our part to induce them to resume their trade relations with British merchants in the present circumstances because it would be futile. An early settlement, therefore, of the Indian problem is of the utmost importance. If Manchester is prosperous again a great deal of unemployment in the North would disappear.

"In so far as all those present at this Conference desire to remain within the British Empire as equal partners, in so far as we all are sincerely firm in our devotion to the King-Emperor, what is the obstacle in the way of conceding India's demand? At any rate, what is to prevent a declaration of policy by his Majesty's Government at this late date? Such a declaration, with the association of the several Parliamentary parties, will greatly facilitate the work of the committees to be appointed. One thing is certain—if those who have come to this Conference go back to India without the Parliament of Britain making it clear that the minimum constitutional demands of India will be conceded, not only will this Conference have been held in vain but I am much afraid that such a fiasco would strengthen beyond measure the extremist party in India."

At this point the CHAIRMAN said that he proposed to go back to a more strict observance of the 10 minutes rule.

### A SPOKESMAN OF THE LANDLORDS

Sir P. C. MITTER, who had been chosen by the landlords representing the different Provinces to be their spokesman, said that the discussion had shown that there was "a passionate desire for responsibility in the centre." In a later passage he said:—

"The landlords are naturally more intimately concerned with the rural areas, and with the interests and problems of such areas, and we know that more than 226,000,000 out of the 247,000,000 in British India live in rural areas. Self-government in India will not be worthy of the name unless adequate and suitable—mark the word suitable—representation be given to rural areas and to the classes intimately concerned with these interests. Adequate provision should, therefore, be made for the representation of rural areas with a view to improving their present educational and economic conditions.

"We are repeatedly told that self-government in India is really a graft and not a growth. Is that so? In the urban areas, with 50 years of experience in municipal politics and in council elections, with the keen desire of the educated classes who follow Western systems, is self-government not yet a growth in urban areas? But if you turn to the rural areas, if you approach the question of self-government in rural areas as an Indian problem, I venture to submit that you will look upon it in true perspective and see that it is really a growth."

The speaker also called attention to the "inadequate provision which has hitherto been made for social services in rural areas."

### THE DEPRESSED CLASSES

Dr. AMBEDKAR spoke for the Depressed Classes—forty-three million people, or one-fifth of the total population of British India, who "form a group by themselves which is distinct and separate from the Mohamedans, and although they are included among the Hindus they in no sense form an integral part of that community." Their point of view was that the "bureaucratic form of government in India should be replaced by a government which will be a government of the people by the people and for the people."

The Depressed Classes had welcomed the British as their deliverers from "age-long tyranny and oppression by the orthodox Hindus," and had fought their battles, and the British on their side had assumed the role of trustees for the Depressed Classes. But when they compared their present position with the one it was their lot to bear in Indian society of pre-British days they found that instead of marching on they were only marking time.

"Before the British we were in the loathsome condition due to our untouchability," said Dr. Ambedkar. "Has the British Government done anything to remove it? Before the British we could not draw water from the village well. Has the British Government secured us the right to the well? Before the British we could not enter the temple. Can we enter now? Before the British we were denied entry into the police force. Does the British Government admit us in the force? Before the British we were not allowed to serve in the military. Is that career now open to us? To none of these questions can we give an affirmative answer. That the British who have held so large a sway over us for such a long time have done some good we cheerfully acknowledge. But there is certainly no fundamental change in our position. We do not accuse the British of indifference or want of sympathy, but what we do find is that they are quite incompetent to tackle our problem.

"The Depressed Classes feel that they will get no shred of the political power unless the political machinery for the new constitution is of a special make. In the construction of that machine certain hard facts of Indian social life must not be lost sight of.

"We are often reminded that the problem of the Depressed Classes is a social problem and that its solution lies elsewhere than in politics. We take strong exception to this view. We hold that the problem of the Depressed Classes will never be solved unless they get political power in their own hands." The settlement of their problem could not be left to time, said Dr. Ambedkar, and he added:—

"Although we want responsible government we do not want a government that will only mean a change of masters. Let the Legislature be fully and really representative if your executive is going to be fully responsible."

### THE CHRISTIAN COMMUNITY

Mr. K. T. PAUL, president of the All-India Christian Conference, spoke for the Christian community, which numbers 5,000,000 people, and pointed out that, among the minorities, their steadily growing community was next to the Moslems in number. "With the deliberate advantages that we have of understanding the best in the mind and spirit of Britain," he said, "our community in general and its youth in particular are now in the mid-currents of the nationalistic movement which is surging in the country." They craved for India a "real place, not merely in the British Commonwealth, but also in the sisterhood of all nations, a place that is real and effective for the good of the entire world."

The Conference then adjourned until 2.30 p.m.

### THE NORTH-WEST FRONTIER

Sir ABDUL QAIYUM (North-West Frontier Province), who spoke first when the Conference met again, appealed to the assembly, as "one who has devoted the whole of his life to the service of the Empire," on behalf of the people of the North-West Frontier Province, "a people who have rendered meritorious service to the Empire, who are the gatekeepers in one sense of the Indian Empire; who have served that Empire and have proved their loyalty to the Empire and to the country in numerous ways; who have fought against their neighbours (who happen to be their own kinsmen in blood); who have rendered conspicuous services in the recent World War." In the percentage of recruitment of the Indian Army the North-West Frontier Province stood first throughout India. On behalf of that Province, "that unfortunate Province," he made this appeal.

"The trend of opinion is towards a federation system," said Sir Abdul Qaiyum. "To my limited intelligence that is the only way in which India can make progress and be united. But my personal difficulty is, How am I to be fitted in in that Federation? Am I to have equal rights with the rest of India as a unit of British India or of the whole of India, or am I to be kept in the background and ruled in the present despotic way, or by, to use a word which has been already uttered, domination? That is my point. I hope I am not going to be treated in any way as an inferior unit in the federation. I claim equal rights, and I assure the Conference that nothing short of equal rights will satisfy me." He was not going to remain contented with the "stigma of inferiority," he declared, and he went on:—

"When other people are claiming Dominion status with their caste systems, with their depressed classes, with their untouchability, and with a thousand other difficulties in their way, am I not justified in claiming only a simple equal citizen's right for myself? I have no untouchability in my Province. I have no caste system in my Province. We are a very homogeneous community. Others are clamouring for protection, for safeguards for minorities and other things. I have not got the difficulty of minorities. I am prepared to satisfy my minorities. I am not so selfish as to refuse them safeguards. I am not so selfish as not to satisfy them. I am prepared to give them every assurance, and, if necessary safeguards which will satisfy them. I do not base my claim on communalism or on matters of policy. These are not the bases of my claim. My claim is simply based on human rights—on rights of equal citizenship, and nothing more."

### MR. JINNAH'S ADDRESS

Mr. JINNAH began his speech by dealing with the "moral claims of Great Britain on the one side and the sins of commission and omission by Great Britain on the other." Later he said:—

"The position in India is this, and let me tell you here again, without mincing any words, that there is no section, whether they are Hindus or Mohamedans, or whether they are Sikhs or Christians or Parsees or Depressed Classes, or even commercial classes, merchants or traders, there is not one section in India that has not emphatically declared that India must have a full measure of self-government. When you say that a large, a very influential party in India stands for wrecking or misusing this constitution, I ask you this question: Do you want those parties who have checked, held in abeyance, the party that stands for complete independence—do you want those people to go back with this answer from you, that nothing can be done because there is a strong party which will misuse or wreck the constitution which we shall get from you? Do you want every one of the parties who have still maintained that their proper place is to come to this Conference, and across the table to negotiate and come to a settlement which will satisfy the aspirations of India, to go back and join the rest?

"The cardinal principle which will guide us throughout the deliberations of this Conference is that India wants to be mistress in her own house; and I cannot conceive of any constitution that you may frame which will not transfer responsibility to the central Government or to a Cabinet responsible to it. If that is the cardinal principle by which we shall be guided, then there may be questions, such as in defence or in policy and so on. I do not think there is any secret on that point so far as the British Indian Delegations are concerned. Whoever has used the phrase Dominion status so far as this table is concerned has always said, 'with safeguards during the transitional period.'

"So far as we are concerned the Simon Commission's Report is dead. The Government of India Dispatch is already a back number, and there has arisen a new star in our midst to-day, and that is the Indian Princes. Their position has even placed the demand of British India for Dominion status in the background, and we are now thinking of a Dominion of All-India. Therefore it is no use your believing still in the Report of the Simon Commission or in the Dispatch of the Government of India."

### A CONVERT TO FEDERATION

Mr. SRINIVASA SASTRI said that two ideas had emerged from the debate—that of Dominion status for India, and that of federation as the proper form of the future polity of India, including both British India and the Indian States. The idea of federation was comparatively new. He had struggled hard against it, but now, he said, "I confess I am a convert." The Princes and their spokesmen had brought him round to their view "both by the sincerity of their declarations as to Dominion status and by the tone of restraint and moderation in which they have spoken of the terms of federation itself."

Mr. Sastri uttered "one word of caution," however. He pleaded that "nothing will be done on the side of those who care for federation more than for Dominion status to weaken the latter, just as nothing should be done on the side of those who care for Dominion status more than for federation to weaken federation." He did not think it unreasonable that there should be fear in the minds of many British people, when they contemplated a large advance in constitutional status, that any polity that might be constructed there might pass, "as respects its machinery, into the hands of those who now belong to the Indian National Congress Party and who have brought about the serious situation which has led to the summoning of the Round-Table Conference." The fear was natural. But, he asked: "Who are these people from whom we fear disturbance? No doubt they have caused trouble so far. Are our measures here not designed to conciliate them? Believe me, they are not hereditary criminals; they are not savage barbarian hordes; they are not the sworn enemies of Great Britain or of British institutions. They are men of culture, men of honour. It is a sense of political grievance that has placed them in this position. Remove that discontent and you will find them alongside you, working the new constitution that we shall frame to its highest issues and drawing from those new institutions that we frame all the benefit of which they are capable."

### THE LATER SPEECHES

SARDAR SAHIBZADA SULTAN AHMED, who said that the future Government of India in which the States might participate could only be federal, protested against the misconception that an Indian Prince was an arbitrary ruler.

Mr. H. P. MODY, an advocate of the High Court at Bombay, said that the fundamental conception of the Conference should be "not what can be safely conceded to India, but what can be safely denied to India." Speaking for the interests of those he represented, he said that commerce and industry were the life-blood of a nation. "Political freedom without economic freedom means nothing to India, and may mean a snare and delusion, because taxation and finance will fall upon the population of a country which is mainly agricultural, and one that will not be able to withstand a modern system of government without economic freedom which will ensure to her a future place in the Commonwealth of Nations."

Mr. FAZI-UL-HUQ, one of the Moslem leaders in Bengal, said that "the moment we have been convinced that in the future constitution of India not merely Musulmans, but all minorities—Indian Christians, Sikhs, Parsees, untouchables,' the commercial interests and credit interests—will be safe and secure, that all the various interests will have the fullest measure of self-determination and self-advancement, we shall not only register our consent, but we shall go much farther than the most enthusiastic member of the Indian National Congress in demanding the fullest measure of responsible government for India."

Sir PHEROZE SETHNA, as a business man, replied to some of the remarks of Lord Peel on the "vested interests of the European community in India," and then said:—

"We want to be masters in our own house. We do not want to rob our European friends of their vested interests, but I would ask this Conference to remember that the vested interests were made up by them themselves when Indians had not the ghost of a chance to come in."

Sir AKBAR HYDARI, representing the Nizam of Hyderabad, said that they would not be "lagging behind in giving such assistance and help as will bring about a form of government which will satisfy Indian aspirations, and which will function successfully under the difficult conditions that prevail in India to-day."

Sir CHIMANLAL SETALVAD pointed to the "unanimity with which the delegates from British India, of all groups, of all communities, and of all sections, as well as the Indian Princes, have demanded full self-government for India." He agreed that in any constitution to be framed the "minority communities must be made to feel that they are safe." He also said:—

"It has been said that you ought to go by easy stages, that you must not quicken the pace, that you must be satisfied for the present with the sort of provincial autonomy reported on by the Statutory Commission. When that was mentioned my friend Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru interjected 'bogus,' and I entirely agree with him.

"You can satisfy Indian aspirations and give power to India in her own affairs, and then, as sure as fate, those people whom you call irresponsible at present, who are now creating all the trouble in India, will be the first to come in and work that constitution in an ordered manner. On the other hand, if you do not do that you can make up your minds—I do not say this as a threat, but with all gravity and with all the emphasis that I can command—that the future is very black indeed both for India and for England. If you do not grant now what India wants the position will be this: you will have to enter into a long-drawn struggle, increasing every day. You may put down disorder; you are bound to put it down, and you will do so; but at every stage it will sooner or later again break forth with increased vigour, and you cannot rule 320 million people continuously by force and by military power."

# THE INDIA STORE DEPARTMENT

## DECREASE IN RATIO OF BRITISH PURCHASES

The Report on the Work of the India Store Department, London, for 1929-30 (India House, 2s.), shows that the total value of orders placed direct in Great Britain was rather more than £3¼ million, and of contracts placed in other countries slightly under £1¼ million. These figures raised the percentage of foreign countries from 21.57 in the previous year to 29.66—the highest ratio in the history of the Department.

Orders placed through departments of H.M. Government, mainly for warlike stores, do not come into this total. Their value was over three-quarters of a million sterling, and they raised the British proportion of the whole to 74 per cent. The share of Germany in the contracts placed by the Stores Department rose from under 9 per cent. to 17 per cent., and that of the United States of America from less than 1 per cent. to 6 per cent. The Director-General, Lieutenant-Colonel S. W. Paddon, points out that the allocation of orders between countries depends largely on the nature of the stores required, and this year's result does not necessarily connote any failure of competitive spirit on the part of British manufacturers.

Nine years ago the Government of India decided that the High Commissioner, in placing orders and contracts in London, should buy in the lowest satisfactory market—in other words, that no preference was to be given to British manufacturers except on merit. Later, a Stores Department was organized in India with the definite object of obtaining supplies wherever possible of Indian manufacture, in order thereby to promote the development of Indian industries. The new rules for the supply of stores by a system of rupee tenders for delivery in India will come definitely into force next January 1.

Sir Atul Chatterjee, in his covering dispatch to the Government of India, writes that it is important that the objects and implications of these two policies should not be confused. The motive underlying the policy of purchase in the lowest satisfactory market is public economy, while that of purchase in India is definitely the encouragement and promotion of industrial development in India. Such a policy, although expensive to the State in inception, should prove financially fruitful in the future by enhancing the economic prosperity of the country.

So long as the Stores Department in India was mainly confined to purchases of articles manufactured in India and the supply of other articles was almost entirely obtained through the London organization, the policy of purchase in the lowest satisfactory market undoubtedly proved economical. The High Commissioner hopes that under the rupee tender scheme the invaluable—though, perhaps, intangible—assets secured by the India Store Department in London will not be entirely lost or sacrificed. It is inconceivable that purchases of articles manufactured out of India on the extensive scale which the State undertakings in India necessitate should be accomplished in India with due economy and maintenance of the requisite standards of quality without very careful preliminary inspections of manufacturing establishments, investigations of the commercial stability of these establishments, inspection throughout the processes of manufacture, and final testing before transport from Europe to India.

For these purposes it seems to the High Commissioner that it will be essential to maintain the India Store Department in London and to utilize to the utmost both its experience and the goodwill that it at present possesses in the commercial world. Any other course would, in his opinion, prove seriously detrimental to the true national interest in India. He is convinced that the procedure he recommends will be the most economical in the long run. The existing overhead charges would have to be maintained in large measure even if the Department in London disappeared.

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The Joint Committee of Denbigh and Flint County Councils has accepted the tender of Dorman, Long and Co., Limited, of Middlesbrough and London, for the construction of the new Voryd Bridge and approaches at Rhyl, the inclusive price being £46,000. All the materials employed will be of British manufacture.


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No wonder the children love them. Who wouldn't? Remember, these children will help build the Empire . . . let the Empire help to build *them* . . .

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LENK (3510 ft.)
LES AVANTS (3195 ft.)
LEUKERBAD (4628 ft.)
MURREN (5413 ft.)
RIGI-Kaltbad & First (4745 ft.)
SCHEIDEGG (6772 ft.)
WENGEN (4196 ft.)
ZERMATT (5315-7302 ft.)

RNLI
There is
NOT ONE DAY
in the Calendar
which is not the anniversary of an heroic rescue.

LIFE-BOAT SERVICES OF THE PAST.
No. 7.—On November 22nd, 1927, the Cromer Motor Life-Boat rescued 15 lives from the oil-tanker "Georgia" of Rotterdam, which had broken in half in an E. gale with a heavy sea. The Life-Boat was out for 28 hours, and the Coxswain was awarded the Gold Medal—the V.C. of the Life-Boat Service—for his great gallantry.
THIS WORK HAS BEEN GOING ON FOR 106 YEARS.
Over 62,000 lives rescued.
11 LIVES EVERY WEEK.
YOU CAN HELP
by sending your
5/- TO-DAY
and by remembering the life-boats in your Will. The whole service is supported entirely by voluntary contributions.
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Royal National Life-Boat Institution,
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and blood vessels, Arterio-sclerosis, Haemorrhoids, take ½ tumbler of
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It will remove flatulence, regulate the bowels, promote circulation, and secure relief and a feeling of well-being. Hunyadi János may be safely taken continuously, even by weak patients, as it produces no unfavourable after-effects. All good chemists sell it.

# Letters to the Editor

## BRITISH POLICY IN PALESTINE

### ZIONISTS AND SOVIET

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Lord Lloyd, in his letter in your issue of the 19th inst., goes out of his way to imply that Zionist immigration into Palestine has had the inevitable result of turning Palestine into the springboard of Bolshevism in the East.

Lord Lloyd seems to be unaware of the fact that no class of the population in Soviet Russia is persecuted with greater ferocity than the Zionists. The Soviet rulers imprison them, exile them to Siberia, and send them to the dread concentration camps at the White Sea, on the plea that "every Zionist is an agent of British Imperialism." Moreover, the Bolshevist authorities have repeatedly and openly boasted of their share in instigating the Arab riots and massacres of August, 1929. Thus, at the Labour Conference in Moscow, October 31, 1929, Chemerinsky declared:—"We have promised the Arabs assistance in their fight for freedom. We have fully supported their battle against British Imperialism."

In the circumstances, is it conceivable that the Zionist leaders would consent that any of the immigration certificates so grudgingly granted by the local and home authorities should be diverted to Soviet propagandists? I need only add that the Federation of Jewish Labour, which represents practically the entire Jewish working-class in Palestine, is strongly anti-Communist; and no Communist is permitted to remain in its ranks. If any Communists, therefore, are to be found in that country, the responsibility lies with the Palestine Government, which fully controls immigration; and it alone can tell why it does not deport them, as it did in 1921.

Lord Lloyd, as every one to whom the honour of his country is sacred, is pained at the accusations of bad faith which are now being hurled at Great Britain from every quarter of the globe. I believe I have made it clear that these accusations cannot effectively be weakened by repeating a cruel and baseless charge against Zionism or against the Jews of Palestine.

I am, Sir, yours faithfully,
J. H. HERTZ, Chief Rabbi.
4, St. James's-place, E.C.3, Nov. 20.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Lord Lloyd's letter in your issue of to-day, while laudably urging a non-party examination or interpretation of the Palestine Mandate, touches on two aspects which cannot pass unchallenged.

It is inferred that the immigration of Jews into Palestine has given an impetus to Bolshevism in the Middle East. Palestine is not the "springboard of Bolshevism in the East," and there is no foundation for such a statement. Of course there are agents of Bolshevism in Palestine and persons prepared to distribute Communist propaganda, but not more so than exists in this or any other country where fertile soil for Russian toxin pertains. Anyone aware of the deplorable position of Jews in Russia would realize that they of all communities have suffered most from Bolshevism and are the least likely to spread the disease. Notable exceptions prove the rule.

Another statement in Lord Lloyd's letter reiterates the fallacy of "attempting to curtail the rights and privileges of the existing Arab population in Palestine." Arab rights and privileges in Palestine have been very strictly preserved, and no instance of any real hardship has so far come to light. Apprehension, rumour, and distortion exist, but no hardship. On the contrary, Zionism has been a direct benefit to the Arabs in Palestine. Neither can the Arabic peoples of the world consider themselves badly treated. Alone of small nations, have they more than one kingdom. Self-determination has done more for the Arabs than for any other race.

Finally, as there is so much controversy regarding the application of Zionism, let me quote what Lord Balfour told the writer in Paris on July 30, 1919, on the eve of taking up the appointment of Chief Political Officer in Palestine. Lord Balfour was asked for a definition of his famous declaration and our future policy. He replied:—

All development, industrial schemes of all kinds, and financial assistance must be based on the principle that Jews are the most-favoured nation in Palestine. All preparatory work undertaken before the final destiny of Palestine is settled must be similarly based on this principle.

During my term of office in Palestine I endeavoured to carry out this interpretation. Since 1920 our policy in Palestine has been whittled down to exasperating limits by the very persons whose duty it has been to carry out the policy. Obstruction to Zionism by his Majesty's Government, by persons blinded to the immense moral and physical advantages of the policy by anti-Semitism, and by unsympathetic officials in both Palestine and Downing-street, have proved greater enemies to Zionism than all other economic or political obstacles.

Zionism has come to stay. To attempt to interfere with Jewry is to interfere with history. His Majesty's Government and enemies of Zionism can delay the ultimate destiny of Palestine, but they cannot prevent its ultimate fulfilment.

I am, Sir, yours faithfully,
R. MEINERTZHAGEN, Colonel.
17, Kensington Park-gardens, W.11, Nov. 19.

## NEW BOUNDARIES IN KENT

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—I have no claim to comment on the new district boundaries suggested for my neighbours in Surrey, but the letters of your correspondents on the subject do raise points of universal interest.

Rightly or wrongly county councils are under the impression that the Ministry of Health desires the districts of local authorities to be made much larger and apparently, when in doubt, urban. I personally think that both of these requirements, if carried out at all extensively, will prove to have had little to recommend them. We in Kent, as in other counties, have recently had large assessment areas formed. What is the result? Members find greatly increased difficulty in getting to meetings (our area is nearly 20 miles long by 10 miles wide), and those coming from one end of the district often have little knowledge of detailed values at the other. The same areas are taken for those of the new Guardians Committees, and again inconvenience is caused in getting about such big areas. Members have not all got motor-cars; omnibuses do not cover the whole ground or may not fit, and an immense amount of extra time is taken up and wasted, with the result that some members who can ill be spared find they can no longer manage the work, which must be left more and more to the permanent officials. Once a district gets beyond a certain size—100 square miles is, I think, big enough for a rural district—cohesion is lost.

Then as to urbanization. When in doubt a rural district should be kept rural. A rural district has parish councils in its parishes as a rule, which an urban district cannot have, and they keep alive the chain of responsibility as well as local interest. The present review of districts, under the Act of 1929, though important, is not the last word. There will be another in 10 years' time, so that when a district becomes really urban in character it can be added to or changed into an urban district; but until it does it appears to me to be far better that it should remain rural in name as well as in nature.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
C. E. PYM.
Foxwold, Brasted, Kent, Nov. 18.

## LONGER AT SCHOOL

### PROVISION OF PRACTICAL INSTRUCTION

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—May I remind Lady Astor that ever since 1918 Local Education Authorities have been under a statutory obligation to "make adequate and suitable provision for including in the curriculum of public elementary schools at appropriate stages practical instruction suitable to the ages, abilities, and requirements of the children," and that there is nothing in the Education Bill now before Parliament to abridge or modify this requirement?

It is, however, one thing to lay an obligation on a local authority and another thing to enforce it. While many local authorities do comply with the statutory requirement, others shrink from the cost; for it is often forgotten by those who would like to see more practical instruction in the schools that the education of hand, eye, and ear is, generally speaking, more expensive than the training of that unpopular article, the mind.

If, then, there is to be more practical instruction for the older children in our public elementary schools (and in common with Lady Astor I should like to see this) the ratepayers must assist the Board of Education in securing the enforcement of the existing law. No change of heart is demanded of Whitehall; no legislative activity is required of Westminster.

Yours, &c.,
H. A. L. FISHER.
The Warden's Lodgings, New College, Oxford, Nov. 19.

## MARRIED WOMEN'S NATIONALITY

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—May we draw the attention of your readers to the summary of the decisions of the Imperial Conference on the nationality of married women? These state that the Conference was unable to make any recommendation for the substantive amendment of the law, except to the extent proposed in the Convention adopted by the Codification Conference last April. The only changes necessary in the present law, if amendment were to be limited to these proposals, would be the introduction of the following provisions:—

(a) That a British woman who married an alien, or whose British husband changed his nationality during marriage should not become stateless, but should retain her British nationality, unless under the law of her husband's nationality she acquired his; and

(b) that when an alien man becomes naturalized his wife shall not acquire British nationality without her consent.

It is unfortunate that the Imperial Conference did not recommend that the law should be brought into line with modern legislation. Already within the territories of States comprising nearly half the population of the world the independent nationality of married women is legally recognized. It is surprising, too, that the Conference should have gone on record as advocating only the proposals of The Hague Conference, when that Conference also recommended to the States the study "of the question whether it would not be possible . . . especially to decide in principle that the nationality of the wife shall henceforth not be affected without her consent either by the mere fact of marriage or by any change in the nationality of her husband"; and when the Assembly of the League of Nations in September last postponed consideration of the report of the Codification Conference, and submitted to all States for their consideration in connexion with that report a proposal suggesting that, in view of the recommendation above quoted, and of the fact that no State had yet ratified the convention, the question of the nationality of married women be taken up again at a future nationality conference.

It is satisfactory, however, that the constitutional arrangements made by the Imperial Conference leave it open to any Dominion to adopt more progressive legislation, and that the summary contains nothing to the effect that the Conference members have agreed among themselves to act together on this question, as the reports of previous Conferences have always done.

In our own Parliament Dr. Ethel Bentham has introduced the Nationality of Married Women Bill, and it comes up for second reading on November 28. If this Bill becomes law the married woman wil be treated as an independent personality with respect to nationality. At the same time one of the proposals of the Hague Conference will be incorporated in the law, while the other three will become irrelevant, since they are applicable only to a system of law which treats the married woman as a chattel, whose nationality depends on that of her husband. The Bill, too, is based on the principles with which the Prime Minister declared his agreement on the eve of the General Election and which have subsequently been officially endorsed by the Government. We, therefore, look confidently to the Government to provide the necessary facilities to enable the Bill to pass into law this Session.

I am yours faithfully,
CHRYSTAL MACMILLAN, Chairman of the Nationality of Married Women Pass the Bill Committee.
26, Eccleston-street, S.W.1.

## DUMPING AND TARIFFS

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—I think it is very important that the difference between normal trade competition and dumping should be more clearly understood.

Practically all countries which have tariffs have discovered that these in themselves are not sufficient to deal with that form of competition which is known as "dumping," which may result from political or other reasons and be of a nature which no tariff can prevent. The only way to deal with dumping is by regulations such as are in force in practically all countries of the world. The following is an extract from a declaration required in Australia on all invoices of goods exported from this country to Australia:—

"That the domestic values shown in the column headed 'Current Domestic Values in Currency of Exporting Country' are those at which the above-mentioned firm or company is supplying or would be prepared to supply to any and every purchaser for home consumption in the country of exportation and at the date of exportation identically similar goods in equal quantities."

In addition to demanding this declaration, the Australian Government claims the right to visit the offices and examine the books of exporters in order to verify the statement made in the declaration.

Anti-dumping laws do not involve and, in fact, have little or no relation to tariffs, and there is no reason why a country committed to a free trade policy should not protect its industries from dumping, apart altogether from the question of tariffs.

Yours faithfully,
ERNEST W. PETTER.
75B, Queen Victoria-street, E.C.4, Nov. 17.

## "A THEORY KILLED BY A FACT"

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—I think I can supplement the information contained in Mr. Leonard Huxley's recent letter concerning the date of his father's original use of the phrase "A theory killed by a fact" in argument with Herbert Spencer. The "picnic near Maidenhead" at which, according to Sir Henry Cunynghame, this repartee was made certainly took place before 1870, as I can well remember both my parents being away from home to participate in the particular annual country meeting of the X Club when it was held at Maidenhead. I am under the impression that it was in the early summer of 1868, but certainly not later than 1869. It may not be without interest to-day to recall the composition of this historic club, which, owing to its exclusive character, ruling out as it did both additions and replacements, could not survive its original members:—George Busk, Edward Frankland, Thomas Archer Hirst, Joseph Hooker, Thomas Henry Huxley, John Lubbock, Herbert Spencer, William Spottiswoode, and John Tyndall.

I am, Sir, yours faithfully,
PERCY FARADAY FRANKLAND.
Loch Awe, Nov. 18.

## CLAIMS TO WAR PENSIONS

### THE STATUTORY LIMIT

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—I should be glad if you would give prominence to certain statistics, given officially in the House of Commons, which relate to claims for War pensions submitted by officers and men outside the statutory period of seven years from the date of discharge.

The Minister of Pensions stated on October 30 that from November, 1929, till September 30, 1930, 18,000 such claims had been submitted, and that a decision had been given in 14,500 of these cases. He added that of the 14,500 dealt with only about 800 claims had been admitted.

Many ex-Service men whose claims have been rejected are suffering from a sense of grievance. It is true that it is now more difficult for the applicant to produce proof in support of his claim, but, on the other hand, the possibility of the officials dealing with these claims making an error in decision has also increased. Ex-Service men feel that, in the same way that those men whose claims were investigated before the expiry of the seven years' period were entitled to appeal to the independently constituted House of Lords Appeal Tribunal, so now those whose claims are investigated after the seven years' period should have the same right to appeal to that House of Lords Tribunal.

It must be remembered that, so far from the Ministry of Pensions having been proved to be right in the past, the House of Lords Appeal Tribunal has reversed the decision of the Ministry in 55,000 cases. That there should be, therefore, still the right of appeal to that Tribunal seems necessary both in the interests of justice and also in order to remove the existing feeling of unfair treatment from the minds of those who served their country in their country's hour of need.

Yours truly,
AYLMER HUNTER-WESTON.
House of Commons, Nov. 20.

## A PAINTER WHO EMIGRATED

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Mr. W. Strachan, of Clifton, Bristol, writes to me in connexion with the article, "A Painter who Emigrated," which appeared in your issue last Saturday. He possesses two large landscapes in oil, which were bought at John Glover's sale in 1830; and he sends the following copy of the advertisement in *The Times* (of May 12, 1830) of that sale. This respectful intimation has the characteristic flourish of the early nineteenth century; but one suspects that another hand is in it besides Mr. Stanley's.

Yours faithfully,
THE WRITER OF THE ARTICLE.

From *The Times*, 12th May, 1830

Mr. Glover's Drawings in Water colours and the remaining part of his paintings in oils.

Mr. Stanley respectfully acquaints the Nobility & Gentry, Amateurs & Patrons of the Fine Arts that he will sell by auction at his rooms at 21, Old Broad Street, on Thursday the 18th instant and following day at 12, all the finished drawings in Water Colours of John Glover Esquire, so eminently distinguished for his Great superiority in that department of Art, consisting of many of his most magnificent and favourite productions on stretching frames and others mounted for the portfolio: hitherto reserved by him as the finest specimens of his talent. Also the remaining part of his Paintings in oils abounding in the romantic and beautiful scenery of the mountains and lakes of England, Scotland, and Switzerland, which it is acknowledged that he portrays with a fidelity that rivals Nature; with these will be found many Claude-like Italian views and compositions highly interesting for their classical character and their sweetness and amenity. Mr. Glover having concluded his arrangements for his departure to the Swan River and his house in Montagu Square being disposed of, the necessity is imperious to sell the whole without reserve and this is the last opportunity that will be afforded to admirers of his works of obtaining genuine specimens direct from the artist. To be viewed 2 days preceding & catalogues (without which no person can be admitted on the day of Sale) to be had at 1/- each at the Room.

## DISTRESS IN SOUTH WALES

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—We venture to place before you some facts relating to the distress in the County Borough of Merthyr Tydfil, with a view to enlisting sympathy and support on behalf of the school children of the borough. While doing this, we are fully conscious of the fact that Merthyr Tydfil is only one of the many places where, on account of the general depression in industry and commerce, dire distress prevails. However, few areas, if any, are so completely dependent upon one industry—the coal and iron trades. Years of depression in this industry have long since brought the people of the area below the poverty line, and the recent closing down of the iron and steel works at Dowlais has served to complete the despair of the stricken people. Of the 19,000 persons in insurable occupations, 10,000 are registered as unemployed on the books of the Labour Exchanges. This number, with their dependents, represents a population of nearly 45,000—out of a total population of slightly less than 80,000—but takes no account of the tradespeople and their dependents whose lives are so intimately bound up in the earnings of the industrial workers.

There is a school population of 15,000 children, and the Education Authority is exercising its statutory power to feed the hungry, and, in so doing, is casting a heavy burden upon the ratepayers. That authority, however, has no power to clothe children. Even at this early stage of winter, there is already great suffering among children through deficient clothing and defective footwear. Some of our schools stand at an altitude of over 1,000ft., where the rigours of winter require warm clothing, if the health of the children is to be preserved.

We therefore earnestly hope that you may interest yourself on behalf of our school children by making known to your public their great need.

We are yours very truly,
JOHN WILLIAMS, Mayor.
DAVID DAVIES, Deputy Mayor.
J. MORGAN JONES, Mayor's Chaplain.
J. RICHARDS PUGH, Rector and Rural Dean.
RHYS EVANS, Director of Education.
MARGARET GARDNER.
W. LLEW. THOMAS, President, Merthyr N.U.T.
Town Hall, Merthyr Tydfil, Nov. 19.

## CHRISTIANITY AND WAR

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—The analogy between duelling and war has been much used, perhaps much abused, but may be used once more, not unfairly, to resolve the Rev. C. J. Horsley-Smith's difficulty. Even in a layman's mind there swarms a multitude of texts which seem to suggest that duelling is "a denial of the spirit of Christianity"; yet there are circumstances in which a man might die heroically in a duel, and, for that at least, be honoured in the memory of Christians. If Mr. Horsley-Smith had lived in the brave days of old, and had been convinced as a Christian minister that duelling was an abomination, would he have been more concerned to educate a new generation of boys and girls into this belief, or to take them systematically through the past duels in his parish, so that they could decide between the right and wrong of duels in the future? The answer is obvious. Doubtless there are times when a lie is justifiable, but most clergymen suggest, to their younger parishioners anyhow, that lying is wicked. I think Mr. Horsley-Smith may safely teach that war is "inhuman, frightful, and a denial of the Christian spirit" without involving himself in an intricate discrimination between a war "in the relief of an oppressed people" and a war in relief of Gibraltar.

Yours, &c.,
A. A. MILNE.

# Points from Letters

### HOUSING THE LARGE FAMILY

In providing housing accommodation for persons of the working classes, local authorities are confronted with the problem of housing the big family. It has occurred to me that it might assist in the solution of this problem if local authorities provided, in connexion with their housing estates, dormitories for young persons over the age of 15 or 16. These young persons could have their meals with the parents, the idea being merely to provide them with a place at which to sleep. Whether it would be possible to make such dormitories self-supporting is a matter for consideration, but I think that it will be conceded that the plan would have many advantages. I draw attention to section 107 of the Housing Act, 1925, which, I believe, confers a power which would enable local authorities, with the consent of the Minister of Health, to make an experiment on the lines suggested.—Mr. H. A. HILL, 3, Essex-court, Temple, E.C.4.

### RAILWAY WAGES

In your issue of November 17 Mr. Bromley says, like others of his way of thinking, that the "profits" of the railways during the last three years have exceeded £142,000,000. Mr. Bromley is very partial to big figures. Let us take his estimates, and, while I regret his inferences, let them be assumed correct. This means that on the total paid-up capital, exceeding £1,300,000,000, the yearly return is under £48,000,000—less than 4 per cent. After deduction of income-tax, this leaves about 3 per cent. net to the average stockholder of £500 stock, or the magnificent income of 6s. a week on his investment! Is Mr. Bromley aware of the fact that for several years past thousands of unfortunate stockholders have not even had this miserable 3 per cent., and many thousands more have had nothing? Will Mr. Bromley give us the figures of wages and salaries paid in those three years he names?—Mr. WILLIAM WORRINGHAM, 1, Liskeard-gardens, Blackheath.

### ART OF THE THEATRE

Almost every theatrical production is preceded by the construction of scale models, which form the basis on which the full scenery is built and painted. The thought and care in this connexion are matters of collaboration between the scenic designer and artist, the author, producer, and manager, and, when it comes to the construction of the model as finally agreed, architectural exactitude, the period of the play, the locality and time of day, rake of stage, all demand a devotion to detail in the design of the model and the finished scene if it is to be on a plane beyond criticism. A scenic studio accumulates many models, numbers of which for want of space are destroyed, and I am confident that a representative selection of these could be made available to the proposed Institute of Arts as the nucleus of a section for the study of this important branch of theatrical art.—Mr. JAMES J. COX, Ambassadors Scenic Studio, Murphy-street, S.E.1.

### THIRD-PARTY INSURANCE

Mr. Bailey's point would be met by the insurance company charging a proportionately reduced premium when two or more drivers pledge themselves to confine their driving to the one vehicle. In that case registered owners should be liable, in case of accident, if they allow their car to be driven by a person holding such a limited certificate. But apart from all such matters of adjustment, the governing factor is that it is the driver who incurs the risk.—Mr. ALFRED BARKWORTH, Sandroyd Close, Cobham, Surrey.

### A YEAR OF PRACTICAL EDUCATION

Would not the year of practical education for which Lady Astor so ably pleads be a great opportunity for giving the girls of this country a thorough domestic training? Would it be too much to ask that no girl should leave school at the end of this extra year without a knowledge of plain cooking, cleaning, washing, sewing, the simple rules of health, and of the care of children? Whatever work the average women take up, whether in school or shop, in office or factory, she is in the end faced with her own job, the job she has never learnt, and for which she is usually entirely unprepared, and on which nevertheless the well-being of the country ultimately depends. Good workmen are dependent on well-cooked food and comfortable homes, the future generation on healthily reared children. Yet we ignore these facts in our expensive schemes of education. If domestic science had not merely a place, but an honourable place, in our schools' curricula it would no doubt also react favourably on the vexed subject of domestic service.—Mrs. SPARROW, Compton, Staffs.

### BISHOP TAYLOR, OF ST. AIDAN'S

Bishop Samuel Mumford Taylor, who died just over a year ago, founded the parish of St. Aidan, Leeds, and built the beautiful church. In common with other parts of our city, the nature of the parish has changed, and it is very difficult nowadays for the congregation to maintain a suitable staff and the magnificent buildings. Bishop Taylor left us £250 for the assistant clergy fund, and it is proposed to endeavour to augment this sum and to place a suitable memorial in the church. It is felt that many in different parts of the country who knew the Bishop would like to help. Further particulars can be obtained from us and gifts will be gratefully acknowledged.—The REV. C. E. TURNER, vicar of St. Aidan's, Leeds; and Mr. L. WATSON, 25, Hill Crest View, Leeds, and Mr. A. E. HALLIDAY, 17, Sandhurst-grove, Leeds, Wardens.

### THE MYSTERIOUS UNIVERSE

Galileo declared that nature is "written in mathematical language"; and Kant believed that exact natural science extended just as far as the possibilities of applied mathematics allow it to reach. "Mathematics," says Spengler, in "The Decline of The West," "holds a quite peculiar position among the creations of the mind. It is a science of the most rigorous kind, like logic, but more comprehensive, and very much fuller; it is a true art, along with sculpture and music, as needing the guidance of inspiration and as developing under great conventions of form; it is, lastly, a metaphysic of the highest rank, as Plato and above all Leibniz show us. Every philosophy has hitherto grown up in conjunction with a mathematic belonging to it." Is it not only by constantly reminding ourselves that figures, formulae, signs, diagrams, and words are all merely the symbols of something imaginable, communicable, to the inner vision, that limited human understanding can hope to penetrate ever more deeply the mysteries of the universe?—Mr. VICTOR RIENAECKER, 32, Beech Croft-road, Oxford.

### MUMBLING ON THE TELEPHONE

The telephone is to-day almost indispensable to the modern home, but much of its usefulness is lost on account of the inaudibility of the speakers. No longer looking upon the telephone as one of the wonders of the present century, many people have so accustomed themselves to its use that they seldom give more thought when using it than they do when opening a door or switching on a light. Subscribers generally would themselves benefit if they would more frequently read the instructions given in every telephone book—namely, to speak clearly and distinctly with their mouths close to the mouthpiece.—Mr. KELMAN FORREST, Wideways, Amersham Common, Bucks.

### CHRISTIANITY AND WAR

The sub-committee of the Lambeth Conference, to whom was assigned the subject "Peace and War," drew a clear distinction when in their "Report" they wrote "We do not deny the right of a nation to defend itself if attacked, or to resort to force in fulfilment of international obligations, but it is the duty of the Christian Church to create a world-wide public opinion which will condemn a nation that resorts to war from a motive of self-interest or a mistaken conception of honour as guilty of a crime against humanity." It is told of Dr. Dale, of Birmingham, that when once asked, "Do you believe in peace at any price, then?" he replied, "I believe in peace even at the price of war." We have to recognize that there are far greater evils than war.—The REV. PERCY MARTIN, Winchmore Hill Congregational Church, Compton-road, N.21.

### RUBBER FLOORS IN HOTELS

The need, to which a correspondent in *The Times* drew attention the other day, for rubber floored corridors in hotels is certainly urgent. May I point out, however, that it is not from corridor floors only that dreamy chambermaids orchestrate their full early morning din? The more resourceful of them take great delight in banging the wooden skirting between floor and wall; so if these women are to be completely outwitted there must also be a curved rim of rubber (the building fraternity call it a "coving") between the wooden skirting and the floor.—Mr. P. J. CUTTING, 186, Kyverdale-road, Stamford Hill, N.16.

### LATE SWALLOWS

On Tuesday and Wednesday I watched a number of swallows flying round this house, apparently feeding on the many flying insects still about. Up to last week swallows were to be seen in considerable numbers sitting on the telephone wires and flying in the shelter of the trees. It is an uncommon occurrence for swallows to be found in England after the middle of November.—Mr. ROBERT M. BYRON, San José, Newlyn, Penzance.

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## COTTON TRADE

### MINISTERS AGAIN IN MANCHESTER

#### TALKS WITH SPINNERS

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

MANCHESTER, Nov. 20

The Home Secretary (Mr. Clynes) and the President of the Board of Trade (Mr. Graham) to-day resumed their conferences in Manchester with representative sections of the cotton trade, the general object being, as on the occasion of the former conferences on October 22 and 23, to ascertain for the Government the response of the cotton trade to the recommendations of the report of the Government Court of Inquiry issued at the beginning of July. The two Ministers, who had arrived in Manchester overnight, were accompanied by Sir Horace Wilson, the newly appointed Chief Industrial Adviser to the Government.

The conference took place at Ship Canal House. The Ministers first met the following representatives of the Federation of Master Cotton Spinners' Associations:—Mr. F. Holroyd (president), Mr. W. Howarth, Mr. W. M. Wiggins, Mr. T. Dutton, Mr. R. H. Jackson, Mr. H. Roberts, Major J. A. Barber Lomax, Mr. T. Thorpe, Mr. F. Arrowsmith, and Mr. S. S. Hammersley. These all took part in a discussion lasting more than two hours. Mr. T. Ashurst was present on behalf of the spinning interests in the Cotton Spinners' and Manufacturers' Association, of which he is secretary, and which represents 5,000,000 spindles. An official *communiqué* issued before the luncheon interval said:—"There was a free exchange of views on the question of the value of the formation of larger units as an aid to the restoration of the spinning section, on certain technical matters such as the use of Indian cotton, and on the effect of external factors upon the prosperity of the industry."

#### STATEMENT BY MR. CLYNES

As the meeting with the employers in the spinning section closes the dealings of Ministers with the Masters' Federation in its fully representative capacity, Mr. Clynes made a statement for publication supplementary to the official *communiqué*. He said:—

"These continued conferences are a proof of the earnestness of both sides to try to reach hopeful conclusions for the industry as a whole. We are now at the satisfactory stage of being able to consider definite schemes which sections of the cotton industry have had time to frame since our last discussions. The details of these schemes will require further consideration, but I am hopeful that there will result from them a framework into which can be fitted many other ideas supplementary to the recommendations of the Cotton Report. Further, we are dealing with questions of finance, and making as plain as possible both the opportunities and limitations of the monetary support which may be available for those whose practical work can be aided by financial assistance. We have made it absolutely clear that money cannot be expected from the Government in the form of a subsidy for grant or loan, because the Government has no money except money raised by taxation. Schemes must, therefore, be supported from some one of the other agencies referred to in the Report or by supplementary lines of assistance yet to be devised."

I gather that in the 10 speeches addressed to Ministers there was some plain speaking, but in reply Mr. Clynes failed to give the representatives of the spinning section any indication of what he had in mind by "supplementary lines of financial assistance yet to be devised." Ministers, however, were informed that the spinning section is prepared for further combinations and amalgamations, but that it is not prepared to support combinations only to be brought into being after individual concerns have been forced into bankruptcy. This, it was alleged by the speakers, had been the case with many mills now associated with the Lancashire Cotton Corporation. Ministers were also informed of the nature of the criticism of that organization by members of the Federation who are not associated with it.

#### PLANS FOR FIXING PRICES

This afternoon conferences were resumed between the Ministers and two small committees interested in schemes for the regulation of output and prices of yarn in both the American and the Egyptian departments of the spinning trade. The American committee was a committee officially set up by the Master Spinners' Federation to consider whether a form of control by legislation should be introduced to effect and maintain compulsorily price-fixing arrangements. The Egyptian price-fixing arrangement is advocated by a committee not officially set up by the Federation but consisting of members of that body. This committee recently asked for a ballot vote of Egyptian spinning firms in favour of or against a price-fixing convention which had been drawn up. That convention was supported by only 62 per cent. of the spindleage concerned—a proportion insufficient to secure its adoption by voluntary agreement.

When the conferences ended it was officially announced that Sir George Holden, Mr. W. H. Catterall, Mr. W. D. Greenhalgh, and Major Barber Lomax, with Mr. Alfred Hill, had represented the Egyptian spinners interested in a convention and that Mr. Catterall, as spokesman, had explained the proposal and given a history of negotiations which have taken place in regard to the scheme. Mr. J. S. Dodd, speaking for a group of six representing the American Spinners' Convention Committee, then explained the proposed convention for American yarns, saying it was on somewhat similar lines to those adopted by the Egyptian spinners. The American spinners, however, were asking that they should be given compulsory powers by statute to ensure the adoption of their proposal by firms engaged in the American section. Mr. Clynes and Mr. Graham said they would give the most careful consideration to the proposals put before them, but pointed out that, as the proposals must affect every other section of the industry, it would be necessary for them to obtain the views of the industry as a whole upon the proposals before the Government could express any opinion upon them. Mr. J. S. Dodd, Mr. H. Cliff, Mr. J. E. Lees, Mr. T. Driver, and Mr. T. Pogson, with Mr. W. R. B. Mellor, were the representatives of the American section at this afternoon's conference.

Mr. Graham, with Sir Horace Wilson and other Government officials, returned to London this evening. No date has yet been fixed for the resumed conferences between Ministers and the manufacturers, merchants, and operatives, all of whom have to be consulted.

## PUBLIC HEALTH CONGRESS

### TERMINOLOGY OF MENTAL TREATMENT

Problems confronting doctors and social workers in the treatment of mental diseases were discussed at the Public Health Congress held at the Agricultural Hall, Islington, yesterday.

DR. THOMAS-BEATON, medical superintendent at Portsmouth City Mental Hospital, said that the new Mental Treatment Act passed this year marked a fresh era in the treatment of mental disorder in this country. Under it certain words having a stigma attached to them would never be used again officially. "The designation of 'asylum' would disappear," he said. "It will be replaced in future by 'mental hospital.' The offensive and harsh classification of 'pauper lunatic' will not be used again in any official description. 'Lunatic' will become 'person of unsound mind,' and if he is a charge on the public he will be said to be 'rate-aided.' These changes may appear sentimental and unpractical, but there is a lot in a name, and the use of the old terms did much to perpetuate the attitude of fear and repugnance which has been so much of a bar to progress in the past."

The conference adjourned until to-day.

### *INSURANCE WORKERS' NEW ORGANIZATION*

Eight organizations representing insurance workers have decided at a meeting in London to form a new body representing 50,000 insurance officials. The body will be known as the Assurance Unions Congress. Mr. E. T. Palmer, M.P., of the National Federation of Insurance Workers, who was elected chairman, said that the object of the association was to represent the point of view of workers in the insurance industry more fully than was possible by means of a number of separate bodies. Mr. H. Bernard Grieve, general secretary of the Guild of Insurance Officials, was elected deputy chairman, Mr. W. Wishart, of the Refuge Field Staff Association, was appointed secretary, and Mr. G. T. Millo, of the National Union of Pearl Agents, treasurer.

## ROUND THE SHOPS

### GOWNS FOR THE BALL SEASON

The Hunt balls and the County balls mean a good deal of business in new evening clothes and evening wraps, and there are many lovely gowns being shown for these events. The Pageant of Living Jewels on November 26, in which all the participants will wear dresses in ring velvet in jewel colourings will eat up hundreds of yards of this subtle fabric, and other public balls in aid of various charities are also adding to the number of evening dresses that are being ordered. Workrooms everywhere are very busy.

Suggestions for Christmas presents continue to appear in booklet form and should prove very helpful to those who like to get their shopping done well ahead. Many of the most amusing novelties which appear early in the season are sold out some time before Christmas, as they are only produced for the occasion, and those who delay too long find the things they would like to have bought already gone and the difficulties of buying much increased. The early shopper has a good selection and plenty of room to make a choice.

BRADLEYS, Chepstow-place, announce the return of their buyers from Paris with new collections for the south, and also for coming functions. Their own exclusive models are also being shown in their salons. For those choosing gifts of things to wear for relatives or friends, a folder has been prepared giving suggestions, which range from charming velvet berets to skating frocks, short and long evening coats, fur trimmed coats, blouses, and lingerie. Something-to-wear is a favourite present with many people, and gifts of furs are perhaps the most acceptable of all. Suggestions for such coats include short coats in Persian lamb or ermine with a muff to match; little coats in American broadtail trimmed with dyed ermine; long coats in rich furs with matching muffs, and sets of stole and muff for young girls in sable-dyed squirrel or moleskin. Fur rugs make a useful present for the motorist.

DEBENHAM AND FREEBODY, Wigmore-street, are showing evening dresses for the Hunt and County balls at the present time. In sapphire velvet a lovely dress made on stately lines has a full skirt and a fitting bodice that is finished with a bow of its own material on the shoulder. A Callot model in brown lace is draped in front of the skirt, and has a trail of roses at the waistline in front. A Duvergne model is in the new milky-green in georgette, and is made with a tunic effect, with a deep border of embroidery in bugles in a close design of open daisies. A Chanel frock in black lace is embroidered in black satin, and has a separate scarf of black lace. New models for young girls are in white taffeta, with many flounces and an embroidered corsage, and in fondant pink lace with tiers of flounces. A useful type of frock is in moss green velvet, made with a cross-over effect and groups of gathers that develop into godets on the skirt. A two-piece in dark emerald ring velvet has a roll collar on the coat that is gathered, and the dress is on slimming lines; this ensemble costs 18½ guineas, but in the model gown department there are crisp and pretty frocks in lace and other materials from 8½ guineas. A number of the velvet dresses for the Pageant of Jewels Ball are being made by Debenhams, whose silk department has supplied the jewel-coloured materials for all of them.

HEALS, Tottenham Court-road, have their silver and jade tree and their collections of tiny angel musicians in their window calling attention to their Christmas displays, which are now ready for the early Christmas shopper. There is a great range of novelties both in the ground floor section and upstairs in the Merry-Go-Round Room and in the galleries where artists' ideas of unusual jewelry and craftsmanship are shown. Among the new toys are wooden chariots with Roman families taking the air with a couple of dogs running behind; quaint musical boxes with angels and gnomes circling above; circuses which can be taken to pieces, and merry-go-rounds with movable figures made of bobbles. English glass cocktail sets are in distinctive designs, and the jewelry includes curious necklaces made of twisted metal and others of talc. An amusing catalogue has been issued giving groups of presents suitable for people of varied tastes—the high brow, the low brow, the week-end cottager, bright young people, the sluggard, the motorist, the bon viveur, and many others to be found on most people's lists. The suggestions are made with discretion and tact, and include delightful bits of furniture, pottery, old maps, novel designs in pewter, quaint rugs, unusual lamps, one of which has a square mirror-glass base and a blue and white tubular glass shade and another a "glass water-lamp" containing an aquarium tree. This catalogue will be sent on request.

## REORGANIZATION OF TAX OFFICES

### BOARD'S INTERIM PROPOSALS

(FROM OUR CIVIL SERVICE CORRESPONDENT)

Negotiations have been proceeding for over two years upon the proposals of the Association of Officers of Taxes for the reorganization of the clerical staff in tax offices and the improvement of their salaries. At present the staff is in two grades, tax officers on a scale of £290-£360 (basic) and tax clerks on a scale rising to £180 (basic), and the association has been pressing for the two grades to be merged and for a higher maximum salary for the combined grade. The Board of Inland Revenue are disinclined to put into effect a permanent reorganization scheme until the Royal Commission on the Civil Service has reported, but are anxious to come to a provisional agreement with the staff in order to effect some improvement in the existing conditions. The board has accordingly offered an immediate increase of £30 per annum (basic) to 1,100 tax clerks and 70 tax officers. At the same time the Board has informed the Royal Commission that on balance they favour the merging of the two grades, as proposed by the association, subject to a substantial part of the work at present done by the clerical staff being eventually delegated to a new sub-clerical grade. The Commission has also been informed that the Board, while advocating that recruitment should as heretofore be through the examination for the general clerical class, regard the taxes clerical work as better work than that of the Treasury clerical class.

The scheme has yet to be accepted by the association, however, the majority decision of its executive committee to recommend acceptance having been followed by resignations on the part of those who fear that acceptance would prejudice the full realization of the association's policy of merging the two grades in question.

## TRADE IN SOUTHERN RHODESIA

### OPPORTUNITIES FOR BRITAIN

Opportunities for British trade are reviewed in an article in to-day's issue of *The Times Trade and Engineering Supplement* on "Market Prospects in Southern Rhodesia." A correspondent living in Rhodesia, in drawing attention to the importance of the market, points out that the Colony's imports in 1929 reached a value of £8,864,468. It appears that the direction of agricultural development has been considerably altered by the local Government's successful water-boring operations, which have thrown open large tracts of very fertile land for crops and cattle. Such extensions, he says, will make the country easier to work from a commercial point of view, and with the establishment of light railways the market for British manufactures should be greatly increased unless the new trade regions that are steadily developing are neglected too long.

In the same issue the results of the Imperial Conference are set out, and special reference is made to the work that the Imperial Economic Committee has been authorized to undertake in the future.

Other features include the second part of the *Supplement's* half-yearly survey of industrial profits. An analysis is made of the earnings of individual companies in a number of the most important British industries, and tables are given showing profits, dividends, and appropriations to reserve, &c., for two years past—a most informative article.

*The Times Trade and Engineering Supplement* is not published as part of *The Times*, but is on sale to-day separately, price 3d., and is obtainable from all newsagents and bookstalls. The annual subscription is 17s. 4d., post free at home or abroad.

At the Penrith Shorthorn Breeders' Association Sale at Penrith yesterday 50 Shorthorn cattle averaged £30 16s. 9d. At the annual meeting of the association after the sale, Lord Henry Bentinck was elected president, and Mr. Daniel Jopson, of Ormathwaite Hall, Keswick, vice-president.

## LONDON ELECTRICITY INQUIRY

### THE CO-ORDINATION OF SUPPLY

The Electricity Commissioners, sitting at Savoy Court yesterday, further considered a draft order amending the London and Home Counties Electricity Order, 1925. Sir John Brooke (Deputy Chairman) presided.

At a previous sitting Sir Lynden Macassey, K.C., for the London and Home Counties Joint Electricity Authority, explained that this was part of a much greater scheme for the co-ordination of the electricity supply from Twickenham in the north to Reigate and Dorking in the South, an area of 112 square miles, and was designed to save the consumers considerable expense. A number of power companies affected by the proposed order were legally represented.

Mr. CRAIG HENDERSON, K.C., for the Metropolitan Electric Supply Company, continuing his address to the Commissioners, said that he had commented yesterday on the "snowballing" effect of the draft order. "This is the first step," he said, "and I leave the matter in your hands with the earnest prayer to you that you will not take this course of action."

Mr. F. J. WROTTESLEY, K.C., representing a number of the opposing companies, said that he endorsed all that Mr. Craig Henderson had said. The authority's proposals were intended to enable it to supply electricity from Kingston to Twickenham in direct conflict with the London electricity settlement of 1925. The authority's assertion that the scheme would bring about a cheapening of electricity had not been supported by figures, and he contended that none had been prepared.

Mr. EVAN CHARTERIS, K.C., for the London Power Company, also addressed the Commissioners.

SIR LYNDEN MACASSEY, replying, said that if the interests of the consumer were to be a paramount consideration—leaving out for the moment any questioning of bargaining or anything of that sort—then with confidence the authority submitted that those interests could best be served, the supply of electricity facilitated, and its cheapness secured, by the transfer now of purchasing rights, whereby the authority could, when the time arrived, buy upon a co-ordinated and comprehensive plan, rather than leave each individual authority to act upon a line of policy of its own.

The inquiry concluded.

## SHIPS AND SAILORS

### MR. MASEFIELD ON WORK OF MISSIONS

Mr. JOHN MASEFIELD, Poet Laureate, talked about ships and sailors yesterday to a gathering of men at the Seamen's Institution, Liverpool, when he opened a sale of work in aid of the Mersey Mission to Seamen. After a racy description of the seamen of fiction, by which he made as a boy his first acquaintance with the sea, Mr. Masefield said that in time he came to know the seamen of reality. It was about 40 years ago that he went on board a little barque which had just come in from the sea. There had been very heavy weather, and the decks were still slimy and wet. The crew had gone, and he asked the watchman if he would take him to see the fo'c'sle. They went "forrard," and the watchman rolled away a slight hatchway and showed him a dingy, frowsy, horrible den that would have been disgusting as a pig-sty and unspeakable as a dog-kennel. Mr. Masefield said he felt that at whatever cost something must be done, though he did not know how the conditions could be bettered.

Then he learned of crews of big four-masted barques, after possibly two years of going round the world, being beset with harpies of every conceivable sort. These crews were magnificent specimens of manhood, yet within 20 minutes they would be drunk, speechless, robbed of every cent they had got, and would possibly be shipped on some boat they had never seen before, and would only recover consciousness beyond the bar. In San Francisco pirates actually boarded the ship as she came into port and took or "persuaded" the crew to leave the ship and then sell their bodies for what they could get—perhaps £7 or £8. A Seamen's Mission, under the leadership of Mr. Fell, similar to this Mersey Mission, put an end to that sort of thing in San Francisco. It was largely the seamen's missions that were responsible for an immeasurable improvement in the conditions of seamen, who thus came to live as human beings and were no longer set upon by harpies.

## LONDON BULLDOG SOCIETY

### LARGE ENTRY AT ANNUAL SHOW

(FROM OUR KENNEL CORRESPONDENT)

After being somewhat in the background, bulldogs are once more returning to the position occupied before the War. An entry of 265 was obtained for the annual championship show of the London Bulldog Society, held yesterday in the Handel-street Drill Hall, Bloomsbury, which was the best for many years. No dog champions had been entered, but the challenge certificate was not bestowed unworthily upon Mrs. Wirgo's Diomed. He is a shapely white dog with the much-desired lightness of hindquarters, and his head is well modelled. The runner-up was another stylish little dog, he being Mr. J. T. Barnard's Keysoe Golden Sovereign.

Second to Diomed in the open class for dogs of any weight was Mr. T. G. Bladen's Matchless Monarch, the third being Mr. J. A. Petty's Angle-Zarke Sonny Boy. The most successful in the respective puppy classes were Mrs. J. Berry's Manresa Martini and Mrs. Surtees Monkland's Isle of Avilion. Mr. Frank Walker judged the dogs and Mr. J. W. Pearson the bitches.

The open class for bitches, and one of its predecessors of which it was a repeat, were perhaps the most interesting of the day, the meeting of Mrs. van Raalte's Ch. Hollycroft Sugar and Mrs. Boyd-Buckle's Ch. Camellia of Farlington exciting much interest. Both are of exceptional merit. Hollycroft Sugar won, taking the challenge certificate, and the third was Mr. John H. Genge's Rodburne Princess.

French bulldogs, which were added to the programme, were satisfactory considering that they had no certificates. Mrs. Romilly's Darkie of Binfield was put over her Jasper of Taplow in open dogs, where the third was Mr. E. Lontano's Buddy. The first three in the corresponding class for the other sex were Lady Cochrane's Halcyon Hurry-Scurry, Mrs. C. Townsend Green's Barkstone Eugenie, and Lady Kathleen Pilkington's Chevet Nanette.

## HOSPITAL FOR TROPICAL DISEASES

### NEW BUILDINGS OPENED

Mr. W. Lunn, Under-Secretary for Dominion Affairs, yesterday opened new wards, laboratories, and the "Manson" Clinical Lecture Theatre at the Hospital for Tropical Diseases, Gordon-street. The additional accommodation has been provided at a cost of £25,000, towards which about £13,000 has been raised. The hospital is dependent upon voluntary contributions, and an appeal is being made for the £12,000 to complete the fund necessary for the improvement.

CAPTAIN SIR ARTHUR CLARKE (chairman, Seamen's Hospital) presided at the opening ceremony. He said men of all nationalities received treatment at the institution. SIR WALTER MORLEY FLETCHER (secretary of the Medical Research Council) gave an address on the work of the hospital, and its value as a centre for clinical teaching and medical research in tropical medicine. He said all classes were helped there without regard to colour, to creed, or to social rank. Another great function of the hospital was that of teaching, and it was to facilitate the increasing responsibilities of the institution in that respect that the new Manson lecture theatre had been provided. Their thoughts must go to Sir Patrick Manson, to whose memory the theatre was dedicated.

Mr. LUNN said no Government Department which was concerned with the health and welfare of our people at home or oversea could ignore the work which was done at the hospital. It had received the support of distinguished statesmen, such as the late Mr. Joseph Chamberlain and the late Lord Milner, and on behalf of the Government he could say that they were no less interested in the work that was being done there. Recently, Dr. Drummond Shiels, the Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, was a patient there. Dr. Drummond Shiels had asked him to express his appreciation of the kindness he received and the value of the treatment that was given to him.

A large number of visitors inspected the hospital, in which there are 75 beds. In the out-patient department about 1,300 attendances are dealt with yearly.

## THE WHITECHAPEL ELECTION

### EFFECT OF PALESTINE DEBATE

**Candidates.**
- **Mr. Loel Guinness (U.).**
- **Mr. Barnett Janner (L.).**
- **Mr. James Hall (Lab.)**
- **Mr. Harry Pollitt (Com.).**

**Nominations: November 25.**
**Polling: December 3.**

LAST ELECTION:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Mr. H. Gosling (Lab.) .. .. | 13,701 |
| Mr. F. H. Sedgwick (L.) .. .. | 4,521 |
| Mr. L. Guinness (U.) .. .. | 3,417 |
| Labour majority .. | 9,180 |

There is a conflict of opinion as to the influence the debate in the House of Commons on the Palestine Mandate will have on the by-election now in progress in the Whitechapel and St. George's Division of Stepney. The Labour view is that the assurances given on Monday by Dr. Drummond Shiels and the Prime Minister have allayed the fears and suspicions aroused by the White Paper, and canvassers and speakers at meetings say that in the last two days there has been a distinct turn of the tide. Mr. Hall, the Labour candidate, has to face some noisy opposition when he is on the platform, but this comes chiefly from Communists, and it is considered that the irresponsible character of their interruptions is likely to recoil against Mr. Pollitt rather than turn an audience against the Government.

The Conservative and Liberal Parties do not share the Labour belief that Jewish resentment in Whitechapel has diminished. Mr. Guinness at his first indoor meeting on Wednesday night found his audience in full accord with his comments on the Palestine question, while Mr. Janner claims to be receiving substantial support from the Zionist movement. The general view in both camps is that the explanations of the Government have not cleared away the White Paper as a declaration of policy.

Mr. Pollitt wants the Mandate to go, and with it the troops, so that Jewish and Arab workers and peasants can go forward to the overthrow of "exploiting Arab landlords and Jewish financiers who make common cause with the Imperialists." It is doubtful whether such a declaration will attract votes to the Communist candidate.

#### SOCIALIST FISCAL POLICY

Mr. Janner is likely to be alone in expounding the virtues of free trade to the electors. Mr. Hall states that as a Socialist he is neither a free-trader nor a safeguarder, though he is opposed to any tax upon food or raw materials entering the country.

All the candidates are now conducting their campaigns vigorously, and open-air meetings, particularly in the neighbourhood of the docks, are numerous. Mr. Guinness had the support last night of Mr. Henry Mond, M.P., and Labour meetings heard speeches from Mr. George Lansbury, M.P., Mr. Ben Smith, M.P., Mrs. Mary Hamilton, M.P., and Mr. D. J. Vaughan, M.P.

Mr. HENRY MOND read a message from his father, Lord Melchett. This stated that the White Paper on Palestine stood condemned by experts throughout the world as a breach of the Mandate. "The attempt," it said, "by the present Government to introduce a policy which, as far as any sane person can make out, prohibits the future expansion of the National Home and inflicts a heavy and unnecessary burden of debt and taxation, both on the Jewish community in Palestine and the British taxpayer, for the benefit of the Arab population, must be resolutely, courageously, and decisively resisted. I appeal to the Jewish electors of Whitechapel not to cast one single vote for a representative of a party whose Government, and those serving them, have only shown in manifold directions their ill-will to our movement."

## SUSPECT ARRESTED IN THE STRAND

### ALLEGED ATTEMPT TO WORK CONFIDENCE TRICK

An alleged attempt to swindle a distinguished foreign visitor, whose name was not disclosed, was described at Bow-street Police Court yesterday, when a well-dressed man, who refused his name, was charged, before Sir Chartres Biron, as a suspected person loitering for the supposed purpose of committing a felony.

Detective-sergeant Greenacre said that on Wednesday afternoon he was with Detective Capstick keeping observation on the accused man, whom he knew as Jack Kauffman Woolf, a convicted thief and associate of confidence trick men. He first saw him in a restaurant in the Strand with a man whom he knew as his father, a convicted confidence trick man. They were conversing at a table with a foreigner. After leaving, the accused and the foreigner went together to an hotel in the Strand.

The police officers spoke to the foreigner when he was alone, and in consequence of what he said they went to the hotel again yesterday afternoon. A third man, also known as a confidence trick man, was then keeping observation on the foreigner. Presently the accused appeared, and the third man said to him, "He's a 'right 'un'; stick to him." Later the accused and the foreigner walked along the Strand together. The accused, who professed not to know London, carried a guidebook and appealed to a passer-by for direction. At Charing Cross Station he was arrested, and when told that he was accused of attempting to play the confidence trick he replied, "It's absurd," afterwards adding, "Let me go, and I'll clear out of England." In the charge-room at Bow-street near where he had been standing was found a wallet containing bogus bills of exchange for $50,000 and $25,000, and what the witness called the "usual impedimenta of the confidence trickster." He denied that it belonged to him.

A remand was ordered.

## SOVIET TIMBER IMPORTS

### AGREEMENT SIGNED YESTERDAY

In the course of a joint statement issued yesterday by Mr. S. G. Bron, Trade Representative of the U.S.S.R. in Great Britain, and Mr. Montague L. Meyer, Chairman of the Central Softwood Buying Corporation, Limited, it was announced that:—

"The negotiations which were started in London on the initiative of the Central Softwood Buying Corporation, Limited, in September of this year with regard to a settlement of the current and future shipments of softwood from the U.S.S.R. to Great Britain, and which were continued in Moscow, where the directors of the corporation proceeded, have been concluded to-day by the signing of an agreement between Arcos, Limited, acting as the sole seller of Soviet timber to Great Britain, and the Central Softwood Buying Corporation, Limited. The agreement, signed on November 20, secures for the Central Softwood Buying Corporation the exclusive marketing in the usual way through brokers and agents in Great Britain and Ireland, of the total delivery of softwood from the U.S.S.R. during the 1931 navigation year at prices satisfactory to both sides and based on the present position of the timber market and its future development. The agreement also provides for the purchase by the Corporation of a substantial quantity of softwood of the 1930 navigation year."

This was accompanied by the following statement of the Central Softwood Buying Corporation, Limited:—"The corporation came to the conclusion that the English timber market could not be stabilized without the cooperation of the Soviet shippers on the basis of allocating to the latter a place in the English market corresponding to the natural timber resources of the U.S.S.R. and productive capacity of its timber industry. This agreement ends the abnormal position which was prevailing on the world market and particularly on the English market as a result of the relatively scarce deliveries of Soviet timber during many successive years, and provides the necessary adjustments to the world timber trade."

### *THE LIBERAL PARTY*

The Liberal Administrative Committee, meeting in London on Wednesday, received the Organization Committee's report, which recorded an improved position of the party in the country, but emphasized the necessity for a more vigorous campaign both in the country and in the Press. The executive committee of the National Liberal Federation has elected Colonel Charles Kerr as chairman of the executive in place of Mr. Arthur Brampton, who was recently elected president.

## WIRELESS RECEPTION ON TRAINS

### L.N.E.R. EXPERIMENT

The first train fitted for the reception of wireless programmes will be brought into regular service on Monday. It will leave King's Cross Station at 10.10 a.m. for Leeds, returning from Leeds to London at 5.30 p.m. A McMichael three-valve all-mains receiving set, worked from a rotary converter coupled to the train lighting set, has been installed in the guard's van and the train has been wired and fitted with sockets into which headphones can be plugged. These headphones, for which a charge of 1s. will be made, will be supplied by the dining-car attendants.

A trial run was made yesterday afternoon with the new equipment and was, on the whole, fairly successful. Evensong from Westminster Abbey was a severe test for the apparatus and near King's Cross Station, in the tunnels, in deep cuttings, and when passing through stations fading was noticeable. Apart from this the programme from the National Broadcast station and afterwards from Radio Paris came through at great strength. All the difficulties that have been experienced within the last few years during experiments with wireless reception on trains appear to have been surmounted except one, and hopes were held out yesterday that this will shortly be overcome. When the train was standing in a station or moving at a slow rate reception was distinctly good, but when it was travelling at speed there was a considerable amount of crackling. When this can be cut out wireless reception is likely to prove popular as a means of relieving the tedium of a long railway journey.

If it proves a success the London and North Eastern Railway Company will extend the system to other trains. Although the wireless set installed can pick up foreign stations the programme on the train will be that broadcast from the National station. It is not proposed to carry a wireless attendant for all that will be necessary to put the set in operation will be to close a single switch.

## THE NORWICH FAT CATTLE SHOW

### THE KING'S SUCCESS

The King repeated his success of last year at the Norwich Fat Cattle show, which was opened at the Agricultural Hall, Norwich, yesterday, when he was placed first with a one year 10 months old Red Poll steer in the class for two-year-olds, while the reserve in the same class fell to his Majesty for a steer three days older than the winner. The Sandringham shippons also sent out Royal Christmas Card, a two year 10 months old heifer, which was placed third in the class for Red Poll heifers not exceeding three years; the premier card in this section having gone to Sir Herbert Hambling, of Rookery Park, Yoxford, Suffolk, for his two year and four months old Yoxford Junior. A reserve was also secured by the King in the class for Red Poll steers between two and three years old.

The Red Poll heifers were uniformly good and typical of the breed, and made a fine collection of Christmas cattle. Both the champion and reserve in the Red Poll classes were selected from heifers, the winning awards being gained by a short-legged, exceptionally fine quality beast, shown by Sir Herbert Hambling.

The champion beast in the show was a cross-bred grey steer, two years, 10 months, one week, and three days old, exhibited by the Belvoir Estates, Limited, Belvoir Castle, Grantham, named Blue Boy of Moiden. It was a beast of outstanding merit, being very level, and for its age a great weight—16cwt. 1qr. 15lb. The reserve to the champion, Prideric of Maisemore, owned and bred by Mr. J. J. Cridlan, of Maisemore Park, Gloucester, was a black Aberdeen Angus, nine days short of three years old.

An outstanding winner was Messrs. Parker and Proctor's Jock, from the Hall Farm, Gayton, King's Lynn, this crossbred black steer not only scoring a red in the steer of any breed class, but capturing four specials.

Among the sheep winners were Lord Derby, Mr. Hibert Groom, Wells-next-the-Sea, and the Hollesley Bay Labour Colony, Woodbridge; and pig successes were obtained by Douglas Gough, Bury St. Edmunds, Alfred Lewis, King's Lynn, and T. Rackheath, Parkgardens, Norwich.

## "BIG-GAME ANGLING"

### TUNNY-FISHING IN BRITISH WATERS

The sport of tunny-fishing has been introduced into British waters this year for the first time, and so far five of these great fish have been captured, all off Scarborough. The experiences of this first season were the subject of a lecture to the British Sea Anglers' Society at the society's rooms in Fetter-lane on Wednesday by Mr. F. B. Hannam, one of the five successful anglers. Another of them, Mr. Fred Taylor, was in the chair.

For several years the society had sought evidence of the presence of the tunny off the British coast, and it was finally traced in the neighbourhood of Scarborough. Its spawning-grounds are in the Mediterranean, and the route it evidently takes in its migrations is round the north of Scotland, following the shoals of herring and mackerel. The first tunny was caught on August 26 by Mr. L. Mitchell-Henry, 50 miles out. It weighed 560lb., and Mr. Mitchell-Henry's boat travelled 10 miles while he was playing it. The second, weighing 630lb., was killed by Colonel R. Stapleton-Cotton. The third, caught by Mr. Taylor, weighed 735lb., which is within 23lb. of the world's record set up by Zane Grey off Nova Scotia. The record for Californian waters, in which tunny-fishing as a sport began and became world famous, is 251lb. Mr. Hannam's fish this summer weighed 591lb. Its tail, measuring 2ft. 9in. across the flukes, was on exhibition last night. Mr. H. J. Hardy caught a fish of 392lb.

In his lecture Mr. Hannam said that notwithstanding wretched weather and unsuitable boats, five members of the society had captured five fish of which the average weight was 581lb. He ventured to assert that no other country in the world had achieved anything comparable with the British record in its first season of this "big-game angling with rod and line."

## NEW ART GALLERIES AT BEMBRIDGE

### FINE RUSKIN COLLECTION

The new art galleries at Bembridge School, Isle of Wight, which were opened by Mr. Albert Rutherston, consist of two magnificent rooms in oak. They contain examples of original pictures by John Ruskin, Walter Crane, T. M. Rooke, Albert Goodwin, Arthur Severn, Muirhead Bone, Sir E. Burne-Jones, W. G. Collingwood, Donald Maxwell, and others. The collection of original drawings by Ruskin is one of the largest in the country, and numbers some hundreds.

In addition the rooms contain examples of arts and crafts such as stained glass, old oak furniture, wood carving, sculpture, bookbinding, wrought iron and other metal work. The galleries also contain a library of rare books and manuscripts, and a library of books on art. The galleries will be known as the Museum of St. George. They look over the English Channel. It is the intention of the founder, Mr. Howard Whitehouse, who has presented the whole of the contents, to vest the museum in trustees to be held in perpetuity for the public good.

At the opening ceremony the WARDEN of the School, Mr. J. Howard Whitehouse, presided. In welcoming Mr. Rutherston he stated that he was doing some of the most original and distinctive work of any living artist. Mr. RUTHERSTON paid a warm tribute to the Warden, and reminded the School how fortunate they were in being privileged to enjoy the magnificent collection upon which Mr. Whitehouse had expended so much care and love. Mr. Rutherston emphasized the advantage of constant association with things of beauty. He said we had just come through an age of materialism, but the craftsmen who had been devoting themselves to other things while men felt little interest in art were always there ready for the time when men should passionately desire things of beauty. Such a time was again at hand, and he could see signs of revival everywhere, as for example in the interest in mural decoration, and in the art of fine printing. Mr. Rutherston ended by speaking of the importance of the day to the School, which saw the fruits of so many years' work by the Warden in the very remarkable collection of treasures in such a magnificent building.

** An illustration appears on page 18.

## News in Brief

Mr. Charles Dennis Phillips, of Corse Villa, Staunton, Gloucestershire, celebrated his 100th birthday yesterday.

Thomas Newton, colliery checkweighman, a member of Durham County Council, was found *Guilty* at the Durham Assizes yesterday of obtaining money by menaces from a miner named Glave. Sentence was deferred.

An L.N.E.R. train from Clacton, due at Liverpool-street at 8.51 a.m. yesterday, broke in two passing Goodmayes Station. The automatic brakes operated immediately and brought both sections to a stop smoothly. No one was hurt.

Mr. E. Shinwell, M.P., Secretary to the Mines Department, has appointed Dr. C. H. Lander, Director of Fuel Research at the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research, to be an additional member of the Safety in Mines Research Board.

Whitehaven (Cumberland) Division Conservative Association yesterday began an effort to raise £3,000 by an Old Cumbrian Fair lasting three days. The opening ceremony was performed by Lieutenant-Colonel J. A. Jackson, president of the association.

The death has occurred at Chatham Naval Hospital of Thomas Villiers Hammond, Naval signalman, who was found unconscious beneath a window in the Naval Barracks at Chatham. He was single, and his home address was Chancery-lane, Beckenham, Kent.

### NEWS IN ADVERTISEMENTS

The following items are taken from the advertisement columns in this issue of *The Times*, where details will be found:—

The Director-General, India Store Department, invites tenders for 17 locomotives with tenders, XA type. (p. 4)

An expert (Honours Degree), with experience of teaching chemistry at a university, is wanted to act as Head of the Chemistry Department in the Chulalongkorn University, Bangkok, Siam. (p. 3)

Notice is given that application has been made to the London County Council for a licence for music and dancing to be carried on at the Clapham Public Baths. (p. 3)

An assistant waterworks engineer is required by the Government of Nigeria for the Public Works Department. (p. 3)

The Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Company, Limited, invite tenders for 9,000 lineal yards navy sail canvas. (p. 4)

## AERONAUTICAL PATENTS

### PIONEER AIRMAN'S ADDRESS TO AGENTS

At the opening meeting of the forty-ninth session of the Chartered Institute of Patent Agents on Wednesday, Mr. GRIFFITH BREWER, the president, who was the first English passenger to be taken up by the brothers Wright in 1908, gave an account of the wide field of research that had to be covered by those pioneers to obtain the necessary data for the design of their first successful aeroplane. Mr. Brewer, who is an amateur pilot, strongly advised inventors and research workers to pursue their ends by actual personal experience, and quoted Wilbur Wright, who once said that there were two ways of learning to ride a horse; one was to mount and learn by experience, and the other to sit on a fence and observe the horse's movements, and then work out at a desk the best way of overcoming the jumps and kicks. The latter method was safer, but the former turned out the larger number of good riders.

Since the invention of the aeroplane by the Wright brothers, there had been no further invention to change any of the fundamental principles of flight or of control. Aircraft were at first comparatively simple machines, consisting merely of two planes, struts, bracings, propellers, and an engine, but though they had become complex machines, involving numbers of inventions of considerable merit, these inventions could hardly be regarded as basic.

The number of patents taken out in this country covering inventions in aeronautics had greatly increased throughout the period. In 1915 the number of aeronautical patents was about 15 times as great as in 1901.

Mr. CACHEMAILLE, vice-president, emphasized the value of the help that had been afforded to inventors during the development period by patent agents who had specialized in the new knowledge, and recalled the excellent record in such specializations that was possessed by Fellows of the Chartered Institute of Patent Agents.


# Poor appetite and low spirits

# Doctor orders GUINNESS

"A patient with poor appetite and spirits whom I advised to drink Guinness with his meals for a fortnight, found his appetite and spirits improved in a marked manner. He now drinks it regularly. He enjoys his Guinness, enjoys his food, enjoys his life. He finds, too, on those nights when he cannot get off to sleep easily, that it acts like a soothing balm."
M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

*This letter, printed by special permission, is one of thousands recently received from the Medical Profession emphasizing the value of

Selfridge & Co., Ltd.
(Editorial Room), London.

NOTE.—This space is occupied every day by an article reflecting the policies, principles, and opinions of this House of Business upon various points of public interest.
SELFRIDGE & CO., LTD.

## TO THOSE WHO SHOP IN THE AFTERNOON

*By CALLISTHENES*

This article may also be read by those who shop in the morning. Its guidance, based on our special knowledge of the subject, is offered to all. But it is primarily meant for those who always do their shopping in the afternoon, who even if they have leisure between 9 and 1 do not think of using it in shopping, having a feeling that shopping is something like a theatre matinée and must take place between lunch and tea.

Between now and December 25 there is a rapidly increasing pressure on every hour of the shopping day. The number of transactions per hour will be doubled, trebled, quadrupled. Any one who has visited the Store this week will have seen that the process has begun, that the aisles are already more filled and the assistants already more busy than they were a week ago.

The increase will be most marked in the hours which are already the busiest—between 3 and 5 in the afternoon. It always has been so. The domestic and social habits of the nation will probably cause it to be so for many Christmases to come.

But it is a pity. It would be better for the extra pressure to be distributed over the less busy hours than that the greatest increase of pressure should come where the pressure is already greatest.

The purpose of this article is to remind those who do their shopping always in the afternoon that the advice to be well ahead of Christmas applies specially to them.

There are not really many afternoons left. Counting forward from Monday and excluding the three afternoons of Christmas week which wise folk will regard as for emergency use only, there are now only 20.

Those who want to do their Christmas shopping in the afternoon should certainly be doing it now. Each afternoon to come will take away a little more of that feeling of leisurely choice which is a principal part in the delight and the success of Christmas shopping.

It may probably be said that afternoon pressure is a fortnight ahead of morning pressure, that it will be a fortnight from now before the hour from 10 to 11 is as busy with Christmas shopping as the hour from 3 to 4 is to-day. For those who shop only in the afternoon there is therefore a fortnight's more urgency.

If they decide (and we think it would be an excellent decision) to do their Christmas shopping before 11 in the morning then they may regard themselves as having extra days. At that hour they will for some time be sure of the maximum of leisurely and easy choice.

For morning shoppers it is prudence to be ahead of the calendar: for afternoon shoppers it is really a necessity.

Selfridge & Co., Ltd.



Christmas
IN THE LAND OF SUMMER

In South Africa the sun is shining, flowers are blooming. A restful, health-giving voyage takes you for Christmas to a part of the world where you can enjoy open-air social life, where you can revel in gorgeous mountain scenery.

You will travel in trains eminently comfortable, stopping for sight-seeing by motor at various places of interest.

Fare, including travel, hotels and sight-seeing tour, from England, visiting Cape Province, Orange Free State, Rhodesia, Transvaal, Natal and back to England . . .

1st class .. £168.13.0 } 67
2nd „ .. £130.10.0 } days

*Programme free from*

THOS. COOK & SON LTD. & WAGONS-LITS CO.
"THE TEMPLE OF TRAVEL"
BERKELEY ST. LONDON W.1 & 300 offices.

THE BIG 5
The Kulm Hotels
The Grand Hotel
The Suvretta
The Palace
The Carlton


### CITY CONSERVATIVE ASSOCIATION

Among those present at the meeting of the City of London Conservative Association at the Cannon Street Hotel, which was addressed by Mr. Neville Chamberlain on Wednesday, in addition to those mentioned in *The Times* yesterday, were:—

Mr. Edward C. Grenfell, M.P., Sir William Barber, Sir Ian Hamilton Benn, Alderman Sir George Broadbridge, Sir Guy Granet, Mr. W. W. Grantham, K.C., Sir H. Dixon Kimber, Sir John Latta, Sir Charles Campbell McLeod, Sir J. Ludlam Pearce, Sir Percy C. Simmons, Mr. Vivian Hugh Smith, Sir Edward H. Stern, Sir William H. Thomas, Alderman Sir C. Wyatt Truscott, and Mr. John Wallett.

The Broadcasting Programmes for to-day and Broadcasting Notes will be found on page 20

# Entertainments

## RECITALS OF THE WEEK

### MME. ELISABETH SCHUMANN

On Tuesday, the night before the B.B.C. Concert in which she took part, Mme. Elisabeth Schumann filled Queen's Hall by herself, that is to say, her singing was the sole attraction. She had the unfailing cooperation of Mr. George Reeves's sensitive piano accompaniment. Beethoven, Schubert, Brahms, and Pfitzner were her composers, four or five examples of each of them, mostly songs of the slighter kind, but in each one she gave the impression that whatever the composer had to say had been quite perfectly said. Beethoven is given to over-repeating his words. He does so conspicuously both in "Mit einem gemalten Bande" and "Der Kuss," but Mme. Schumann does not allow that to be a disadvantage, because the rhythm of the song runs on inevitably to the last note. The music could not have ended sooner and it is the music which matters. Through Schubert and Brahms it is the same. We forget the oft-repeated images of the sentimental German poetry in the exquisitely turned musical forms to which the verses give rise, and which she throws out to us in that instinctively right way of hers through a voice which stimulates without calling attention to itself. Flowers and nightingales, tears and dreams, all were merged in the stream of a pure melody. The four songs of Pfitzner ("Gretel" was repeated and the other groups had had their extras) are simple and delicate things in style belonging to the long line of German song represented by the earlier composers, with, however, an added touch of sophistication in their shapes. Pfitzner may not be a very great composer, but he is one who can do a little thing well.

### MR. LORIS BLOFELD

Mr. Loris Blofeld, who at one time was leader of the Scottish Orchestra, gave a solo violin recital at Grotrian Hall on Monday night with Mr. Sydney Watson at the piano. The programme began with Bach's E minor sonata, but thereafter was entirely modern. Mr. Blofeld's direct style and clean line-drawing suited Bach well, although he took a little while to settle down. But if the moderns were his choice the works chosen were not altogether free from romantic feeling. One does not usually look for romance in Eugène Goossens, but his sonata in E minor (it has definite key feeling throughout, even if the changes of key are abrupt transitions instead of careful modulations) is so lyrical that in the finale he breaks off from his *con brio* text to discourse on emotional episodes. Bloch's "Baal Shem" pieces are superficial, but they sound the better for treatment without gush. Mr. Blofeld does not gush, but he plays with sincere and sometimes intense feeling. Szymanowski's "Notturno e Tarantella," however, asks not for feeling, but clever and cheerful fiddling. And that, too, is within Mr. Blofeld's capacity. Here, then, was thoroughly good, sound playing devoted to a keen and positive exposition of an interesting and unusual programme.

### MESSRS. DUSHKIN AND WEBSTER

A recital of sonatas for violin and piano was given by Mr. Samuel Dushkin and Mr. Beveridge Webster at Grotrian Hall on Wednesday evening. The programme was mainly romantic, though it included one of Mozart's sonatas in B flat, and this fact emphasized the difference of temperament between the two players. Mr. Dushkin's playing is too polished, too facile, too superficial, to do justice to Schumann and Bax; Mr. Webster on the other hand, though he played Mozart with the utmost nimbleness and precision, got more character into his playing in the more expansive composers. Technically the collaboration was good, erring if at all on the side of too great reticence from the piano. Mr. Dushkin's tone is sweet and fluent, his technique is smooth (with perhaps a little too much *portamento*), and his style is neat, and the same can be said of Mr. Webster's pianism, so that on the whole Mozart gave the greatest general satisfaction. But there was a lack of virility all through.

### ROYAL ENGINEERS BAND

The band (*i.e.*, symphony orchestra) of the Royal Engineers gave a concert at Kingsway Hall on Wednesday afternoon, under the direction of Captain Neville Flux, F.R.A.M. The main function of such an orchestra is to play light music, and the examples chosen for this programme from Rimsky-Korsakov, Grieg, and less-known composers showed that music of an animated nature is played with spirit and delicacy. But anything of a more imaginative character, whether by Rimsky-Korsakov ("The Hymn to the Sun" from *Coq d'Or*) or the more weighty music of Beethoven's "Egmont" overture was handled rather too warily to be quite convincing. Probably soldiers would find a frankly dramatic approach to such music more congenial than a purely romantic one. Haydn's "Clock" symphony, which sounds no great depth of feeling but is substantial music, provided the orchestra with the right kind of material for the exercise of their abilities and produced excellent results.

### MISS FREDA SWAIN

Miss Freda Swain is a thoughtful and serious-minded musician, both as composer and as pianist. The programme of her recital at Wigmore Hall on Monday night consisted chiefly of music by British composers, and it included the sonata of John Ireland and some pieces of her own. The sonata offered the widest field for Miss Swain's interpretative powers, and she played it with technical vigour and command of varied tone-colour. Her own music is decidedly pianistic, but tends to be too discursive. The best constructed piece was the one entitled "The Red Flower."

### CHAMBER MUSIC AT WIGMORE HALL

The best performances at the Wednesday evening concert of chamber music at Wigmore Hall were those of Arthur Bliss's Quintet for hautboy and strings, played by Mr. Leon Goossens with the Kutcher Quartet, and a group of Debussy's songs sung by Miss Maggie Teyte with Mr. George Reeves as pianist. Miss Teyte has exactly the right type of voice for these songs and understands their style. She sang also a rather undistinguished air by Méhul and "Voi che sapete," in which the stresses would have suited an opera-house better than a concert hall, where the points must be made finer. Mr. Goossens's playing in Bliss's Quintet was most brilliant and he was well backed up by the string players, who took in fine style every fence, even that barbed wire of crossed and tangled rhythms in the *finale*. This is a delightful work and, in spite of some touches of mere cleverness, a solid achievement. The concert began with a performance of Mozart's Pianoforte Quartet in G minor, in which Miss Irene Scharrer gave too little definition to the figuration and the string-tone was too subdued, and ended with Schumann's Pianoforte Quintet in E flat, which was treated more boldly with good results.

### MISS DUNCAN AND MR. AMYOT

Music for two pianofortes was played at Grotrian Hall on Tuesday by Miss Mirian Duncan and Mr. Etienne Amyot. The programme included Brahms's Variations on a theme by Haydn, Saint-Saëns's Variations on a theme by Beethoven, and some pieces by Chopin, Dvorák, and Vuillemin. A new work in four short movements by Désirée Martin called "Melomimique," a title which the programme informed us "signifies light, colour, and sound," was of no great account, and there seemed no reason why two pianofortes should have been used to say what could have been adequately expressed on one. Brahms's Variations are true duet-music and the pianoforte version is no mere transcription of the orchestral score. The performance suffered from the too deliberate pace which the players adopted and from an imperfect *ensemble*. In two slight pieces by Vuillemin there was a better adjustment between them and more accurate synchronization.

### MISS LEONORE CORTEZ

Miss Cortez, who gave a pianoforte recital at Wigmore Hall on Monday, has a neat and fluent style, which proved an admirable vehicle for Scarlatti and Mendelssohn. She gave to two sonatas by the first-named and to the Variations Sérieuses of the latter a great, but not extravagant, variety of colour, and a real expressiveness. Schumann's Phantasie in C (Opus 17) calls for a bolder treatment, and, in default of that, Miss Cortez tried the expedient of distorting the rhythms and dwelling upon details, which had the effect of emphasizing the looseness of the structure.

## THE ROYAL CHORAL SOCIETY

### VERDI'S "REQUIEM"

The commonly accepted theory that Verdi's "Requiem" can only be satisfactorily sung by singers who have been brought up in the tradition of Italian opera must be revised after last night's performance in the Albert Hall. The singing of the Royal Choral Society certainly need fear no foreign comparison. It was lively, flexible, and full of colour. If the balance of tone seemed to lean too much towards the women's voices, we are prepared to believe that that was due rather to our being placed too near the sopranos than to actual fact.

It is in the singing of the solos, however, that English artists are supposed to fail most conspicuously. It is certainly true that Miss Dorothy Silk, Miss Astra Desmond, and Mr. Heddle Nash have none of them voices of heavy dramatic calibre. Mr. Norman Allin, who completed the quartet and laid a firm foundation to it in the bass, alone can lay claim to that. But we are very willing to sacrifice some of the solo-soprano notes in the big *ensembles*, if we are to be compensated by singing so lovely as Miss Silk's in the quieter passages. The thread of tone which she imposed so softly, and yet with just sufficient power to tell clearly, upon the unaccompanied choral section of the "Libera me" was one of the most beautiful things in all one's musical experience. Its beauty as sound was enhanced, too, by its exact rightness as the tone of sorrowful prayer for everlasting peace.

Miss Desmond, to whom the important lead in several of the movements fell, sang admirably and her voice blended well with Miss Silk's in the "Agnus Dei," which was another of the conspicuously beautiful moments in the performance. Mr. Nash sang the "Ingemisco" with a purity of style and a fine judgment in phrasing which only a first-rate singer can achieve, and both he and Mr. Allin contributed their fair share to the balance of the various concerted movements.

There were a few minor weaknesses and roughnesses in the orchestral playing, but, apart from the lapse of the trumpets at the beginning of the "Tuba mirum," they were insignificant. Dr. Malcolm Sargent is to be congratulated on a magnificent performance, which brought out the beauty and sincerity of Verdi's music even if it missed, for the reason we have stated, one or two moments of especial splendour.

## PLAYERS THEATRE CLUB

### "THE UNDISCOVERED COUNTRY"

By ANTHONY MERRYN

| | |
|---|---|
| Mrs. Sapwell | CAROLINE KEITH |
| Rosevean | ORMISTON MILLER |
| Tregarthen | AMBROSE DAY |
| Dr. Dorset | GEORGE WRAY |
| John Starling | PATRICK GOVER |
| Florence Mapleson | SIBYL JANE |
| Conrad Mapleson | HAROLD PAYTON |
| Stella | ROSAMUND GREENWOOD |

A play about the next world, unless it is intentionally to appear nothing but a fable, is little but a problem in persuasion. There is not much difficulty in beginning, and *The Undiscovered Country* begins well enough. The mysterious Doctor Dorset has discovered how to raise the dead and an opportune wreck provides the corpse of Stella Starling. Naturally our curiosity is aroused, and it is kept well in suspense through the first act. But then comes the critical issue. It would seem almost impossible to tell the audience much about the future life without losing their credulity. But if they are told nothing they will be disappointed, even if more convinced by the play.

Mr. Merryn has emphatically decided to tell us all about the future life, and almost all the second act, with a good part of the third, is taken up with Stella Starling's rather nebulous description of the spiritualist manner of the beauty of the next world. The rest of the cast are chiefly occupied, on the advice of Doctor Dorset himself, with thinking beautiful thoughts.

But there still remains another possibility. It would obviously be interesting to work out carefully and convincingly the reactions to this life of a person who had been through such an experience, and the third act seems to promise something of the sort. But Stella is so entirely occupied with her memories of the next world and the visions of it which she still has at frequent intervals, that she pays little attention to anything else. She discovers that she really has died, for before she thought it all a dream, and at once desires to die again. Then comes a rather embarrassing scene—perhaps the previous scenes had not been altogether unembarrassing—in which Dr. Dorset attempts to bring back Stella to some interest in this life, only to end in submission to the greater powers of the next world. It is obviously not a play to give much scope to the usual accomplishments of modern actors, but the Swanage Repertory Company certainly did their best.

## "NEW SPIRIT OF THE DANCE"

### MR. M. MARTIN-HARVEY'S MATINEE

A programme of dances was given by Mr. Michael Martin-Harvey and three girl dancers, whom he has trained in his own system, at the Savoy Theatre yesterday afternoon. His system is vaguely described as the "new spirit of the dance," but that seems to mean no more than that it is unconnected with classical ballet, for Isadora Duncan, Margaret Morris, Laban, and even Dalcroze have worked on somewhat similar lines. But Mr. Martin-Harvey's dancing is original in that it enables him to present ideas of his own in his own way.

These ideas are sometimes dramatic, as in "La Marseillaise," the "Ball Dance," danced to a Chopin waltz by Mr. Martin-Harvey, and "Marche Funèbre," sometimes musical, as in Schubert's "Marche Militaire" and several waltzes. In the most ambitious piece in the programme, a realization in dance of two movements of Schubert's C major Symphony, he has tried to combine them. But musical devices, like recapitulation and sonata form, do not fit dramatic ideas. Furthermore, a symphonic movement delineating the sea calls for more than a single dancer for its adequate expression.

Apart from this Mr. Martin-Harvey's attention to details of phrasing is most satisfying—so much so that we suspect that the emergence of the hand from the drapery in "Nocturne" came two bars too early (it should have come at the change into major tonality). Perhaps the best thing in the programme, best on the ground of economy of means and richness of imaginative content, was the study of emancipation in "La Marseillaise." The musical accompaniments were provided by Mr. John Sykes at the piano and by an orchestra conducted by Mr. Crawford McNair.

### *KILBURN GRAMMAR SCHOOL*

Yesterday was Speech Day at the Kilburn Grammar School, and the HEADMASTER, Mr. J. McLeish, M.A., presenting his fifth annual report to a large gathering last night, stated that it had been a phenomenal year. The school had grown to 450 boys. Thirty-two boys had matriculated and no fewer than 99 distinctions had been acquired. One would not attempt for a moment to belittle the new types of schools which were coming into being as a result of the Hadow Report. He thought they were necessary, but there was a great danger in their providing for a boy only that type of work which he liked best to do. SIR FRANCIS GOODENOUGH, in an address, said that in our struggle for the trade of the world modern languages were one of our greatest weapons. For that reason the oral teaching of languages was a most important consideration. Too little attention was being paid in the schools to the old teaching of English.

## WYNDHAM'S THEATRE

### "THE MOUTHPIECE"

By EDGAR WALLACE

| | |
|---|---|
| Commissar Neufeld | EMLYN WILLIAMS |
| Mrs. Smith | MABEL TERRY-LEWIS |
| Colonel John Latman | JOHN TURNBULL |
| Jacqueline Smith | MARGARET BANNERMAN |
| Jimmie Cason | JAMES RAGLAN |
| Charles Stuckey | W. CRONIN-WILSON |
| Mr Bells | GROSVENOR NORTH |
| Mrs. Lyne | AGNES SOMERSET |
| Miss Harringay | DORA LENNOX |

This is a strangely old-fashioned play for Mr. Edgar Wallace to have written. It seems to belong to a time when writers of criminal romance for the stage believed that they would not be playing the game if they played any tricks upon their audiences. They made no attempt to puzzle us, leaving that to the novelists, and neither in *The Mouthpiece* does Mr. Wallace. We are not challenged to select from half-a-dozen candidates the villain of the piece. The villainy of the Colonel is as plain as that of Iago. It is our sympathy that Mr. Wallace is after this time. We are invited to watch a crooked solicitor, kept crooked against his will by blackmail, struggling with temptation, and to believe that this poor weakling, having been redeemed by an unselfish love, will ultimately rise superior to temptation. The story of his rise from the depths is skilfully told, the play has its little instants of surprise, of excitement, and of humour, but last night's audience, having perhaps expected somewhat stronger fare, was somewhat tepid in its applause.

*The Mouthpiece* is old-fashioned also in the kind of people it presents to our notice. There was a time when novelists were very much alive to the pathetic situation of the decent young girl dragged from one genteel *pension* to another at the heels of an extravagant and impecunious mother. Such a girl is Jacqueline, given a hard, bright charm by Miss Bannerman; such a mother is Mrs. Smith, with all the vanity and cupidity that Miss Mabel Terry-Lewis can suggest. It was generally considered likely that such people would be left a vast sum of money, and that before they could hear of their good fortune, some flashy card-sharper, acting at the instigation of some cooler brain than his own, and posing as a rich young man, would have proposed marriage to the poor young girl. This is the fate that Mr. Wallace has arranged for Jacqueline, but on a sunny terrace above the Danube she falls in love with the crooked solicitor and touches in him those finer instincts which have never had a chance to find expression.

Back in his office at Rotherhithe, Stuckey, the thieves' solicitor, slowly, rediscovers his will to live according to the promptings of his heart. Needless to say, he is immensely encouraged by the brightly sympathetic Jacqueline, and his struggles culminate in what he hopes and believes to be murder. By a trick, less neat than most of Mr. Wallace's tricks, it turns out to be something less. A cast of varying attainments gives the play its due. Mr. Cronin-Wilson, as the good-hearted weakling, struggles to turn over a new leaf naturally and persuasively; Mr. John Turnbull and Mr. James Raglan, as good plain rogues beyond hope of salvation, are equal to their opportunities; and Mr. Emlyn Williams is more than equal to the demands made upon him by the (old fashioned) part of a comic foreigner.

## ART EXHIBITIONS

### THE PANTON CLUB

It is questionable if there is anything better in the exhibition of the Panton Club, at Messrs. Deighton's Strand Galleries, Charing Cross, than the small woodcut of "The Wood," by Miss Adrienne Mason; a true little marriage of imagination and technique; but the exhibition should offer opportunities to a not too exacting taste. Miss Mason herself is responsible for one of the best of the oil paintings, "Piazza Vittorio Emanuele," crowded by artificial light, but "A Cotswold Village" and "Brinscombe," by Mr. Walter Cristall, have the attractions of clearness and simplicity. In water-colour there is more to choose from. "Langstone" and "Bowes Hill," by Miss M. Kesterven, are both excellent drawings; Miss Grace Rogers is amusing in "My Chrysanthemum"; and "Nailsworth Valley," by Mr. Cristall, "Penny Hill Farm," by Mr. Carter Preston, "Cottages at Montreuil," by Miss Beth Amoore, and "Willows," by Miss Gertrude Winch, all deserve mention. Mr. Wren Jolliff shows brightly patterned rugs, and "Europa" is a compactly designed little bronze by Mr. Carter Preston.

### FRENCH PAINTINGS

At the Betty Joel Galleries, 25, Knightsbridge, there is a small exhibition of 23 modern French paintings and drawings, mostly small in size, forming a single collection. The range is reasonably wide and the quality is fairly high, with a few lapses in judgment. Thus, it is doubtful if Goerg would have existed as an artist if it had not been for Rouault; Gromaire is a minor Derain; and Makowski is little more than quaint. Probably the best of the paintings is the oldest, that is to say, "Laveuse," by Camille Pissarro, a small study of a single figure by an artist too much absorbed in his task to think about being original. The graceful though limited art of Marie Laurencin is well represented by a charming painting of two doves, "Les Oiseaux," in which the languid gesture of the design is thoroughly in accord with the faint colour scheme, and there are two interesting early drawings by her. Easily the most attractive of the water-colours is "Le Grand Hôtel," by Raoul Dufy, everything in it being set down with perfect intonation in calligraphic terms, with humour in the style. "The Woods," in water-colour, is a new type of subject by Vlaminck, and there are characteristic drawings by Degas, Picasso, and Matisse.

## EXHIBITION OF PERSIAN ART

### SPECIMENS LENT BY TURKEY

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 20

It is learnt that the Turkish Government has agreed to lend some of its most precious specimens of old Persian art for the exhibition which will be open in Burlington House, London, between January 5 and March 1 next.

This generous decision is greatly appreciated by the British authorities, and a representative from England will soon visit Constantinople to discuss the transport and insurance of the objects with Halil Bey, Director-General of the Turkish State Museums. In the Seraglio and Evkav Museums in Stamboul are many priceless Persian treasures, including some ancient miniatures.

## "THE ENGLISH PLAYERS" IN FRANKFURT

### "HAMLET" AND "ON THE SPOT"

(FROM OUR FRANKFURT CORRESPONDENT)

"The English Players," under the management of Mr. Edward Stirling and Mr. Frank Reynolds, achieved a further great success on their present German tour with two excellent performances at the Frankfurt Neues Theater on Monday, and, as during their first visit to this city last year, received great applause from an appreciative audience. In the afternoon they gave a performance of Shakespeare's *Hamlet*, which was followed by a production of Mr. Edgar Wallace's *On the Spot* in the evening.

As an opportunity of hearing a play in the original English version is always eagerly seized by German scholars and students, and as such an event is at all times sure to receive the full patronage of the English and American colonies, the English actors had a crowded house on both occasions. In addition, the production of a play by Mr. Edgar Wallace, who with Mr. Shaw may be regarded as ranking among the most-read modern English authors in Germany at present, afforded a particular attraction.

The production of *Hamlet* was spoken of in the highest terms of praise, to the effect that such a Hamlet and such an Ophelia had never been seen in Frankfurt before.

## PROSPECTS OF SERIOUS LITERATURE

### SUGGESTED ENDOWMENT FUND

LORD GORELL presided last night at the annual dinner of the Incorporated Society of Authors, Playwrights, and Composers, held at the Hotel Victoria, Northumberland-avenue.

In welcoming the guests he referred to the introduction into Parliament of the Musical Copyright Bill. It seemed to many composers, he said, that that Bill violated the principles of justice, and the Society opposed it with the result that it was annihilated in Committee.

Mr. HARLEY GRANVILLE-BARKER, responding, said that the creative side of literature was a gamble. The non-gambling branch of literature included history, biography, criticism, and philosophy, work which, if it was well done, meant research, and much writing and thinking, and years given to the production of one small volume. He was not sure that the prospects to-day were very rosy for that kind of literature. He suggested the establishment of an endowment fund for the production of works that were important but which did not make an immediate appeal. The sum of £5,000 a year would ensure the publication of works which otherwise would have very little chance of seeing the light.

SIR HUGH ALLEN and Mr. J. B. PRIESTLEY also replied.

Among the invited guests were:—

Lady Allen, Colonel Sir Charles and Lady Close, the Bishop of Southwark, Dr. and Mrs. J. B. McEwen, Mr. Hugh Walpole, Mrs. Priestley, M. Sava Botzaris, Mr. and Mrs. S. O. Henn-Collins, Professor Sir William and Miss Bragg, Mr. and Mrs. John Drinkwater, Mr. and Mrs. Walter de la Mare, Mr. and Mrs. Leslie Boosey, Mr. W. Longman, Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Alden, Mr. and Mrs. Laurence Binyon, Sir Ralph and Lady Wedgwood, Mr. Stephen McKenna, Mrs. A. B. van Straubenzee, Mr. Stanley Dunn, Mr. Thomas F. Dunhill, Mr. Ashley Dukes, and Mr. and Mrs. E. J. MacGillivray.

## CONTEMPORARY MUSIC

The 1931 Festival of the International Society for Contemporary Music will be held in Oxford from July 20 to 26, and in London from July 27 to 28, when concerts of choral, orchestral, chamber, military band (original compositions, not arrangements), and organ music will be given. The Reading Committee of the British Section (London Contemporary Music Centre) will meet at the end of December, 1930, to select works to be submitted to the International Jury, which will meet in Cambridge in January, 1931. Composers who wish to submit works to the British Section are asked to send them in by December 15, 1930, to the Secretary, C.M.C., 117, Great Portland-street, London, W.1. The International Jury for 1931 consists of MM. Berg, Casella, Jirak, Honegger, and Fitelberg.

### *CHRISTMAS CIRCUS AT OLYMPIA*

Mr. Bertram Mills's Christmas Circus and Fun Fair is to open this year at Olympia on Monday afternoon, December 22. Judging by the novelties already arranged the programme for this year is likely to surpass all its predecessors. The programme will include several English, Irish, and Scottish acts, besides American, Australian, and Continental ones. Mr. Willy Schumann will again be the equestrian director. His brothers Ernest and Oscar are bringing over from Sweden more than 64 thoroughly trained horses. The circus will be continued until Saturday, January 24.

## VARIETIES, &c.

**COLISEUM,** Charing Cross. (Tem. 3161.) Managing Director: SIR OSWALD STOLL. THREE TIMES DAILY, 2.15, 5.15, 8.15. BEATRICE LILLIE, FRANK VOSPER, & FRANCES CARSON & CO.; DE GROOT; GEORGE CLARKE; G. S. MELVIN; EVE, Michael, RONNI, Pamela TROVA and the VIOLOFF TWINS; MAX MILLER; GLADDY SEWELL; CYRIL SHIELDS; ENRICO MUZIO; British Movietone News.

**HOLBORN EMPIRE.** Hol. 5367. 6.30, 9. GRACIE FIELDS; Douglas Wakefield; Hartwells; The Proutes; Fields and Rosehl; Clifford and Rhode; Harold Gilbert; Al Marshall; Billy Nelson; Pitt Girls, &c., &c.

**MASKELYNE'S THEATRE,** Oxford-circus. (Lang. 1545.) Daily, 2 & 8. "A really jolly show of Magical Variety." OSWALD WILLIAMS, EDGAR BENYON, YOGA, HERBERT MILTON, VAN DYKES, &c.

**PALLADIUM.** Gerr. 1004. 6.30, 9. Mats., Tu., Th., 2.30. JACK PAYNE AND HIS B.B.C. BAND; Randolph Sutton; Sheila and Mary Rees; George Wood; Gillie Potter; Cornu; Jack Barty; Mary and Erik; Petleys.

## PICTURE THEATRES

**ALHAMBRA,** Leicester-square. Continuous from 1 p.m. "MYSTERY OF LIFE," the progress of the World, at 1.15, 3.30, 5.50, 8.0, 10.15. Also "THE WHITE DEVIL."

**ASTORIA.** Gerr. 5528. 1-11. Constance Bennett and Eric von Stroheim in "THREE FACES EAST" 2.20, 4.50, 7.20, 9.50. Also "Dancing Sweeties." Gaumont Sound News, Billy Symphony.

**CAPITOL.** Reg. 4455. Continuous 12-11. Helen Twelvetrees, Ricardo Cortez in "HER MAN." 1.20, 4.5, 6.50, 9.30; also "Pardon my Gun"; Gaumont Sound News, Comedy Feature, Cartoon, &c.

**CARLTON,** Haymarket. Last Day! Maurice CHEVALIER'S Greatest Success, "THE BIG POND." All-Tkg.! 2.30, 6 o./c., 8.45. "B. Pond." starts 3.30, 7 o./c., 9.40. Prices from 2s. 4d. Reg. 2211. To-morrow, at 2.30, 6 o./c., 8.45, 4 Mars Bros., of Cocoanuts" fame, in "Animal Crackers." Craziest show in Town! All-Tkg.!

**DOMINION.** "SWING HIGH," the Musical Extravaganza, with Helen Twelvetrees. Also Eddie Quillan in "NIGHT WORK." Continuous from 1 p.m. Reduced Prices till 2

**EMPIRE,** Leicester-square. 12-12. 1,000 Laughs in "THOSE THREE FRENCH GIRLS," with Jack Dorsay, Reginald Denny, George Grossmith. 1,000 Thrills in "THE CAT CREEPS," with Helen Twelvetrees, Neil Hamilton, Lilyan Tashman, Montague Love. From 11.30 to 1.0, any seat (except Loges) 1s. 6d.

**KENSINGTON.** (Western 3577.) 2 till 11. Talking, Richard Barthelmess in "SON OF THE GODS." Rex Lease in "Troopers Three."

**LONDON PAVILION.** Gerrard 0704. Daily 2.30, 8.30. Suns., 6, 8.30. "HELL'S ANGELS." Howard Hughes' Thrilling Air Spectacle. All seats bookable from 2s. 4d.

**MARBLE ARCH PAVILION.** Mayfair 5112. 2-11. GEORGE ARLISS in "OLD ENGLISH." 2.46, 5, 7.16, 9.30. Also Gaumont Sound News, Comedy Feature, Mickey Mouse, &c., &c.

**NEW GALLERY.** Gerr. 9805. Con., 2-11. Tom Walls, Yvonne Arnaud in "ON APPROVAL"; 3.20, 6.20, 9.20. Also "Call of the West," British Movietone News, Mickey Mouse, Comedy Feature, Cinemacastine.

**NEW VICTORIA.** (Vic. 2544.) Con., 2-11. "THE BIG HOUSE"; 3.37, 6.37, 9.37. Albert de Courville's Revue, "Sport." Comm., Mon. next: 2,000 seats at 1s. between 12 and 1 daily.

**PLAZA.** Retained Next Week! Ruth CHATTERTON, Clive BROOK in the Paramount Sensation, "Anybody's Woman," with Paul Lukas. The Love Drama of the Year! All Talking! Smith and Dale in "Accidents Will Happen." An Uproar! Stage: "The Roof Garden." Mats., 1s. 6d. 11.45-1. Reg. 7201.

**POLYTECHNIC THEATRE,** Regent-street, W.1. Langham 1744. Daily at 2.30, 5.30, and 8.30. CHERRY KEARTON Presents with Sound and Dialogue "DARSAN" A Penguin Picture in an African Setting.

**REGAL,** Marble Arch. Lilian Harvey in "THE TEMPORARY WIDOW." Dly. at 1, 3.50, 6.45, and 9.40; and "THE LAST COMPANY" at 2.22, 5.20, and 8.15. Padd. 9911.

**RIALTO,** Piccadilly-circus. (Regent 2588.) John Boles, Paul Whiteman and Band in "KING OF JAZZ." Sensation of London. Showing 12.15, 2.35, 4.55, 7.15, and 9.40 p.m.

**STOLL PICTURE THEATRE,** Kingsway. Daily, 12 noon. 'Phone: Holborn 3703. RICHARD BARTHELMESS and CONSTANCE BENNETT in "SON OF THE GODS"; RICHARD DIX in "7 KEYS TO BALDPATE"; Orzan Novelty Interlude.

**THE WORLD'S NEWS THEATRE** (Avenue-Pavilion, Shaftesbury-avenue). "ROUND THE WORLD in 50 MINUTES." See and Hear the Latest News of 20 countries. (Continuous 12-11.) Prices 6d. and 1s.

**TIVOLI.** Temple Bar 3625. Con., 12.30-11. A NEW KIND OF LAUGH!—*Film Weekly.* EDDIE CANTOR in "WHOOPEE." "The Screaming Comedy of the Wild West; daily at 1.30, 4.5, 6.40, 9.20.

## DANCING

3 *lines* 9*s.* (*minimum*)

ADELE COLLIER, 124, NEW BOND-STREET (6017 May.). TEACHES FOXTROT or any other Dance IN THREE LESSONS for £1 1s. Hours 10.30-7 daily. SEVEN STEP and MIDWAY. PRACTICE DANCES.

ADA LILIAN WEBB, 99, NEW BOND-STREET, W. —Latest dances guaranteed in four private lessons, £1 1s. Tea and evening dances. Partners. May. 4406.

ALL DANCING TAUGHT, 10-10 daily, by Miss UNA FLORENCE, Hotel Quebec, Marble Arch, Welbeck 9141. Private Dance Classes, 3s. 6d. Band.

ALICE HALL SCHOOL. Principal, Wendy Pearson. All latest dances, four private lessons, £1 1s. Practice classes.—7, Hanover-street, W.1. Mayfair 6319.

ASCASANI'S SCHOOL of DANCING, 90, Regent-street, guarantees to teach you steps of any dance in three private lessons, £1 1s. Midway Rhythm, Fox Trot, Waltz, &c. 10 a.m. to 10 p.m. Gerrard 4438-9.

BALLROOM DANCING, 10-10. Miss Amy Greenwood. Separate Studio each pupil. Classes Tuesdays and Thursdays.—34, Bloomsbury-street. Mus. 0366.

DOREEN STONE, Ltd., 53, Haymarket. Regent 4253. Students trained for the Prof. Soc. Exams. Friday night Dances 4s. Excellent band.

GLEM MOUFLET (Miss) PERSONALLY PARTNERS, teaches PRIVATELY 9.30-9.30, 6 days.—Moved to 11, ALBEMARLE-STREET, PICCADILLY. Regent 4829.

HUMPHREYS SCHOOL, Ball-room and Tap Dancing. Health Exercises, Children's Classes. Dancing Class, Tea Dances, Thurs., 6.45.—41, New Bond-st. May. 5732.

SPECIAL CABARET DANCE on Saturday, 22nd, 8.30-11.30 p.m. 3s. 6d., including many nice partners. Also TEA-DANCE. Absolutely private lessons any time. —"Bueno de Maquita" Studios, 95, New Bond-street.

## OPERA

**GOLDERS GREEN.** Mon. Next, Nov. 24. FOR TWO WEEKS. Evgs., at 8. Mats., Thurs., Sat., 2.30. *COVENT GARDEN OPERA COMPANY.* FIRST WEEK.

Mon., Nov. 24th .. .. DIE FLEDERMAUS
Tues., 25th .. PAGLIACCI and GIANNI SCHICCHI
Wed., 26th .. TOSCA Mat. Thurs., 27th, FAUST
Thurs., 27th (evening) .. .. MADAME BUTTERFLY
Fri., 28th .. .. LA BOHEME
Mat., Sat., 29th .. .. DIE FLEDERMAUS
Sat., 29th (evening) .. .. IL TROVATORE

## THEATRES

**ALDWYCH.** Tem. Bar 6404. Mon. Next., at 8. Subs. 8.15. Wed., Fri., 2.30. TOM WALLS and REGINALD HIGHLEY present RALPH LYNN in *"MARRY THE GIRL."* By George Arthurs and Arthur Miller. MARY BROUGH WINIFRED SHOTTER and TOM WALLS.

**AMBASSADORS.** Evgs., 8.40. Mats., Tue., Fri., 2.30 H. M. HARWOOD'S Brilliant Political Comedy. *"THE GRAIN OF MUSTARD SEED."* Nicholas Hannen, Eva Moore, Joyce Kennedy.

**APOLLO.** (Ger. 6970.) 8.30. Th., Sat., 2.30. *THE OUTSIDER.* Isobel Elsom, Harold Huth, Norman McKinnel.

**CAMBRIDGE.** (Tem. 6036.) 8.30. Thu., Sat., 2.30 *"ON THE SPOT."* BY EDGAR WALLACE. CHARLES LAUGHTON. JANET MEGREW ROY EMERTON BEN WELDEN CAROL REED DENNIS WYNDHAM JOHN GORDON GILLIAN LIND. Prices, 12s. to 2s. 4d. All seats bookable. (Smoking.)

**CRITERION.** (Ger. 3844.) 8.40. Mat., Sat., 2.30. *THE PLAYBOY OF THE WESTERN WORLD.* A Comedy by J. M. Synge. (Last Week.)

**CRITERION.** (Ger. 3844.) TUES. NEXT, 8.30. THE FAMOUS FARCICAL COMEDY. *GENERAL J

# Imperial and Foreign News

## GERMAN FOREIGN POLICY

### YOUNG PLAN AND DISARMAMENT

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BERLIN, Nov. 20

Herr Curtius, Minister for Foreign Affairs, addressed the Reichsrat to-day on German foreign policy. His speech, which was one of the most vigorous in tone which he has made since he succeeded Herr Stresemann last year, was at the same time a formal reply to M. Tardieu's reaffirmation of French foreign policy in the Chamber on November 14, several points in which were much resented in Germany. The speech was received with loud applause.

Herr Curtius referred first to Reparations and the question of a potential moratorium. They could not know, he said, whether the measures they were taking to put their house in order would suffice, or whether they would be forced to take those steps in defence of their economy and currency which were foreseen in the Treaties. After the fulfilment of its programme of financial reform, the Government would have to consider whether it should not adopt these protective measures. It was quite wrong for foreign opinion in some quarters to see in this a tendency for the German Government to put a German signature in question. They would not destroy the Young Plan or depart from the treaty limits, but they had given no guarantee that the Plan could be carried out. The Government would obviously take so momentous a decision only after careful consideration of all relevant factors.

A Franco-German understanding and cooperation with France, said Herr Curtius, were certainly matters of the greatest moment for German and for European policy, but they had not neglected to cultivate relations with the Powers outside the circle of Versailles, such as the United States and Soviet Russia. They aimed at no system of alliances after the pre-War pattern, "but when opposing views emerge between Governments about the guiding principles of international policy, we shall always be found on the side of those who are for equality of rights and a progressive development of affairs."

#### GENERAL DISARMAMENT

This brought Herr Curtius to the question of disarmament. While, he said, Germany logically and steadily pursued a straight course, and in doing so found the increasing accord and support of other countries, the French Government "apparently intends completely to change course. It is leaving, to judge from the words of its head, the ground which, since 1919, has formed the basis of all disarmament negotiations. How else can I interpret it when from so authoritative a French source it is maintained that there can be no question of a German treaty right to general disarmament, that the obligation of the conquered is a matter for the free choice of the victor."

Having quoted, among other documents, the Locarno Treaties and the Covenant of the League of Nations, Herr Curtius said:—"If the wording of treaties has any meaning all this can only mean that, after Germany has fulfilled the preliminary condition, the prescribed sequel, general disarmament, must follow." It was all so clear that it should not be necessary even to recall that the official French representatives at Geneva had constantly affirmed these principles and admitted, not only the moral but also the legal obligation of France and the other States to disarm. He could not think that the French Prime Minister, now that the disarmament problem was pressing to its final decision, would strike at the basis of all negotiations of the last 10 years. It was not only a question of the legal claim of Germany but of one of the most vital tasks of the League, whose future and very existence would be endangered if it proved incapable of solving the disarmament problem.

Herr Curtius said he could not believe that Germany's claim would be seriously disputed. Never, even in the time of absolute military might, when France and her Allies dictated the Versailles Treaty, had the despotism of the victor demanded that the one-sided disarmament of Germany should be perpetuated. The raising of such demands 12 years after peace would have incalculable results. "We demand the early convocation of the General Disarmament Conference itself, at which every country will have to show itself in its true colours, and where the final decision will be taken whether Germany's claim to a disarmament which will yield equal security for all is to be acknowledged or not."

#### TREATY REVISION

Referring to the recent debates in the French Chamber and to M. Briand's statement that there were good and bad parts to the Versailles Treaty, Herr Curtius said, "That there are bad parts to this Treaty, parts which cannot remain the law of Europe if our Continent is to live in peace and security, is not only a conviction of the whole German people but it is also an unshakable truth." M. Tardieu was right in saying that the Versailles Treaty had not caused the enormous losses of the War, but the Treaty had increased those losses and prolonged their effects. It had deepened existing dissensions, made unrest more turbulent. It was not right to make out that Germany had suddenly and unexpectedly, under some inner political pressure, unloosened a revision campaign which was a reversal of her foreign policy. "Has it not long been a notorious fact throughout the world that the German people does not hold it possible simply to reconcile itself with the present state of affairs, especially in the East?"

M. Tardieu was wrong in thinking Germany had lightly taken up the revision idea. "Further," Herr Curtius said, "he is making, in my opinion, a serious mistake as a statesman in saying that the reopening of certain questions is synonymous with war. If that were true, then—this must be said with all gravity—all hope for a prosperous future, not only for Germany but for Europe, would be gone. We are not moved by romantic dreams and do not pursue imperialist plans. Our aims are dictated by the vital necessities of our people, necessities which are incompatible with those of no other nation. We contemplate no other way than that of peaceful understanding. I confirm that unreservedly to the French Prime Minister. We, of all people, need peace. We are imbued with the necessity for its maintenance."

Finally, Herr Curtius contested M. Tardieu's argument that Article 19 of the League Covenant [which says that the Assembly may from time to time advise the reconsideration by Members of the League of treaties which have become inapplicable] demanded a unanimous invitation from the Assembly. He disputed this, not only on legal grounds; he also regretted that M. Tardieu should appear to proclaim a French veto in advance. In any case, the future did not rest on Article 19. It was the task of statesmanship to remove dangerous disagreements in time, and to leave room for all possibilities of development.

Before the Foreign Minister's speech the Reichsrat passed the 1931 Budget, with its 1,000,000,000 marks [£50,000,000] of economies, and most of the important Bills comprising the Government's financial reform programme. The measures are thus ready for the Reichstag, which will be invited to pass them before Christmas. The Chancellor thanked the Reichsrat for its efforts, and reminded it that the success of the Government's foreign policy also depended upon its rigorous spring-cleaning at home.

## DISTRESSED IMMIGRANTS IN S. AUSTRALIA

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

ADELAIDE, Nov. 20

A large number of distressed British immigrants, men, women, and children, who are trying to return to Great Britain, have held a meeting in the Trades Hall. It was announced there that several men propose to go on bicycles to Melbourne, New South Wales, and Brisbane and organize immigrants, with the view of obtaining their repatriation. The immigrants have approached the Government for assistance, some declaring that they were induced to come to Australia by false propaganda, particularly advertisements. The Chief Secretary is communicating with the Agent-General in London on the subject.

## SPANISH STRIKES ENDING

### BARCELONA CLEANING UP

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

MADRID, Nov. 20

The strike movement is ending. Barcelona has returned to work and men are busy clearing away the garbage—said to amount to 5,000 tons—littering her streets. On the outskirts of the city some trouble occurred, resulting in four persons being injured.

By the end of the week it may be expected that the return to work throughout Spain will be general. No material benefit has accrued to labour from the strikes. On the contrary, the workers have lost several million pesetas in wages. In Madrid alone the loss is estimated at 2,000,000 pesetas.

Questioned with regard to the extensive precautions taken by the police in Madrid yesterday, the Prime Minister, General Berenguer, to-day declared that they were taken to demonstrate to would-be disturbers of law and order that the Government was ready. A journalist having complained that the mobilization of forces kept him running about into the small hours of the morning, General Berenguer advised him to go to bed early, as he did himself, with the assurance that the alarm would sound loud enough to wake everybody up. The Prime Minister then went on to say that he was being constantly urged to show more energy. Up to the present he had endeavoured to steer a middle course, but should his hand be forced he would not hesitate to act with the greatest vigour. This statement has roused the anger of the supporters of the dictatorship, but is applauded by the news organs of the Right.

## AUSTRALIAN FINANCE

### BANK SUPPORT FOR WHEAT POOLS

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

CANBERRA, Nov. 20

In the House of Representatives to-day, Mr. Fenton, the Acting Prime Minister, who was questioned on the statement made by Mr. Wickens, the Commonwealth Statistician, in his report to the Cabinet a fortnight ago—namely, that "Australia's problem is to check the disastrous currency deflation shown by price statistics"—replied that he heartily concurred with Mr. Wickens. Mr. Wickens's full statement will be made available soon.

The Commonwealth Bank is financing the South Australian and Victorian voluntary wheat pools in the same way as it did last year. The amount advanced will be determined early in December. The Commonwealth trading banks are similarly financing other approved wheat-growers throughout Australia. A very large harvest is expected.

Mr. Lyons, the Acting Treasurer, announces the following subscriptions to the Conversion Loan:—National Mutual Life Assurance Company, £194,000 (£153,000 cash); Shell Oil Company, £100,000 cash. Numerous conversions of bonds are being made.

## AGRICULTURAL STATES OF EASTERN EUROPE

### PLEA FOR PREFERENTIAL POLICY

(FROM OUR LEAGUE CORRESPONDENT)

GENEVA, Nov. 20

At a session yesterday of the League Conference for concerted economic action, a debate was opened on the proposals concerning the commercial policy of the agricultural States of Eastern Europe.

M. Manuilescu (Rumania) said that it was in the interests of the industrial countries of Western Europe that the agriculture of Eastern Europe should be kept in a satisfactory condition. He thought that the conditional and limited interpretation of the most-favoured-nation clause should be accepted, with stipulations for preference in special cases; this preferential system should be granted for agricultural products. Under present conditions, however, the Eastern European States would be able to content themselves with its application to cereals only. There should be no quantitative restriction, it being nevertheless understood that the States should abstain from trying to monopolize Western markets. All European States should grant preference, except those which had no import duties on cereals; these would not be invited to introduce duties with a view to establishing preference. Finally, States which, under the most-favoured-nation clause, might be justified in protecting themselves against this preferential system should abstain from doing so.

The President announced that he intended to appoint two committees, which, for simplicity, might be called the British Committee, to discuss the British proposals for the improvement of trade, and the Agrarian Committee. These committees met to-day and will continue their sittings until Monday next, when the conference will again assemble in full session.

## POLISH FINANCIAL REFORMS

### AMERICAN ADVISER'S DEPARTURE

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

WARSAW, Nov. 20

Mr. Charles Dewey left Warsaw to-night for his home in the United States, on completion of his service as foreign member of the Council of the Bank of Poland and financial adviser to the Polish Government. Provision for the appointment of a United States citizen to hold these offices was made in the stabilization plan of 1927, by the adoption of which Poland was enabled to obtain an external loan of £12,000,000 for the stabilization of the zloty on a gold basis.

The retiring adviser's mission has been an acknowledged success, and he and his family have enjoyed wide popularity. He has been asked by the Minister of Finance to visit Poland from time to time in the future, and to publish short reports on the conditions noted by him on the spot. The Council of the Bank of Poland has elected him an honorary member.

## A NEW ITALIAN CRUISER

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS)

ROME, Nov. 20

A message from Leghorn to the *Giornale d'Italia* states that the construction of the new 10,000-ton cruiser Pola has been given to a yard there, and that the ship will be laid down before the end of the current year. If this information is correct it would appear that Italy has now given up hopes of any extended naval holiday being agreed to by France pending the continuance of negotiations between the two countries.

PARIS, Nov. 20

Meetings of the various Parliamentary committees were held at the Palais Bourbon yesterday.

Before the Naval Committee M. Jacques Stern, the *rapporteur*, confined his report to the item for new construction and works, which stands at 1,517,000,000 francs [£12,136,000], as opposed to 1,437,000,000 francs [£11,496,000] for last year. He informed the committee that the naval programme was being carried out in normal fashion, the annual construction of new tonnage averaging 40,000 tons, as indicated at the London Conference.

## DRAFT OF NAVAL LIMITATION

### APPROVAL OF DISARMAMENT COMMISSION

(FROM OUR LEAGUE CORRESPONDENT)

GENEVA, Nov. 20

The Naval Sub-Committee of the Preparatory Commission for the Disarmament Conference made such good progress to-day that before the morning had passed it had completed its task and the Preparatory Commission had approved its decisions.

To-day's meeting of the Naval Sub-Committee opened with a surprise. The sub-committee of experts appointed yesterday to examine a Swedish proposal for a sub-division of capital ships in the total tonnage tables, and, further, to consider whether or not actual figures should appear in the Draft Convention, decided to include such figures. Although the decision was a reversal of the previous day's agreement, it was accepted by the Commission, as was also the Swedish proposal. It is strictly understood, however, that all figures appearing in the Convention are to serve only as "indications."

Article E of the draft, prepared by the Powers of the London Naval Conference, with Canada and the Irish Free State, which prescribes the maximum tonnage and armament of aircraft-carriers, was adopted by 13 votes, and Articles F and G, respectively, limiting the number of aircraft landing-decks in a fleet of cruisers and the percentage of large destroyers, were relegated to the position of footnotes.

Articles H, J, K, L, N, and O, together with various tables, were adopted. In regard to Article M, which stipulates that no preparation shall be made in merchant ships in time of peace for the installation of warlike armaments for the purpose of converting such vessels into ships of war "other than the necessary strengthening of decks for the mounting of guns not exceeding 6.1in. calibre," the Soviet delegation moved an amendment for the omission of the concluding words. The Soviet naval expert argued that the sense of the Article was weakened by the permission given to strengthen decks for a 6in. gun. Such a practice would surely be "preparatory to installation," and, in any case, if the contracting parties had any faith in the Articles of the Washington (1922) Treaty for the protection of neutrals and non-belligerent ships in war, it was unnecessary to provide ships with 6in. guns.

M. Colban (Norway) supported the amendment, and the Japanese delegate urged that merchant ships should not be allowed to have landing platforms which might be used for military aviation.

Lord Cecil declared that merchant ships should be able to defend themselves against submarines. He held that it was preferable not to touch the Article, which was a compromise reached only after long discussion in Washington and London.

The Soviet amendment was rejected by nine votes to five.

When Annex I., defining "exempt vessels," was reached, the Soviet, Italian, Norwegian, Swedish, and German delegates opposed the exemption of vessels up to 2,000 tons, capable of 20 knots, and mounting a gun up to 6.1in., from the tables of total tonnage, preferring a limit of 100 tons and 3in. guns. A French amendment, proposing that after "the following vessels are exempt from limitation" the words "unless there exist still more stringent conditions established by special treaty" should be added, was carried.

The sitting of the Naval Sub-committee ended with a debate on a British amendment on the annual limitation of naval expenditure. Lord Cecil explained that Great Britain wished to see applied to war fleets the principle adopted for land armaments—namely, Budgetary limitation. By such limitation the possibility of introducing great and expensive improvements in speed, gun-power, and armour platings could be effectively controlled.

The United States and Japanese delegates reaffirmed the attitude of their Governments to Budgetary limitation, and M. Massigli (France) expressed the opinion that it was inadvisable to accumulate difficulties. The British proposal, however, was accepted by 11 votes to three.

Immediately after the meeting of the Naval Sub-committee the Preparatory Commission adopted the report on naval armaments. The British and Canadian amendments to the text on air armaments are to be examined on the third reading of the Draft Convention.

## THE ARCHDUKE OTTO'S MAJORITY

### CEREMONY IN VIENNA

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

VIENNA, Nov. 20

A High Mass was sung this morning in celebration of Archduke Otto's majority by the Prior, Count Ortenburg, assisted by a large number of priests, at the church of the Capuchin Friars. A very large and distinguished gathering was present.

All the members of the House of Hapsburg residing in Austria, the greater part of the aristocracy, many members of the old Civil Service, and the members of all Monarchist associations and Catholic guilds were present. The number of those seeking admission to the church was so large that its doors had to be closed some time before the service.

At the conclusion of the service the old Imperial anthem was sung by the entire congregation. The crowd outside the church repeatedly and spontaneously cheered the Archduke's name.

## THE LEGITIMISTS IN HUNGARY

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS)

BUDAPEST, Nov. 20

The festivities in honour of the coming of age of the Archduke Otto were very dignified but in no outstanding way different from those observed upon this day for the last few years. There were just a few more public observances. For instance, last night the Legitimist associations organized various festivities.

To-day a solemn High Mass was celebrated in St. Stephen's, with the usual attendance. A few delegations of villagers from the country in national dress were noticed. In the afternoon a mass meeting was held under the chairmanship of Count Albert Apponyi. Some anti-Hapsburg demonstrations occurred after the meeting, provoking a rather mild affray between the two parties, which was quickly stopped by the police.

In the evening at a gala dinner attended by over 800 guests Count Albert Apponyi drank the health of "His Majesty the Hereditary King." It was specially noted that no member of the House of Hapsburg residing in Hungary took part in the celebrations in honour of the head of their House.

BRUSSELS, Nov. 20

At a meeting in the Chateau of Steenockerzeele, held before the banquet in honour of his birthday, the Archduke Otto announced that he had come of age and would in future act as the Head of the House of Hapsburg. In the morning, after Mass in the chapel of the chateau, Mgr. Seydel, titular Bishop of Eucarpia, a former Hungarian Minister, delivered an address in which he expressed the hope that he would live to hear a *Te Deum* sung in Vienna in the presence of the Archduke Otto.

This afternoon, in one of the Committees of the Chamber which was discussing the Budget, a Socialist Deputy, M. Louis Piérard, asked the Government to request the Empress Zita to observe the same discretion while in Belgium as other political refugees.

## ROYAL VISIT TO ANGORA

SOFIA, Nov. 20.—It is understood that King Boris and Queen Ioanna have been invited to visit Turkey as the guests of the Ghazi Pasha. It is expected that their Majesties will go to Angora next month.—*Exchange*.

## FRENCH BANK FAILURES

### PARLIAMENTARY INQUIRY PROPOSED

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, Nov. 20

The Standing Committee of the Chamber to-day passed a resolution by 16 votes to 12 in favour of setting up a Parliamentary Commission to inquire into the failure of the Oustric and other banks. The resolution, which was drawn up after the rejection of two others obviously designed by their authors, MM. Candace and Daladier, to embarrass the Government, was in the following terms:—

The Chamber, wishing to throw the fullest light on the failures of the Oustric and other banks, and on the political conditions which may permit speculators to victimize the public, decides to appoint a commission of inquiry consisting of 33 members.

M. Xavier Vallat, who was appointed *rapporteur*, will present his report to the Committee before the Chamber opens its afternoon sitting to-morrow.

Earlier in the day a meeting of Republicans of the Left—M. Tardieu's own group—met to consider their attitude towards the setting up of any such inquiry. M. Tardieu was not present, and some embarrassment was caused by the discovery that the group was divided as to the advisability of an inquiry. It was finally decided to send M. Sibille, who presided, to ask the Prime Minister what line he proposed to take in the debate, and particularly whether he had any intention of putting the question of confidence. Conversations between M. Tardieu and M. Sibille were interrupted by the news of the Standing Committee's resolution, whereupon it was decided to postpone discussion until the publication of the full report of the Committee to-morrow.

#### CHARGES AGAINST M. OUSTRIC

Proceedings have already begun in connexion with the Oustric failure. As the result of a conference between M. Chéron, the new Minister of Justice, and the Public Prosecutor, two charges have been preferred against M. Oustric, one by the presidents of the two associations of bankers and the other by a private complainant.

The first charge is an accusation against M. Oustric of having sold through the Oustric Bank a number of shares, the property of another bank, the Holding Française, and of having used the proceeds to support depreciated stock of his companies. In the other charge, M. Oustric is accused of disseminating false information for the purpose of supporting shares which were declining on the market. Several directors of his subsidiary companies have been included in the charges.

M. Oustric appeared this morning before the examining Judge to answer counts on the first charge under Article 419 of the Penal Code, which covers false dealings in stock and illicit action to provoke a rise in quotations. He appeared before another examining Judge this afternoon in connexion with a case dating back to 1927, when, it is alleged, he conspired with M. Maixandeau and M. Rochette to cause fictitious quotations of shares to be inserted in a financial paper called *Bourse et Finance*. Experts have been appointed by both Judges to examine the substance of these charges.

The story of M. Oustric's financial adventures is slowly coming to light. He began his career soon after the War with the establishment of a share-dealing company with a capital of 1,000,000f., later merged into the Banque Oustric. Its immediate progress was furthered by the inflation of the franc and by the wave of speculation which accompanied it. His chief business then was to accept deposits for speculation on the Bourse, chiefly in the less rigidly controlled markets of the Coulisse. The nucleus of the vast speculative combination which resulted from his operations was a Bolivian silver mine company called Huanchaca. It is alleged that prices were forced up by artificial means for the carry-over.

The next venture was the foundation of a company called Extension pour l'Industrie Française, formed as a holding company, the shares of which, it is alleged, were forced up by similar means. It is further alleged that, like the late Hugo Stinnes, he was always ready to buy up companies of the most diverse character and group them within his holding companies, his operations resembling very closely the German type of heterogeneous "Konzern" which came to grief when the mark was placed on a sound basis.

#### M. OUSTRIC'S ACTIVITIES

M. Oustric's activities extended from silver mines and holding companies to other banks, such as the Banque Adam, shoe factories, such as Ehrlich, motor manufacture (Peugeot and the French Ford Company), electro-technical products (Entreprise Girandon), textiles (Kahn, Lang et Manuel, la Maison de Gros, Desurmont, and others), artificial leather (Salpa Française), linoleum (Maréchal, Sarlino), real estate (Paris Fonçier), cement, life insurance, artificial silk, and so forth. At one time M. Oustric attempted to obtain a controlling interest in the Comptoir National d'Escompte, but without success. Some time before the failure of the group a few of the component firms, including the Peugeot Company, succeeded in repurchasing the controlling interest in the actual business. With other firms the connexion had already ceased being of a participating nature.

The weakness of the Oustric group became apparent about a year ago, when a process of realization began that might then have precipitated the disaster, if the Bank of France, apparently at the instigation of the Government, had not come to its rescue. But the forced sales, followed by the collapse of the Gualino group in Italy (in which the Oustric group was very largely interested) brought the fictitious quotations down with a run and, after an attempt had been made to retrieve the position by speculation, it was evident that the fall of the entire artificial structure could not long be delayed. The Oustric Bank failed to meet its obligations after the October settlement, and the whole group collapsed, dragging with it certain solid businesses and depressing the entire market. This was followed by a string of failures and a series of prosecutions.

## THE OPPOSITION IN TURKEY

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 20

Fethy Bey, leader of the defunct Liberal Republican Party, has arrived here, and is conferring with the members of his former party. It is definitely stated that Fethy Bey and his friends will form an independent group in the Grand National Assembly, and that they will shortly publish a newspaper in Constantinople which will reflect their views.

If anything, the political struggle has become fiercer since the dissolution of the Liberal Republican Party, and newspapers opposed to the Government are publishing cartoons which may provoke the authorities to take disciplinary action.

## KENYA LAND BANK BILL

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

NAIROBI, Nov. 20

The Land Bank Bill has passed its third reading in the Kenya Legislature. The passing of this measure after three years' discussion is a source of much gratification to the Colony. The bank will only make advances on first mortgage, as the Government maintains that this is demanded owing to State money being used.

The most noteworthy changes in the measure since it was originally drafted are provisions whereby loans may also be made to natives with the consent of the Government and the local native councils; and for the substitution of new mortgages for any existing mortgages if the bank considers their terms onerous. Individual advances are limited to a maximum of £3,000, and all loans must be for purely agricultural purposes.

## ITALIAN MILITARY TRAINING

### INSTRUCTION OBLIGATORY ON ALL YOUTHS

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

ROME, Nov. 20

A further step towards the militarization of the Italian people was taken to-day when the Cabinet decided to make preliminary military instruction obligatory upon all youths as from October 1 of the year in which they complete their eighteenth year. Thus the net is drawn round those youths who have not joined the semi-military organizations of the Balilla, the Avanguardisti, the recently formed Fasci Giovanili di Combattimento, or who have not qualified as "pri-militari" by attending while at school those military courses which are given to them partly by instruction indoors and partly by drills, shooting, and other exercises out of doors.

Certain exceptions are allowed to this general obligation for such youths as are physically unfit, or live too far away from a centre where the training is given. Again, youths who have for two years belonged to the Militia or to the Avanguardisti are exempt from the first of the two annual courses composing this preliminary military instruction, but even they are required to pass the examinations. Parents or other persons exercising the "patria potestas" are compelled to inscribe the youths in these courses and to enforce their regular attendance. Fines varying between 50 lire (17s.) and 500 lire (£8 10s.) are imposed upon the persons so made responsible, as also upon employers who in any way hinder their employees from attendance.

The Cabinet also approved another long and detailed Bill laying down the conditions under which a conscript may serve less than the normal period of 18 months with the colours. Such exceptions were already in existence, but the new Bill will, it is said, put the "artificial structure" of reduced military service upon a more regular basis.

When it is remembered that in round figures some 2,000,000 youths are to-day inscribed in the Balilla, the Avanguardisti, the Fasci Giovanili di Combattimento, the University Militia, and as "pri-militari," there is little exaggeration in the claim of one newspaper to-night that all the male citizens of Italy are soldiers from the age of eight, when they join the Balilla, up to 55, when they are regarded as veterans.

## CEYLON INCOME-TAX BILL

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

COLOMBO, Nov. 20

The Select Committee which is considering the Ceylon Income Tax Bill has decided not to exempt the profits derived from Ceylon by non-resident shipowners, British or foreign, in spite of the argument that some such companies would thus be liable to double taxation.

❦ In the House of Commons on Wednesday Dr. Shiels, Under-Secretary for the Colonies, in reply to Lord Stanley, said that representations on this subject had been received and communicated to the Governor of Ceylon. He did not think, pending the receipt of the Governor's reply, there would be any advantage in his receiving a deputation, although he was prepared to receive one later.

## THE DO-X

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

MADRID, Nov. 20

The DO-X, which left Bordeaux at 10.10 a.m. to-day, alighted in Santander harbour at 1.50 p.m. It is believed that on account of strong headwinds the commander decided not to proceed to Ferrol.

## RESCUED SWEDISH CREW

### MAURETANIA'S FINE WORK

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

NEW YORK, Nov. 20

The Mauretania, carrying 27 men and one woman and a cat, which she saved from the sinking Swedish cargo boat Ovidia yesterday afternoon, is due here to-morrow morning, having been only slightly delayed by rescue work.

The complement of the Ovidia were finally taken from her lifeboats by the Mauretania after she had steamed eight hours at a maximum speed through stormy seas in response to a S.O.S. received 2.30 a.m. By that time the condition of the Ovidia was already extremely serious and her master, Captain Carlsson, who was accompanied by his wife, was beginning to despair of being able to summon assistance in time. All the night the movement of the ship had been uneasy, even before she developed a list. Heavy masses of timber on the deck began to shift. It was then that the first S.O.S. was sent out, but it was not until the smoke of the Mauretania showed on the horizon that the crew of the Ovidia knew that their appeal had been heard. The sea was rising and the weather getting colder.

Two other vessels besides the Mauretania picked up the S.O.S. and were hurrying to render aid. One was the America, commanded by Captain Fried, who saved the crew of the British steamer Antinoë in January, and the other the cargo boat Endicott, but neither was a match for the Mauretania in speed, and when they arrived on the scene the Mauretania was already there, her passengers lined along the deck rail, excitedly watching the doomed Ovidia helpless in the huge waves. The engines of the Ovidia by that time were capable of giving a speed of only one knot. As the waves rose and fell around her the Ovidia would rise high on their peaks, her propellers racing in the air; a moment later she would sink into the trough, to be lost to the view of the spectators, who cried out in horror, "She's gone." They cheered again as the little cargo boat once more heaved in sight.

At 1 o'clock Captain Carlsson gave orders to abandon ship. The Mauretania had manoeuvred as close as possible—some eye-witnesses say within 50 yards, others estimate the distance at half a mile. Boats were lowered from the Ovidia, the captain, his wife, and the crew—one of the latter clutching the ship's cat—took to the boats and pulled towards the Mauretania. They reached her safely and were taken aboard. Miss Viola Tree, who was one of the passengers in the Mauretania, immediately offered Mrs. Carlsson a loan of clothes for the voyage to New York.

As the Mauretania steamed away from the scene the bow of the Ovidia heaved high. Then the vessel appeared to be settling down and probably sank soon afterwards. "Thank God," said Captain Carlsson after his rescue, "that we were on the track of big liners."

## THE PRINCE'S VISIT TO CHILE

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

SANTIAGO DE CHILE, Nov. 20

The Chilean Government has commissioned the Minister of Foreign Affairs and the Minister of Marine to arrange a programme of festivities in honour of the Prince of Wales who is expected to reach Santiago de Chile on February 21.

# Telegrams in Brief

The Sirdar Mohamed Omar Khan, an exiled Afghan Prince resident in ALLAHABAD, has been arrested, apparently because of his refusal to report himself regularly to the authorities.

The NORWEGIAN State railways have purchased 57,500 tons of Polish coals at 11s. 3d. per ton and 2,500 tons of coal from Cardiff at 19s. 10½d. per ton.—*Reuter.*

Sir Alexander Hore-Ruthven, V.C., the Governor of South Australia announces that he has cancelled his trip to England. Lady Hore-Ruthven will leave in the Orama on December 11.

An explosion occurred yesterday at a petrol dump belonging to the Astra-Romana Company at Ploesci, RUMANIA. Five hundred petrol wagons caught fire and were completely destroyed.—*Reuter.*

Reports from Moscow state that a brigand in Soviet territory, not far from the Persian frontier, killed Said Kirkhan, the Afghan Consul-General in Transcaspia. The Ogpu (Cheka) announces that the murderer has been arrested.

SYDNEY master butchers have definitely refused to agree on any basis less than a 48 hours' week until the existing law is actually changed. The strike, therefore, continues and there will be a complete lack of fresh meat during the coming week-end, but an adequate supply of frozen meat will be available.

Mr. Charles Dalton, who was the pioneer in the silver fox breeding industry of PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, has been appointed Lieutenant-Governor of that province in succession to Mr. F. R. Heartz. It is also announced that Mr. Frank Stanfield, the woollen manufacturer who served as a Conservative Whip in the Legislature, has been appointed Lieutenant-Governor of Nova Scotia in place of Mr. J. C. Tory.

## FRENCH CHAMBER AND GOVERNMENT

### LOAN FOR EQUATORIAL AFRICA

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, Nov. 20

The Chamber to-day resumed the discussion of the various national equipment schemes introduced by the Opposition as alternatives to that of M. Tardieu and the Government. It was decided that all these could be grouped for purposes of debate, the Chamber reserving the right to deal with any one of them separately if necessary.

At a morning session a Government Bill to authorize a loan of 747,000,000f. [£5,976,000] for development purposes for French Equatorial Africa was passed, after amendments had been adopted bringing the total up to 822,000,000f. [£6,576,000]. The principal purpose of the Bill is to enable the Colonial authorities to complete the railway connecting Brazzaville with the coast and to construct the port of Pointe-Noire. The additional 75,000,000f. [£600,000] was demanded for health services.

In the course of an address delivered last night at the annual banquet of the "Union of Economic Interests," M. Tardieu referred to the spectacle of division afforded by the attacks of the Opposition on the Government even in matters of vital national interest, and appealed for a spirit of greater unity. While he was delivering this speech a meeting of the executive of the Socialist-Radical Party was being held to discuss its tactical programme for the event of a Ministerial crisis. The decision taken at the Congress of Grenoble to remain in opposition to the Government was reaffirmed.

## EX-PRESIDENT OF BRAZIL

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

RIO DE JANEIRO, Nov. 20

Dr. Washington Luiz, the deposed President of Brazil, who has been exiled, has booked a passage to Lisbon, and Senhor Antonio Prado Junior, the former Prefect of Rio de Janeiro, to Cherbourg. Both are sailing in the Alcantara, which leaves this afternoon. Nothing has so far been decided concerning Dr. Julio Prestes, the ex-President-elect.

Other Foreign News on following page


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CHRISTMAS NUMBER

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# A SCORE OF SPEECHES

## MINORITY VIEWS

## LORD READING ON THE NEW INDIA

## WOMAN SPEAKER'S SUCCESS

The effort to bring the general opening discussion at the Round-Table Conference at St. James's Palace to an end yesterday did not succeed, though for the first time the plenary session was continued after luncheon, and though the Prime Minister—with discretion and forbearance—applied the 10 minutes rule. There were 19 speeches yesterday. Five more are to be delivered this morning, ending with the speech of the Prime Minister. The Conference will thus have devoted five mornings and an afternoon to the preliminary exchange of views.

The Prime Minister announced yesterday morning that there could be no further additions to the list of speakers, and at the end of the day, when the Conference adjourned, he thought it wise to repeat the intimation. When the meeting began he said:—

I have been thinking how I can best accommodate you while at the same time putting into force the rule you passed yesterday, that speeches should be limited to 10 minutes. There are one or two speakers whom you would obviously wish to hear for a little longer than 10 minutes: some represent very important interests whose point of view has not been voiced up to now. I would therefore appeal to those whom I am not going to limit to the 10 minutes rule to do their best to fit in their time with the general intention expressed by the Conference yesterday.

The Prime Minister added that when the time limit had been reached he would knock on the table. That would not mean that the speaker must sit down abruptly, but that the Conference would be obliged if he would begin to wind up. He would like nine or ten speeches before the adjournment for luncheon. In fact ten speeches were made during the morning, and the hammer was used only four times. This was partly because one or two of the speeches were too important or too interesting to be cut short.

### THE BEGUM SHAH NAWAZ

The speech of Begum Shah Nawaz was the outstanding event of the day, partly because she is a Moslem woman in whose family, like that of Mrs. Subbarayan, the Hindu woman delegate, purdah (the seclusion of women) has been observed for generations. The Begum justly said that ten years ago the participation of Indian women in such a gathering would not have been thought possible. She spoke with a quiet dignity and a charm heightened by her Cambridge-blue sari and the large diamonds shining in her headdress. Her father, Sir Muhammad Shafi, listened to her admirably phrased and delivered speech with evident paternal pride. When she sat down she was warmly applauded, and a few minutes later a stream of notes of congratulation was reaching her, including one from the Prime Minister.

The Begum's presence at the Conference table moved Lord Reading to exclaim at the "rapidity, the almost dazzling swiftness" with which the East is moving. In the presence of the Princes he saw a "distinct historical advance." The formation of a "United States of India," should it come about, would be the "greatest conception of federation that the world has yet seen." Dominion status Lord Reading declared to be a "vague term." Its true meaning was "a status equal to that of the other Dominions within the Empire." He fully accepted the statement that "the natural issue of the Declaration of 1917 is that of Dominion status."

### QUESTION OF STATUS

Speaking for the Liberal section—and he hoped that "when any one of us belonging to any one of the three sections in Parliament speaks in connexion with India we shall always speak as one Parliament"—Lord Reading declared that there was "not only no desire but no intention" to "deviate from the promises made." There might be differences about the pace of advance, but none with regard to the "goal we seek to reach." Lord Reading went on to remind the Conference that the proposals it might agree upon would have to be submitted to Parliament and, asking forgiveness for the "strong expression," maintained that it was "idle to say that at this moment there could be anything like equality of status—that is constitution status—in India with the Dominions," idle because of the Army, foreign affairs, and other questions. He ended his speech by expressing the hope that the Conference would unanimously decide that they "should now proceed to consider the federal system."

The Conference was resumed after the luncheon adjournment at 2.30, and by a quarter to 5 nine further speeches had been delivered. The Prime Minister then said that it was necessary for a number of members of the British delegation to return to their Parliamentary duties. There were five speeches still on the list, including his own, and he put it to the Conference whether the sitting should be continued after a brief adjournment for tea or whether the debate should be concluded this morning—of course, on the understanding that there would be no extension of the list of speakers. The Conference preferred the latter course and accordingly will meet this morning. It is expected to rise some time before the luncheon hour.

### THE BUSINESS COMMITTEE

The consideration of the amended proposals of the Business Committee for the setting up of a Federal Relations Committee led to some discussion. They were adopted after the Prime Minister had given an assurance that the question of unitary government would not be excluded from the scope of the Committee. Some doubts were expressed as to whether a membership of 32 was sufficient to allow of the representation of certain interests which are not numerically strong in the composition of the Conference. But when it was pointed out that the Committee was to have power to co-opt additional members the scheme went through in the form proposed by the Business Committee.

The Federal Relations Committee is expected to begin its sittings on Monday. It is to consider the structure of any federal system, including the question of responsibility at the centre. It is empowered as its work proceeds to appoint, in consultation with the various delegations, sub-committees to consider special subjects; and the services of a skilled draftsman are to be placed at its disposal.

Other committees of the Conference are not likely to be set up until the Business Committee has met and made recommendations on the subject.

## INDIAN REACTIONS TO CONFERENCE

### "A NEW SITUATION" FOR CONGRESS

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

NEW DELHI, Nov. 20

To follow the reactions of the different sections of the public of India to the Round-Table Conference is like watching cinema pictures pass across the screen, for each phase is of short duration. There are a few points, however, which are definite.

The Congress Party to-day is intensely interested in what is passing in London, but is bound by its policy to disparage and ridicule the Conference. There is no doubt that the Congress, in taking stock of its position at this critical moment, realizes that, in spite of its numbers and the great noise it is making, its programme has not been altogether successful. The salt movement, the picketing of educational establishments, British banks, and post offices, and the proposal to set up a parallel Government and national arbitration boards have failed. New methods must be found to suit the new situation created by the Conference. It is realized that crime has deterred new members from joining the movement and at the same time has deprived the Congress of much sympathy. It appears that a split may occur before long in the Congress ranks between the members of moderate views, who may be prepared, though hesitatingly, to make the best of any real progress reached in London, and the extremists, who may become even more violent, though probably their violence will be directed more against property than persons.

### DISPATCH CRITICIZED

On the other hand, the position of the Government of India has not improved. Criticisms of the Government's dispatch in the English Press have been widely exploited by the Nationalists, creating a general impression that the dispatch is disapproved as largely in England as in India.

It is generally held by English and moderate Indian opinion that the dispatch would have met with a better reception had it been accompanied by some "generous gest" in India. On the other hand, it is argued that a generous gest might, taking into consideration the artificial atmosphere, be interpreted as weakness, or even as surrender.

Communal friction is acute. As every day brings news of delay in arriving at a Hindu-Moslem settlement in London, the minorities grow more anxious and accuse the Hindus of exhibiting further pretensions, and probably the rift has never been locally deeper, though all parties seem to realize that without a settlement Dominion status would be prejudiced.

The general Indian opinion is that the atmosphere in England has become more favourable since the Conference met, and Indians, on the whole, seem to think that their interests are sympathetically viewed by the British public. They have not the same impression regarding official and unofficial Englishmen in India. In this they are wrong, for, with the exception of the unconverted diehards of the country, there is more sympathy in India than they are aware of, but means of expressing it are more difficult and an exaggerated *amour propre* often hinders confession of agreement with India's more legitimate aspirations. The eternal question of the relationship between the two races, ours and theirs, is still allowed by both sides to overweigh far more vital interests.

## PRINCES AND A FEDERAL INDIA

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 20

Extreme Nationalist opinion in Calcutta, as expressed through its newspapers, basing itself particularly on Lord Peel's speech, holds that the Round-Table Conference is revealed as a sham, and that the proceedings confirm the wisdom of the Congress decision not to take part. These newspapers predict the almost immediate breakdown of the Conference, although they hope that the predicted deadlock will come on status rather than on the communal issue.

The *Statesman* points out on the subject of Lord Peel's speech that as far back as last March conversations were held in Delhi, in which the Maharajahs of Patiala and Bikaner and other Princes took part with Pandit Malaviya, and that the Pandit then advocated a Federal India, with a powerful voice in it conceded to the States. The newspaper observes:—"The present leaders of princely India showed a marked disposition to give this view a careful, not to say sympathetic, hearing."

Reports of the speeches made at yesterday's meetings are given on page 9.

## SALVATION ARMY CONFERENCE

### THE CORPS OFFICERS

The following statement was issued officially by the Salvation Army last night on the subject of the conference of Commissioners now proceeding in London:—

The whole of Wednesday afternoon and Thursday morning has been devoted to the closest possible scrutiny of the conditions governing the life and work of the corps officers, together with those of officers of all grades and classes of work other than those holding positions on headquarters. The rank, status, emoluments, conditions of work, and future prospects of these officers have been discussed from every angle. Expressions of appreciation of their worth and devotion, couched in very warm terms, have prefaced the views on the subject put forward by every Commissioner taking part in the discussion. The conference is still debating the subject.

### INVALIDS

The Hon. Mrs. Vandeleur Beatty, wife of Major Beatty, was taken seriously ill yesterday morning and was operated on immediately for appendicitis.

Dame Mary Scharlieb rallied slightly yesterday. She was still very weak, and her condition gave rise to much anxiety.

The Dean of Carlisle has so far recovered from his illness that, accompanied by Mrs. Stuart, he was able to travel by train from Carlisle to London yesterday. It is expected that shortly he will go to Southsea for about three weeks and from there to Italy for three months' complete rest.

Lady Mary Grosvenor, who underwent an operation and is in a Southampton nursing home, was stated yesterday to be "getting on splendidly."

Sir Maurice Anderson was not so well last night.

Sir John Lavery, who is in a London nursing home following an operation, was stated yesterday to be making satisfactory progress.

# NEW S. AFRICAN POST

## BRITISH AGENT IN THE UNION

### A DUAL OFFICE

The Dominions Office made the following announcement last night:—

With a view to the further development of the system of communication and consultation between his Majesty's Governments, the importance of which was emphasized at the Imperial Conference of 1926 and again at the recent Imperial Conference, his Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom have decided to establish the post of High Commissioner for the United Kingdom in the Union of South Africa (*i.e.*, an appointment comparable to that now held in Canada by Sir William Clark).

It has been decided, with his Majesty's approval, to combine this post with the already existing post of High Commissioner for South Africa, which will be relinquished within the next few months by the Earl of Athlone, K.G. The High Commissioner for South Africa is responsible for the administration of the territories of Basutoland, the Bechuanaland Protectorate and Swaziland, and for certain supervisory functions in relation to native affairs in Southern Rhodesia.

Sir Herbert Stanley, G.C.M.G. (now Governor of Ceylon), has been selected, with his Majesty's approval, to fill the dual post.

His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom had hoped that it would be possible for Sir Herbert Stanley to complete his term of office in Ceylon, and thus be responsible for the administration of the Colony whilst the new Constitution, in the framing of which he has played so responsible and notable a part, was being brought into full operation. They felt, however, that the previous experience of Sir Herbert Stanley in South Africa, where he served from 1910 to 1924, rendered him very specially suitable as the first holder of the combined post in South Africa, and that his services would be even more valuable there than in his present appointment.

At his own request, Sir Herbert Stanley has been authorized to remain in Ceylon until February, 1931. He will thus be enabled to continue, during a further period of some three months, to deal with various problems arising from the financial situation in the island.

The post of High Commissioner for South Africa was originally established to allow the chief representative of the Crown—then the Governor of Cape Colony—to deal with matters outside colonial jurisdiction. Since the establishment of the Union of South Africa in 1910 the office of High Commissioner has been held by the Governor-General. After the decision of the 1926 Imperial Conference, when the Governors-General became the personal representatives of the King, Captain B. E. H. Clifford, the Imperial Secretary to the High Commission, was appointed to act as representative in the Union of H.M. Government in the United Kingdom.

Sir Herbert Stanley, who is 58 years of age, and was educated at Eton and Balliol College, Oxford, first went to South Africa on the establishment of the Union as private secretary to the Governor-General. In 1913 he became the official secretary of the Governor-General, and from 1915 to 1918 was Resident Commissioner for Southern and Northern Rhodesia. In the last-mentioned year he was appointed Imperial Secretary to the High Commissioner, which post he held until 1924, when on the Crown taking over the administration of Northern Rhodesia he became the first Governor of that territory. In 1927 Sir Herbert Stanley was transferred to Ceylon. He married, in 1918, Miss Reniers Cloete, daughter of the late Mr. Henry Cloete, a member of one of the best known South African families.

## FAST AIRCRAFT FOR THE FLEET

### NEW FIGHTERS AND BOMBERS

(From Our Aeronautical Correspondent)

The Hawker Engineering Company has been informed that two of the new types of aeroplanes produced by the firm have been selected for service with the Fleet. These are the fast bombers known as the Hart and the faster single-seater fighter originally named the Hornet and since renamed the Fury. Both have been specially strengthened for Fleet service and will have new names as Fleet aircraft. The Fleet fighter is to be named the Norn. The name for the bomber has still to be determined.

This decision will mean that the Fleet Air Arm, like the Air Defence of Great Britain generally, will have a certain proportion of bombers and fighters capable of operating at speeds considerably greater than the equivalent aircraft of other countries. Details concerning performance have not been divulged, but the Harts already supplied to No. 33 Squadron were seen at work during the Air Exercises in August, and it may be stated with safety that their top speed is not less than 180 miles an hour. The Fury, which has been adopted as the new interceptor fighter, especially for the defence of London, is at least 30 miles an hour faster and has a remarkable rate of climb.

The adaptation of these machines for service afloat is said to have made little difference to their speed. Greater strength was necessary to allow for deck landings when the aircraft are working from aircraft carriers (or have to be catapulted into the air from cruiser decks), and this has added slightly to their weight. The two types have also been built so that float undercarriages may be easily fitted and the machines can operate as seaplanes. It is expected that an order for a number of both types will be placed shortly by the Air Ministry.

## LINDRUM'S NEW RECORD

In his match against McConachy at Southampton yesterday, Lindrum, the Australian billiard player, scored over a thousand for the fifth session in succession. This has never been done before. His breaks have been 1,516, 1,412, 1,054, 1,375, and 1,052. He has made seven breaks of over 1,000 in the present match.

Details of the game appear on page 16.

## NEW RAILWAY ROLLING STOCK

The General Electric Company, Limited, of Magnet House, Kingsway, London, has recently been awarded two orders, totalling £250,000 in value, for the electrical equipment of new rolling stock required by electric railways in this country.

The first order covers some 300 heavy traction motors for the new rolling stock required by the London Underground Railways in connexion with the Cockfosters-Hounslow extensions of their Piccadilly line, and the second is for the complete electrical equipment of 61 new coaches now being built to the order of the Metropolitan Railway for the augmentation of their suburban services.

The equipment in both cases will be manufactured throughout at the General Electric Company's engineering works at Witton, Birmingham.

# TARIFF POLICY

## THE CONFERENCE PLEDGE

## COMMONS AND THE SCHOOL AGE

WESTMINSTER, THURSDAY

MR. SNOWDEN explained in the House of Commons to-day the bearing of the British Government pledges to the Imperial Conference upon fiscal policy. He declared that the pledge to maintain existing preferences applied to all existing duties subject to two provisos. The first was that all the safeguarding duties would still be subject to the time limit set in the Acts imposing them; and the second that the British Parliament had the right to frame its Budget as it wished. The second proviso was only a statement of the constitutional rights of the House of Commons to approve or disapprove the policy of the Executive, but was taken by MR. AMERY to be the reservation of the right by the Government itself to cancel the whole pledge. He exclaimed against Mr. Snowden's "gross equivocation," and was promptly silenced by the SPEAKER. MR. SHAKESPEARE, however, brought out the point that the Government does reserve the right to reduce existing duties of all kinds provided that the rate of preference to the Empire remains unchanged.

The House went into Committee on the School Attendance Bill. MR. BEAUMONT urged that the Bill should be postponed in all cases where local authorities could not be ready for the children between 14 and 15, by continuing the existing powers of each authority to bring it into operation by by-laws, provided that such by-laws must be ready by 1936. Rural districts, he declared, could not possibly be ready, and the result of overcrowding and understaffing would be that the education of the elder children would be impossible and that of the younger children obstructed.

### MINISTER'S REFUSAL

SIR CHARLES TREVELYAN, in reply, repeated his assertion that 140 authorities (nearly one-half) would be ready, and very few totally unready. He refused to wait for universal perfection five or six years hence, because he believed that the children would be better in school, even under imperfect conditions, than outside. Local discretion would set a premium on recalcitrance, and children in a laggard area would take the jobs of children in an adjacent progressive area.

THE DUCHESS OF ATHOLL claimed that only 50 authorities would be fully ready, and only a further 39 more than half ready by next April. The unready would include all the larger county boroughs and nearly all the counties. LORD EUSTACE PERCY added that "blackleg" children could easily be excluded by giving a local authority control over all the children in its area, whether resident or not, and contended that the results of reorganization since 1926 proved the wisdom of reorganizing first and raising the school age after.

MR. MORGAN JONES refused to consider local discretion as a reasonable compromise, because the by-law system had not worked well. The full effect of the Bill would not be felt till the summer of 1932, and more than half the authorities would be fully ready by then. At his instance the House rejected local option by 295 votes to 155, the real clash being reserved for the amendment to postpone the general date of the coming into operation of the Bill.

Other attempts to postpone the full operation of the Bill, such as LORD EUSTACE PERCY'S proposal to add one term a year to the school age beginning in 1936, and MR. TURTON'S to exempt children from attendance where accommodation and teachers for higher instruction were lacking, were defeated by large majorities after similar arguments.

## SOVIET LABOUR

The Lords had an animated debate on LORD NEWTON'S suggestion that Soviet Russia was preparing to flood the British market with goods produced by slave labour. He suspected that 600,000 unemployed had been drafted off to unpaid work. In a reply properly described by LORD CUSHENDUN as "pathetic" LORD PARMOOR argued at length that none of the forms of labour in Russia—whether hired, forced, mobilized, prison, or public—was technically slave labour, and that none was unpaid. He added surprisingly that the standard of living in Russia was 67 per cent. higher than before the War, and represented a creditable but still unsatisfactory achievement. The British Government's communications with Russia were all through diplomatic channels, and therefore secret, but they had some documents bearing on labour conditions which they would publish as a White Paper to instruct Lord Newton and remove damaging suspicions.

LORD LOVAT asked why, if labour conditions were so good, Soviet produce was so cheap; and LORD CUSHENDUN, more directly, scorned the acceptance of Soviet propaganda whether through diplomatic channels or not. Russian labourers were not private slaves, but State chattels without property or freedom. Lord Parmoor's informants were, therefore, highly suspect.

LORD PONSONBY retorted that Lord Cushendun was refusing to believe the Foreign Office and the British Ambassador in Moscow. He (Lord Ponsonby) regarded the Soviet system as a great experiment, which, if it succeeded, might force other countries to revise their own systems. He told Lord Lovat to go to Russia and see for himself. The debate ended amid general incredulity at the Government's picture of life and labour in Russia, and LORD NEWTON promised to ask them about it again.

## ST. BERNARD HOSPICE FOR TIBET

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

GENEVA, Nov. 20

It is announced that the Mission Etrangère of Paris intends to erect on the heights of the Salween Valley near Menkong, on the southern border of Tibet, a hospice similar to the Grand St. Bernard Hospice, to help the numerous travellers who cross these regions, where dangerous heavy snowstorms are frequent.

The mission has made an arrangement with the Grand St. Bernard Order, and two monks, Canon Mellez and Canon Coquoz, of the Swiss Canton Valais, have left to make a survey of the spot and to choose the site. The two Canons will come back in July, and if their first exploration has been successful they will leave Switzerland again with two or three other monks and a few St. Bernard dogs, and settle definitely on the Tibetan border.

## THE MIDDLE TEMPLE

His Honour Judge Sir Alfred Tobin, K.C., has been elected Treasurer of the Middle Temple for the ensuing year.

# BRITISH OPERA

## STATE SUBSIDY SCHEME

### B.B.C. AS AGENTS

WESTMINSTER, THURSDAY

MR. SNOWDEN announced in the House of Commons to-day the terms of the subsidy to British opera. To assist in the performance of operas both at Covent Garden and in provincial centres, the Treasury would find £5,000 on January 1, and £17,500 a year for five years beginning from April 1, as additions to the income of the B.B.C. The B.B.C. would thus be the agents for this expenditure, and a revised agreement with the Postmaster-General sanctioning this new activity would be laid before Parliament. Mr. Snowden, who was more than usually indistinct, was understood to add that other subscriptions would be found by the B.B.C. and private persons, and that special performances of operas at very popular prices would be given at the centres subsidized.

### MEMBERS' CRITICISM

#### FINANCE OF THE PLAN

Our Parliamentary Correspondent writes:—

While members of all the political parties are anxious to ensure the continuance of grand opera at Covent Garden, and the broadcasting of a large number of the operas, doubts were expressed last night as to whether this is the right time to embark on further outlay of the kind indicated by Mr. Snowden in Parliament yesterday. It is true that a considerable proportion of the revenue of the British Broadcasting Corporation goes back to the State, but, even if no fresh expenditure is imposed, the new proposal means that there will be less money available from this source towards the relief of taxation. The accounts of the Corporation for last year show that the approximate gross income from licences was £1,470,000. Of this the Post Office took 12½ per cent., amounting to £183,750, and the Treasury took £341,949. The promoters of the scheme contend that the amount now required to ensure grand opera at Covent Garden represents but a very small loss to the Treasury. It is estimated that it will be necessary to find £30,000 a year for five years, and of this £17,500 a year will come from the State, £7,500 a year from the B.B.C., and £5,000 from private subscriptions.

Those members who hope to obtain further information when the revised agreement between the Postmaster-General and the B.B.C. is brought before Parliament are anxious lest the decision should be regarded as a precedent. They doubt, for instance, whether it would be easy to resist a claim for financial aid from those who are trying to establish a national theatre, and the criticism will also be made that the new departure will press hardly on those opera companies which are doing their work under great difficulties and with no prospect of any help from the State. The position of theatres presenting musical entertainments will also be raised. At present portions of musical plays are broadcast from time to time, but it will be urged that it is hardly fair to expect that they should have to face the competition of another form of musical entertainment with a considerable amount of public money behind it.

Mrs. Snowden, who is one of the governors of the B.B.C., said last night that she had known about the State-supported opera scheme for some time, but had not thought the time ripe for a statement. She was delighted that the Government, in conjunction with the B.B.C., who were granting £7,500 a year, and further donations of £5,000 from companies and private individuals, bringing the total to £30,000 a year, had saved opera. Germany, Austria, and other Continental countries had had State-supported opera from time immemorial, and all music lovers would be delighted that England had at last come into line. The scheme would not mean further taxation, for the main endowment granted by the Government of £17,500 was coming out of part of the proceeds of wireless licences. Further, it would ensure more work for thousands of musicians, who had been extremely hard hit.

## HIGH TEMPERATURES YESTERDAY

### EFFECT OF SOUTHERLY WINDS

(FROM OUR WEATHER CORRESPONDENT)

Strong winds, mainly from a southerly direction, prevailed over the whole country yesterday. Rain fell heavily in southern England, and less generally farther north; about an inch was measured at many places on the South Coast, most of which came during the early morning. In spite of the general absence of sunshine, the tropical origin of the southerly winds caused unseasonably high temperatures, readings of 58deg. and 59deg. being reported from a wide area in the South.

A large and intense depression with attendant secondary disturbances is advancing slowly from the Atlantic, and the weather is expected to remain stormy and wet for at least another two days.

## "HELL'S ANGELS"

### GERMAN OFFICIAL PROTEST

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BERLIN, Nov. 20

The German Embassy in London has been instructed to draw the attention of the British Government to the exhibition at the London Pavilion of the film *Hell's Angels*, in which a Zeppelin raid on London is shown. The film, which has attracted large audiences wherever it has been shown, is thought by the German Foreign Office to be tendentious and likely adversely to affect public sentiment towards Germany.

Representations were first made in the United States some time ago, when the first reports of the film's production came from Hollywood, and the German Embassy in Washington is said to have protested when it was first publicly shown. The United States authorities, however, saw no means of interfering with a private producer. It is now hoped, through renewed negotiations with the producers, and, if possible, through diplomatic representations, to obtain the deletion or modification of those sections which are most disliked.

An unofficial German commentator, the well-known film producer, Herr E. A. Dupont, says that *Hell's Angels* is one of the most bitterly anti-German films yet produced, though he highly praises the technical merit of the scenes in the air. He gives no particular instance of the bitterness beyond the alleged choice of repellent types for the German characters.

## CHANCELLOR OF DURHAM UNIVERSITY

Lord Londonderry was yesterday appointed Chancellor of the University of Durham in place of the late Duke of Northumberland.

# THE HIGHLAND HOPE

## A TOTAL WRECK

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

LISBON, Nov. 20

The British motor-liner Highland Hope, which was wrecked on the rocks off the Farilhoes early yesterday morning, is thought to be irretrievably lost. Very little of the passengers' luggage has been recovered.

Some of the Spanish emigrants, who were bound for Argentina in the Highland Hope, state that when the ship struck the rocks they were awakened by a grating, shivering sound, which was followed by a rebound and then more violent grating and bumping. The engineer kept the engines going at full speed to avoid sliding back into 50 fathoms of water. There was some confusion at first when the passengers went on deck, as the violent rolling caused them to be thrown from one side of the ship to the other, but there was no panic. I understand that an Englishwoman, who was on her way to Las Palmas, swam about and rescued a number of persons. There are many instances of fishermen giving all the clothing they could possibly spare to cover the children who were shipwrecked.

Mary Duchess of Hamilton, Mrs. Lankester, and several other passengers in the ship have left for London by train. They expressed deep gratitude for the kindness of the company's agents and the Consul. Some of the passengers have expressed a desire to get up a subscription for the Peniche fishermen. The crew of the Highland Hope will return to England on Saturday.

With regard to reports that there was no light in the Farilhoes lighthouse, it was announced in *The Times* some months ago that an explosion had taken place there. All navigation was warned some time ago that the light was not working.

The Highland Hope has two ship's officers in charge of her and the Government have placed guards on board.

LISBON, Nov. 20.—The Spaniard, Manoel Lopez, who was injured when the boats were being lowered, has died in hospital.—*Reuter.*

### VESSEL UNINSURABLE

The Highland Hope became quite uninsurable yesterday on news from the agents at Lisbon that she must be considered a total loss. Comment on the insurance interests is made in our City Notes.

## THE KING'S ROLL

### LORD ALLENBY APPOINTED CHAIRMAN

(From Our Parliamentary Correspondent)

At a meeting of the King's Roll National Council at the House of Commons it was reported that the Minister of Labour, at the desire of the Council, had appointed Lord Jellicoe to the office of President of the Council. Lord Jellicoe has been chairman of the Council, but he tendered his resignation of that office on the ground that deafness rendered it very difficult for him effectively to carry out the work of chairman.

The Minister of Labour has now appointed Lord Allenby to be chairman.

It was reported that the number of employers on the King's Roll is approximately 26,300, and that they employ about 372,500 disabled ex-Service men. The latest figures available show that there are 35,571 disabled ex-Service men registered at the exchanges as being in search of employment. After considering various suggestions for stimulating the employment of very severely disabled ex-Service men who are at present out of work, the Council decided to call for further information from the Minister of Labour in order that the matter may be considered again at its next meeting.

## CHRISTMAS SHOP HOURS

### HOME SECRETARY'S ORDER

The Home Secretary has made an order under the Shops (Hours of Closing) Act, 1928, suspending the operation throughout England and Wales of the provisions of that Act relating to general closing hours from Friday, December 19, to Wednesday, December 24, 1930, both days inclusive.

This order has also the effect of suspending the operation during the period in question of evening closing orders made under the Shops Act, 1912. It does not, however, affect the operation of the weekly half-holiday and other provisions of the Shops Acts, and a shopkeeper will not be entitled to remain open on the weekly half-holiday before Christmas, except under the conditions laid down in the Act of 1912. The provisions of the Licensing Acts in regard to the sale of intoxicating liquor will not be affected.

The Secretary of State is informed that, in view of the extra hours which assistants will be called upon to work before Christmas, many employers are arranging either to close altogether on Saturday, December 27, or—where it is necessary for the convenience of the public that they should be open on that day—to close early. He hopes that this example may be widely followed.

In a written reply to Sir Assheton Pownall and others, the Chancellor of the Exchequer has expressed his regret that after very careful consideration he does not feel able to accept the proposal for an extra Bank Holiday on Saturday, December 27, this year.

## THE TWO RHODESIAS

### CRITICISM OF GOVERNMENT POLICY

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

SALISBURY, S. RHODESIA, Nov. 20

The statement by Dr. Drummond Shiels, Under-Secretary for the Colonies, in the House of Commons on the question of the amalgamation of the two Rhodesias [reported in *The Times* on November 19] has been received with disappointment in Southern Rhodesia. It is admitted, as Dr. Shiels said, that there is no great urgency in this matter, but, on the other hand, it is urged that equally there is no great need for delay in a matter which has been engaging public attention for years.

The attitude here, as expressed by the *Rhodesia Herald*, is that a conference of representatives of the two Rhodesias and the Imperial Government would do no harm, would clear up many points now in doubt, and would conceivably clear the line of approach for the time when opinion on amalgamation was sufficiently unanimous to permit agreement. The longer the conference is delayed the more widely, it is feared, will policies in the two Rhodesias diverge, making more difficult discussion in the future.

## COMPANY MEETINGS

Reports of the following meetings appear in our City Pages:—

Bengal-Nagpur Railway Company.
Consolidated African Selection Trust.
Dalgety & Company.
Prices, Tailors (1928).
Second Industrial Trust.
Wankie Colliery Company.

# LABOUR REBELS

## PARTY EXECUTIVE DEFIED

### HELP FOR RENFREW CANDIDATE

(From Our Parliamentary Correspondent)

There was a serious development yesterday in the dispute between the rebel Left Wing of the Labour Party and the rank and file generally, which may have far-reaching consequences. It has been recognized, since Sir Oswald Mosley left the Government, that a difficult position might arise whenever he elected to work with the discontented Left Wing. Yesterday, for the first time, he and his small band of supporters definitely associated themselves with that section of the party.

The official report of the meeting of the Parliamentary Labour Party yesterday was in the following terms:—

At a meeting of the Parliamentary Labour Party held in the House of Commons, Mr. Harry Snell presiding, it was reported that the Consultative Committee had discussed with Mr. W. J. Brown, M.P., his action in referring in the House of Commons to a document issued privately to members of the party for their information, and that Mr. Brown had stated that he had nothing to withdraw or any apology to make. The committee, having found it impossible to adjust the matter satisfactorily, felt compelled to recommend, that Mr. Brown be reported to the National Executive. A motion that the recommendation of the Consultative Committee be accepted was carried by 116 votes to 35.

### A BITTER ATTACK

So much for the official report of the meeting. It may be added that Mr. Brown defended his action with considerable vigour, and reminded the party that on the previous evening, during the debate on the insurance of agricultural workers, nearly every Labour Whip, including Mr. Tom Kennedy, the Chief Whip, had voted against Miss Bondfield, who was agreeable to the Conservative suggestion to refer the subject to the Royal Commission. Mr. Kennedy, who also spoke, urged the need for better party discipline, and it was apparently at this point that Sir Oswald Mosley entered the lists with a bitter attack on the Government. He declared that the dispute was developing into a broad one on policy, and if that was to be the case everybody in the party would have to come into it. The fierceness of Sir Oswald's attack seems to have rallied a certain amount of support to the Government, but nevertheless 35 members voted against the Consultative Committee's recommendation.

In a statement issued later, Mr. Brown said:—

It is clear that I am to be condemned, not because of what I said in the debate in the House of Commons, but because from time to time I have found myself in conflict with Government policy. So long as that is understood I have no regret.

With regard to the charge of disloyalty which is so loosely used, I have only to say that life is a mixture of conflicting loyalties to constituents, to one's union, to one's membership, and, above all, to one's conception of right and wrong. These loyalties cannot be determined by a mechanical discipline which would destroy an M.P.'s representative capacity altogether. They can be combined only when there is vigorous and effective leadership. That is the root of the trouble in the Labour Party—not Mosley's criticisms, or Maxton's, or mine, but the practical paralysis of the leadership of the Labour Party at the present time.

### THE RENFREW CONTEST

But the trouble in the party did not end here. It was also reported at the party meeting that the National Executive had decided not to endorse the candidature of Bailie Irwin in East Renfrew, and the intimation was given that Labour members must not speak in his support. This seems to have been the last straw for some of the Left Wing members. They met later in the evening, and decided that, in view of the official decision to refuse aid to Bailie Irwin, all available members of Parliament should be sent at once to help him. Those who have consented to go, and thus to defy the official party ban, include:—

Mr. Maxton, Mr. E. F. Wise, Dr. Forgan, Mr. Fenner Brockway, Mr. Kinley, Mr. Sandham, Mr. Kirkwood, Mr. Campbell Stephen, Mr. Wallhead, Mr. Buchanan, Mr. McGovern, Mr. McShane, Miss Lee, and Mr. John Strachey, who is one of Sir Oswald Mosley's principal lieutenants.

Moderate members of the Labour Party were unable last night to see how the leaders of the party can allow this latest defiance of their authority to pass unchallenged.

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**THEATRES**

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|---|---|---|
| Ambassadors | THE GRAIN OF MUSTARD SEED | 2.30 & 8.40 |
| Apollo | THE OUTSIDER | 8.30 |
| Cambridge | ON THE SPOT | 8.30 |
| Criterion | THE PLAYBOY OF THE WESTERN WORLD | 8.40 |
| Daly's | LITTLE TOMMY TUCKER | 8.15 |
| Duke of York's | HER FIRST AFFAIRE | 8.15 |
| Everyman | MASKS AND FACES | 8.15 |
| Gaiety | THE LOVE RACE | 2.30 & 8.15 |
| Garrick | ALMOST A HONEYMOON | 8.30 |
| Globe | STREET SCENE | 8.40 |
| Grafton | UNUSUAL VARIETY | 2.30 & 8.30 |
| Haymarket | THE FIRST MRS. FRASER | 8.20 |
| Hippodrome | SONS O' GUNS | 8.15 |
| His Majesty's | BITTER SWEET | 8.30 |
| Kingsway | WOODEN SHOES | 8.40 |
| Little | THE UNKNOWN WARRIOR | 8.30 |
| Lyceum | THE HOUSE OF DANGER | 8.15 |
| Lyric | LET US BE GAY | 8.40 |
| Lyric, Hammersmith | THE TOY CART | 8.30 |
| Palace | FREDERICA | 8.15 |
| Phœnix | PRIVATE LIVES | 8.45 |
| Playhouse | CYNARA | 8.30 |
| Prince Edward | NIPPY | 8.15 |
| Prince of Wales | THE MAN WHO KISSED HIS WIFE | 8.45 |
| "Q" | GOSSIP | 8.15 |
| Queen's | THE BARRETTS OF WIMPOLE STREET | 8.15 |
| Royalty | MARRIAGE À LA MODE | 8.30 |
| St. Martin's | PETTICOAT INFLUENCE | 2.30 & 8.30 |
| Savoy | THE ONLY WAY | 8.20 |
| Shaftesbury | LEAVE IT TO PSMITH | 8.30 |
| Strand | IT'S A BOY | 8.30 |
| The Old Vic | RICHARD II. | 7.45 |
| Vaudeville | THE BREADWINNER | 8.45 |
| Whitehall | THE WAY TO TREAT A WOMAN | 8.30 |
| Winter Garden | FOLLOW A STAR | 8.10 |
| Wyndham's | THE MOUTHPIECE | 8.30 |

**VARIETIES**

| | |
|---|---|
| Coliseum | 2.15, 5.15, & 8.15 |
| Holborn Empire | 6.30 & 9 |
| Maskelyne's | 3 & 8 |
| Palladium | 6.30 & 9 |

**CONCERT**

| | |
|---|---|
| Wigmore Hall | MR. STEPHAN BERGMANN 8.30 |

**EXHIBITIONS**

| | |
|---|---|
| Crystal Palace | 10 to 10 |
| Tussaud's | 10 to 10 |
| Zoological Gardens | 9 a.m. to sunset |

**PICTURE THEATRES**

| | |
|---|---|
| Alhambra | MYSTERY OF LIFE 1, 3.30, 6, & 8.30 |
| Astoria | THREE FACES EAST 1 to 11 |
| Capitol | HER MAN 11 to 11 |
| Carlton | THE BIG POND 2.30, 6, & 8.45 |
| Dominion | SWING HIGH 1 to 11 |
| Empire | THOSE THREE FRENCH GIRLS 12 to 12 |
| Kensington | SON OF THE GODS 2 to 11 |
| London Pavilion | HELL'S ANGELS 2.30 & 8.30 |
| Marble Arch Pavilion | OLD ENGLISH 2 to 11 |
| New Gallery | ON APPROVAL 2 to 11 |
| New Victoria | THE BIG HOUSE 2 to 11 |
| Plaza | ANYBODY'S WOMAN 11.45 to 11 |
| Polytechnic | DASSAN 3.30, 5.30, & 8.30 |
| Regal | THE TEMPORARY WIDOW 1 to 11 |
| Rialto | THE KING OF JAZZ 12 to 11 |
| Small Picture Theatre | SON OF THE GODS 12 to 11.45 |
| The World's Picture Theatre | ROUND THE WORLD IN 60 MINUTES 10 to 11 |
| Tivoli | WHOOPEE 12.30 to 11 |

THE TIMES

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1930

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### Weather Forecast

ENGLAND, S.E.—Fresh or strong south-westerly or southerly winds, stronger at times locally ; cloudy, some rain ; mild.

Week-end Forecast.—Unsettled and mild, with fresh or strong southerly or south-westerly winds and some rain. (p. 16)

## TO-DAY'S NEWS

**HOME**

At the delegate conference of the Miners' Federation yesterday, it was resolved "to offer every possible resistance to the attempts made to further reduce the wages of the workmen" ; and a letter from the Mines Department was read announcing that the constitution of the Coal Mines National Industrial Board, under Part IV. of the Coal Mines Act, 1930, might be expected within the next few days. (p. 16)

Mr. Clynes and Mr. Graham resumed in Manchester yesterday the conversations which they began a month ago with leaders of the cotton trade. The matters discussed with the master spinners' representatives included questions of financial assistance and the fixing of prices. (p. 11)

A presentation was made to Lord Midleton at Guildford last evening from between 500 and 600 of his political admirers in Surrey. Lord Midleton, in referring to his service in the India Office, gave an explanation of the reason for Lord Curzon's resignation of the Vice-royalty of India. (p. 16)

The effect of the Irish Hospitals sweepstake on racing is causing some anxiety, as they may lead to owners running horses with practically no chance of success and thus produce unwieldy fields. (p. 15)

A comparative statement of amounts received from the Poppy Day appeal on Armistice Day in 1929 and in 1930 up to November 19 has been received. (p. 16)

By an agreement signed yesterday between Arcos, Limited, and the Central Softwood Buying Corporation, Limited, the corporation secures the exclusive marketing of Soviet soft-wood imports during the 1931 navigation year. (p. 11)

The Norwich Fat Cattle Show was opened yesterday at the Agricultural Hall, Norwich, when the King repeated his success of last year with his exhibits. (p. 11)

The trial of Francis Lorang on charges of fraud in connexion with the Blue Bird group of companies was continued at the Central Criminal Court yesterday, and was adjourned till this morning. (p. 5)

Further evidence was given for the prosecution at the Nottingham Police Court yesterday in the case in which nine men are charged with theft and conspiracy, by which the Nottingham Corporation, it is alleged, has been robbed of £63,000 during the last 10 years. The hearing was adjourned till next Tuesday. (p. 5)

**POLITICS**

In the House of Lords yesterday one or two Bills were advanced a stage, and discussion arose on Soviet exports and forced labour. (p. 8)

In the House of Commons Mr. Snowden made statements on Colonial preferences and the safeguarding duties, and on the plans for subsidizing British opera. The Education (School Attendance) Bill was considered in Committee. (p. 8)

The revolt of the Left Wing of the Labour Party developed yesterday, when, in defiance of an official party ban, it was decided that all available members should be sent at once to help Bailie Irwin in his candidature in the East Renfrew by-election. (p. 14)

**IMPERIAL AND FOREIGN**

In spite of the 10 minutes rule for speeches—which, however, was not strictly applied—it was not possible to end the general opening discussion at the Indian Round-Table Conference yesterday and it will be continued this morning. Lord Reading and Begum Shah Nawaz, the first of the two women delegates to address the Conference, were among the speakers yesterday. (pp. 9 and 14)

The British motor-liner Highland Hope, which was wrecked on the rocks off the Farilhoes early on Wednesday, is thought to be a total loss. (p. 14)

It is officially announced that Sir Herbert Stanley, the Governor of Ceylon, has been appointed High Commissioner to represent his Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom in the Union of South Africa. Sir Herbert will combine with this post the existing office of High Commissioner in South Africa. (p. 14)

A Bill has been approved by the Italian Cabinet making preliminary military instruction obligatory on all youths on the completion of their eighteenth year. (p. 13)

The French Public Prosecutor has preferred charges against M. Oustric in connexion with the failure of his group of companies and the Banque Adam. (p. 13)

The strikes in Spain are coming to an end. (p. 13)

**SPORT**

The Manchester November meeting was begun yesterday, and in the course of the afternoon G. Richards won two races and drew even with Fox for the season. (p. 6)

An F.A. Amateur XI. beat Cambridge University at Cambridge yesterday by six goals to one. (p. 7)

Lindrum, the professional billiard player, yesterday made a break of 1,000 in the afternoon session, his fifth consecutive 1,000 in succeeding sessions. (p. 16)

**FINANCE AND COMMERCE**

In "City Notes" comment is made on :—Central Electricity Issue ; City of Bloemfontein Loan ; Hungarian Treasury Bills ; Central Mining Dividend Policy ; Tate and Lyle's Reduced Dividend ; Royal Bank of Scotland Accounts ; Agar, Cross and Co.'s New Capital ; New Zealand Loan and Mercantile Report ; High Costs in Australia ; and Insurances on the Highland Hope. (p. 22)

In the Money Market loan and discount rates declined. The Bank sold £292,000 in bar gold. Among the Foreign Exchanges the French rate declined to 123.63½f., while the New York, Italian, Belgian, Dutch, and German exchanges moved slightly in favour of sterling. A further recovery occurred in Spanish currency. Argentine and Brazilian exchanges were lower. Silver rose 1-16d. to 16 11-16d. per ounce. (p. 22)

A further rise took place yesterday in British Government loans, and the Stock Markets as a whole were steadier. South American rails remained weak. The Anglo-American group of Industrials was firmer. Tate and Lyle were weak on the reduction in the dividend. (p. 22)

## AN AGRICULTURAL POLICY

With the conclusion of the debate on LORD CRANWORTH'S motion in the House of Lords the Government's agricultural policy has been very thoroughly canvassed during the past week in both Houses of Parliament. By the Liberal and Labour Parties it has been received with unmeasured exultation as a proof that the Government has at last shaken off its lethargy, that agriculture will be regenerated, and that thousands of the unemployed will be rescued from demoralizing idleness. By the Unionist Party, and by most of the practical farmers who have expressed their views, it has been scorned as a wasteful and unpractical effort towards an admittedly desirable object. Its critics allege that the idea of large-scale farms run by the Ministry of Agriculture has been completely discredited by the experience of the past. They point out that the loss on the Ministry's farm settlements between 1919 and 1928 was about £468,000, although by the end of 1926 about half the 25,000 acres originally acquired had passed out of the Ministry's control in an attempt to follow the late SIR LAWRENCE WEAVER'S advice to cut losses. They urge that there are already quite enough demonstration farms in private hands or attached to educational centres, and that in any case the most fertile method of demonstration is to carry out experiments on ordinary farms. They remember that the establishment of 25,000 small-holders on the land under the Act of 1919 involved the taxpayer in a loss of £9,000,000, or more than half the capital expended ; that the number of failures, though relatively small to the total established, proves beyond doubt that the ordinary amateur even after a course of training such as is contemplated by the Bill has no chance of success ; and that the prospects even of experienced settlers become darker with every fresh proof of the insecurity of prices. Finally they observe that, although the recent experiments of the Society of Friends in finding allotments for 100,000 unemployed have re-affirmed the moral utility and national value of the allotment movement, the possession of an allotment does not mean that its owner is an employed person. It neither restores him to industry nor disqualifies him for the dole. Their conclusion is that attempts to put the unemployed on the land must be cruel to the individual and futile in the aggregate unless and until some guarantee of remunerative prices for agricultural produce is devised.

The more extreme admirers of the Bill, notably MR. LLOYD GEORGE, are indifferent to its cost, or alternatively and controversially contend that the cost will be paid for by savings in unemployment benefit, by the re-establishment of individual moral, and by the restoration of an equilibrium between the agricultural and industrial population. DR. ADDISON himself is more modest, and in his every speech has affirmed his determination to proceed cautiously in accordance with the lessons of the past. And it may fairly be admitted that, if the administration of the Bill is indeed cautious, then many of its greatest dangers will be averted. There is no compulsion on the Minister to spend at once the £7,000,000 allotted to farming experiments and the reconditioning of land. If the cost of the proposed establishment of small-holdings is unlimited, the speed at which they are to be established is also undefined. But DR. ADDISON'S own record is disquieting. His housing schemes produced about 200,000 houses and are to-day costing the nation more than the million other houses built since MR. LLOYD GEORGE was so caustically glad to be rid of his services in 1921. Still, DR. ADDISON may have revised his conception of businesslike methods in the interval. If so he may more usefully employ men on the land than on roads, of which there are already far too many. But if land settlement is thus to be reduced to an ordinary relief scheme, will not the Government have missed yet one more chance to devise a truly national policy? The debates have shown that their critics are only unalterably opposed to the nationalization of large tracts of land and to the dominance of bureaucracy in agriculture, and only really alarmed by the prospect of loading more population on to an already uneconomic industry. The speeches of MR. SKELTON and MR. HURD show that even so they are ready to search for common ground, and fail to find it only because the Government have reversed the proper order of the steps necessary to regenerate agriculture. There would be general agreement on measures for the extension of small-holdings and allotments, and for better marketing, if farming could be "made to pay" first. In that event those measures would be automatically simplified, and would require for success neither the intervention of bureaucracy nor the risking of large amounts of the taxpayers' money.

During the recent debates the Government have answered criticisms on these lines by pointing to their forthcoming Marketing Bill. Only in LORD DE LA WARR'S speech in the House of Lords was there any acknowledgment of the fact that better marketing alone cannot protect the British producer from such dumping as has this year devastated the soft fruit and cereal industries, nor from the economic offensive of the Soviet Government to which MR. BALDWIN drew attention earlier in the Session. And even LORD DE LA WARR deferred to an indefinite future any Government action upon the idea either of import boards, which he loved, or of a quota, which he tolerated. But the state of agriculture is such that it requires a combined policy of reorganization and of protection in some form or other. Every agriculturist of repute realizes that these two halves of the policy are inseparable. MR. LLOYD GEORGE himself exclaimed during the debate on a private member's motion on Wednesday that "free "trade should not carry the monster Dumping "on its back." By concentrating upon reorganization, and fighting shy of protection against the ruinous competition of imports sold "below the cost of production, picking, and "packing," the Government are forced to advocate a high-handed and expensive method of reorganization, expose themselves to the suspicion that they desire to advance Socialism more than to help farming, and deny themselves the chance of framing a national policy for which a large section of opinion in all parties is undoubtedly ripe. In one more branch of their activities the Government's tactics are so incoherent that their intentions must be suspect.

## Unrest in Spain

The conflagration of strikes which has been raging for some days in Spain is now very nearly, though not yet quite, extinguished. The disconcerting feature of it was that as soon as it was stamped out in one place, it flared up in another ; and through the smoke and flame it seemed natural to descry the hand of political arson. From Madrid the outbreak passed to Barcelona, and was followed by strikes in Granada, Valencia, Alicante, Malaga, and Seville. That there is much inflammable material lying about seems to be proved by the triviality of the first occasion of trouble. A funeral of some workmen, who had been killed while engaged in building a seven-storey house, was held up in the streets of the Capital, not by any action of the authorities, but because of some question of procuring wreaths for one of the hearses. The delay of half an hour congested the traffic, and excited the procession of workmen who were making the funeral a demonstration against the conditions of labour in the building trade. The suspension of the traffic naturally brought the police on to the scene ; and policemen in Spain are always heavily armed. When the procession started to move on again the proposed route was barred, apparently only for the better regulation of traffic. Stones were thrown ; shots were fired ; three persons were killed and many more injured ; soon there were cries of "Viva la "Revolución!" These incidents were followed by a general strike of all trades for forty-eight hours and of the public services for twenty-four hours. The strike leaders' orders were carried out with implicit precision. Next day the workmen's campaign was continued in Barcelona as a mark of sympathy, and the general strike there took on a definitely Communist colour, although, as in Madrid, it was conducted on the whole in an orderly manner. There was one serious conflict between two different Workers' Unions ; and there was an episode which has its humorous side, when some strikers demanded a suspension of the sale of tickets for the big fight between CARNERA and PAOLINO which was to have been held next Sunday, and were set upon by boxing enthusiasts who intended that, strike or no strike, the pugilistic encounter should take place. As a consequence, the GOVERNOR has postponed the fight until the end of the month.

There are some points in this series of strikes in half a dozen of the principal towns of Spain that deserve attention. One that has already been indicated is that the leaders have their men in hand, and intentionally give an impression of being conscious of their power. The terms of the manifesto which they issued after the Madrid strike may seem a trifle magniloquent to northern ears ; but the boast that "we workers are men of exquisite sensitive-"ness, inspired by high principles and ideals of "imagination and justice," undoubtedly corresponds to a genuine sense of self-respect and a belief in the legitimacy of their aims. Another interesting point is the common cause made by the students with the workmen in Madrid and other towns. Their active sympathy shows—and not for the first time—that the educated youth of Spain is by no means satisfied with the present political and economic conditions of the country, and is probably strongly opposed to the great influence now exercised in high quarters by the Clerical authorities. There was also a definitely anti-monarchical spirit in many of the demonstrations ; and considerable stir seems to have been caused by an outspoken article in the *Sol* from the pen of PROFESSOR JOSÉ ORTEGA GASSET, a respected thinker and publicist. He condemned the dictatorship of GENERAL BERENGUER as worse than that of the late MARQUÉS DE ESTELLA, and placed the chief blame for it, not upon the GENERAL, but upon KING ALFONSO. The conclusion he has reached, after maintaining neutrality during the period of the earlier dictatorship, is *delenda est monarchia*. His attitude would not be so significant if it stood alone ; but it is generally believed that many of the liberal intellectual leaders of the country, who accepted the MARQUÉS DE ESTELLA as a saviour from chaos and a safeguard against national demoralization, are now turning their minds towards republicanism.

The champions of a new order in Spain, however, are much divided among themselves. The intellectuals of the Universities have little in common with the Syndicalists of Barcelona ; and the Syndicalists, themselves split into different factions, do not see eye to eye with the Socialists of Madrid. They are in fact definitely rivals ; and some of the recent outbreaks were wholly attributable to the mere desire of one faction to outdo the other. The Socialists are strongest in the Capital, and put their faith in legislative reform. The bulk of the Syndicalists care little for politics or for existing institutions. They are frankly Communist, and hope by subversive means to secure economic domination. The formidable *Sindicato Unico* was driven underground by GENERAL PRIMO DE RIVERA and his able lieutenant MARTINEZ ANIDO, but after seven years it has re-emerged apparently as rich and rather more powerful than before. The Catholic *Sindicatos* preach the same class warfare ; but they maintain respect for religion in their philosophy, and direct their appeal chiefly to the agricultural population. Spain is indeed, so far as can be judged of a country where public opinion is not very articulate, still at heart Conservative, monarchical, and imbued with a religious spirit. Over the vast stretches of thinly populated provinces her people in a large majority ask for nothing better than to be left alone, and are well content to have KING ALFONSO as their ruler. Moreover there has been no definite indication—although there have been serious reports—that the allegiance of the Army is shaken. GENERAL BERENGUER declared, after the trouble in Madrid, that revolution was impossible. "A revolution would "be immediately suppressed," he said ; "I "guarantee that." But he will no doubt bear in mind that revolutions are generally engineered by minorities, and that after all he himself was accorded power in order to end a dictatorship, not to prolong it. He cannot afford to allow the initiative to be taken out of his hands.

## Taxation for Opera

The answer given by the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER to a question in the House of Commons yesterday puts an entirely new complexion on last Saturday's news of a working arrangement arrived at between the British Broadcasting Corporation and the Covent Garden Opera Syndicate. The operatic duet is to be converted into a trio by the Government, who propose to sing the bass—or is it the soprano ?—part. In other words the sum of £17,500 per annum for five years is to be contributed to the scheme direct from the Treasury. It will be paid, if the grant obtains Parliamentary sanction, to the B.B.C. as a special addition to its normal income. Thus MR. SNOWDEN has taken his first step in a policy, firmly resisted by all his predecessors, of giving a subsidy to the theatre out of taxation, and he has chosen for his experiment that branch of the theatrical art in which the taxpayer takes the least possible interest, the Opera. The one thing which the Imperial League of Opera's recent canvass seems to have demonstrated quite clearly is that about one per thousand of the population of this country desires to submit to a tax, however small, for Opera. It may be highly desirable to stimulate the apathetic popular taste, and that is what all who are interested in music and the theatre are hoping that the B.B.C. will do. It has already done it to some purpose in other branches of art, through the establishment of its new orchestra for symphonic music in London and the support which it has been able to bring to all sorts of musical institutions up and down the country. It does these things with money derived from licences. The licence holders share the benefit of the performances with the members of the audience who, preferring direct hearing, pay for their tickets. We are told that the £17,500 paid by the Government will also come out of licences ; but the point is that it will come out of that part of the licence fee which hitherto has been devoted to the relief of taxation.

Some part of the B.B.C.'s proper income may well be applied to Opera, since it has been already stated that one of the conditions of its support for the Covent Garden Syndicate is that at least sixty performances a year will be broadcast. But direct taxation for Opera means a new expenditure on something which very few people want at a moment when new expenditure of any sort should be most jealously scrutinized. That the amount in itself is small does not alter the fact that it is an extravagance, and moreover it is not likely to be allowed to remain small. For what demand on behalf of the more popular arts, the "legitimate" theatre for example, could be reasonably refused when Covent Garden draws its annual income from the Treasury ?

## The Right Spirit

The BISHOP of SOUTHAMPTON and others have confirmed the opinion formed by a correspondent who recently described in this journal his search about Tyneside for young men willing to be trained and go to work in private service. In Newcastle—reported to be "work-shy"—there were far more young men willing to go than he could possibly find work for ; and one youth who was in receipt of the dole said that he would willingly give up the dole to go and be trained. That is the Northern Spirit—an independent spirit, the BISHOP of SOUTHAMPTON calls it ; one that faces hard times with "cheery "unselfpitying humour." The article from our correspondent and the support which it has received are cheering in days when a steady flow of something-for-nothing is eating away not only the character of those who are being pauperized but also nearly every one else's faith in that character's power of resistance. It would be so natural for the young to be work-shy that it is hard to believe they are not. And since nothing is more harmful in times like these than a despairing readiness to believe the worst, good service is done by anyone who produces evidence that the English character for independence and self-reliance is still holding out against the tempting lures of Autolycus, who will give you a trifle and rob you of your best possession.

The Northern Spirit, it is called by our correspondents ; but there is no evidence, yet, that it is or ever was denied to East, South, and West. Ethnologists, it may be, have worked out the reasons why the North has always maintained a bluff independence of manner. Time was, for instance (and not very long ago), when a Northern shopkeeper, while serving his customer very efficiently, gave the impression that it was he who conferred a favour in selling, not the customer in buying ; and that the shop could get on very well without the customer, who could on no account get on without the shop. A Southern shopkeeper, serving neither more nor less efficiently, gives (or perhaps used to give, for manners seem to be changing very rapidly) the impression that he feels it an honour to serve anyone so gracious as to buy two penn'orth of tape or of matches. Take both salesmen out of their shops and subject them to a test of endurance and independence, and there will probably be nothing to choose between them. Lancashire cheerfully tightened its belt in a good cause in the American Civil War. Kent looked down its nose at the Conqueror. Devon and Somerset sent explorers all the world over. To this day Sussex "won't be druv," and the Cockney is the very imp of adventure ; and in South Wales there are young men and boys grimly holding up against an enforced idleness which takes a great deal of quiet and plucky endurance to sustain unweakened. The "Northern Spirit" is the right spirit ; and it is not necessary to be a jingo or crassly insular to believe that the right spirit—with this or that special sort of rueful humour for its vehicle—is still alive and at work in all parts of England. It is good policy, no doubt, to call it the Northern Spirit in the South, the Eastern Spirit in the West, and thus round the compass ; because, as schoolmasters and naval and military officers know very well, healthy emulation is a great ally of virtue. But North, South, East, or West, it is the plain duty of every man to cling with all his might to his faith in the English character for upright independence, and to pit that faith as openly as he may against the worst that can be done to buy it up and destroy it.

## LIBERALS AND THE LAND

### ONLY £200,000,000 MORE

### MR. LLOYD GEORGE AND WAR DEBTS

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—At a time like this to make any demand on your space must be almost an impertinence, but a statement made on Tuesday by Mr. Lloyd George in Parliament, coming as it does from a man in his position, is so without parallel in its folly, so subversive of all the principles of economy, that it cannot be left unchallenged.

"The country," he said, "to-day had a debt of £7,000,000,000 for destruction, and yet it was said it could not spend £200,000,000 in restoring an industry which had been neglected for 50 or 60 years." Thus he makes the very enormity of our losses a ground for incurring further expenditure, because by comparison that expenditure must appear trivial. You have lost some thousands of millions, he seems to argue, and so it is a light matter if you risk a mere hundred or two more. But that the absurdity of his reasoning may not be too apparent, he disguises it under a delusive rhetoric. The enormous losses, he says, were "for destruction." The expenditure will "restore" agriculture. Unfortunately, however, the antithesis is wholly false, and the assumption largely conjectural. The debt was incurred not "for destruction," but, as he has himself continually insisted, for the saving of the country from disaster, while the expenditure is on a scheme which ever since the days of Virgil has captured the imagination of mankind, but the practical difficulties of which have never yet been solved, and in these days of world-wide competition seem, perhaps, more insoluble than ever.

But Mr. Lloyd George is completely easy in his mind. He is confident in the wizardry of words ; he has faith in the genius of Dr. Addison ; and he knows that the Liberal Party may flaunt "Retrenchment" on its banner and pass resolutions on the necessity for economy, but will vote, as they did on Tuesday, obediently as he commands. "And what," Sir, I would again ask, "shall it be in the end thereof ?"

Your obedient servant,
T. E. PAGE.

Woodcote, Godalming, Nov. 20.

## A COMMUNIST NEWSPAPER

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—During the debate in the House of Lords on the relations between this country and the Government of Soviet Russia on Wednesday last Lord Parmoor in his reply on behalf of the Government to my complaint of the activities of the Communist propaganda newspaper, the *Daily Worker*, suggested that the paper had appeared only on one occasion—January 1—and that there were only a few hundred copies published.

I knew the statement to be inaccurate when it was made, but as I had not full particulars with me I let it pass. Such a misstatement, however, should not be allowed to remain on record. The *Daily Worker* was first published on January 1, 1930, and has appeared every day without interruption since then. On May 1 there was added to the title heading of the paper, "Organ of the Communist Party of Great Britain (Section of the Communist International)," and those words still appear on each issue. At one time the paper had a circulation of several thousand copies. What its present circulation is I do not know, but my informant receives his copy every day, and anyone who desired to have a copy would have no difficulty in obtaining one from the publishers. If Lord Parmoor likes I will arrange for him to become a permanent subscriber.

I suggest that those who are responsible for supplying the Lord President of the Council with the information upon which to base his speeches in the House of Lords should be more careful to see that in future he is accurately informed on matters of the first importance ; otherwise there is a danger that our debates will be a mere waste of time.

Yours truly,
BRENTFORD.

House of Lords, Nov. 18.

## HOSPITALS AND SWEEPSTAKES

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—It appears from your account of the Dublin Hospitals Sweepstake that, by the turn of a wheel and apart from any merit, a single winner acquires a sum of over £200,000, while under similar undeserving conditions twice as much money is given to a number of others. The hospitals, the "charity" concerned, benefit by only one-fifth of the huge sum of £650,000 subscribed. I pass over the ease with which the present law against lotteries is evaded, and the hypocrisy which under the present system rules out public gambling tables from the resorts of men, and I note that industry is decaying and unemployment going up by leaps and bounds. Parliament and the taxpayers will shortly be asked to contribute large extra sums for relief.

Two things seem to emerge from this latest strident example of the exploitation by well-meaning persons of what is euphemistically called "a human frailty" :—(1) The irreparable harm which is being done to the spirit of real charity, and especially to the voluntary hospital system, by this and similar draws with huge prizes. If hospitals cannot be run except by such methods subscribers will feel that it is far better that they should be supported by the rates and taxes. It is impossible to appeal to the spirit of sacrifice, the essence of Christian charity, and in the same circular to offer the chance of a fortune. "Help yourself" would under human frailty soon oust "help others," and real charity would go to the wall.

(2) The attempt to get "something for nothing" is surely at the root of a good deal of unemployment to-day, and that not only among those in receipt of the dole. Among those who are on the lists of Labour Exchanges, and among others who are not, are many thousands who, from a habit of betting and gambling, are, like Mr. Micawber, always waiting for something to turn up ; and so, withdrawing their service from the community, are content to take something from it by chance or dole. Thus there grows up the undesirable fringe of those who look every chance of real employment in the mouth and turn it down if it involves the hard and continuous work to which they have become unaccustomed.

The system which makes these increasingly large and frequent sweepstakes possible is thus, in more than one way, undermining English character. Will not public opinion intervene to stop, if necessary by legal action, this drain on our national forces ?

I am, Sir, yours faithfully,
Worthen Rectory, Shrewsbury. G. M. BELL.

## CONVEYANCE OF PRISONERS

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—I wish to call attention to two points of undeniable importance emerging from the account published in to-day's issue of *The Times* of an attempted escape from a train by four convicts, resulting in the death of one of them.

1. Two prison officers (no longer termed "warders," by the way), made responsible for the safeguarding of four men, "described by the Metropolitan Police as dangerous criminals," during a long train journey involving several changes, are placed in a position of unjustifiable, because avoidable, danger. It was merely by good fortune that a prisoner was killed and not either or both of the officers. In the latter event four men would soon have been on their trial for murder ; its possible outcome six lives sacrificed to a mean and misguided economy.

2. "The four prisoners were chained together when . . . they joined the train at Winchester," an obviously necessary precaution if they must travel by rail. But why are they not conveyed by road, in greater security and entirely removed from the public gaze ? Would it really be so much more expensive ? I submit that the exposure in a public place of unfortunate human beings chained together is a relic of barbarism and a disgrace to civilization.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
H. G. COURTNEY, Hon. Treasurer, Hampshire Prisoners' Aid Society, and a member of The Prison Visitors Association.

Marifield, Winchester, Nov. 19.

# IRISH HOSPITALS SWEEPSTAKE

## A DANGER TO THE TURF

### EFFECT ON FIELDS

(From Our Racing Correspondent)

The enormous success of the Irish Hospitals Sweepstake on the Manchester November Handicap to be run at Manchester to-morrow, and the statement that a similar sweepstake will be organized on the Grand National Steeplechase to be run at Liverpool in March, call for serious attention from the point of view of racing.

According to the figures published in *The Times* on Tuesday morning holders of tickets which have drawn starters will divide among themselves the sum of about £49,143. The holders of tickets which have drawn horses originally entered will divide among themselves the sum of about £24,572. I will assume for the purpose of argument that there are 25 starters, so that each holder of a ticket drawing a starter will receive about £2,000 in addition to the £300 which he will draw as the holder of a ticket drawing a horse originally entered. The holders of tickets which have drawn non-starters but original entries will each receive roughly £300. It is clearly to the advantage of the holder of a ticket which has drawn an entry but a non-starter to get into touch with the owner of that horse and offer him a considerable sum of money to run it. After all, he could afford to give the owner £1,000 and still be very much better off than he would have been if the horse had not been included in the Field.

It has been suggested that such a difficulty could be overcome if no extra money were paid for starters than was paid for horses originally entered, but that is not the case. I shall take the Grand National and assume that I am the owner of an indifferent steeplechaser. I enter him for the Grand National, in which he has a very remote chance of success. Indeed he could only win if every other starter fell down and he stood up to the end. By the day of the race his entry will have cost me £100. I will assume that Mr. A has drawn him in this sweepstake in Dublin and that the prizes offered are the same as they were this week, with the exception that starters are worth no more than original entries. Mr. A, perhaps not knowing, and it may be not caring, that my horse has not a thousand to one chance of winning, remembers that in the past a few exceptionally bad horses have won this race and offers me £500 to start him and further gives me the odds to £10 each way at 500 to 1. This means that if a miracle did occur I should win £5,000 for the win and £1,250 for a place, which together with my original present of £500 for running the horse would mean that after entry fees and other expenses I had made about £6,600 out of a horse which probably is not worth £100. If on the other hand my horse is only placed I shall receive in all £1,600 for a horse which is not worth a tenth of that sum. If further the horse was not placed I should, after deducting expenses, be £350 better off and still have my horse, which once again is not worth more than £100.

### FIELD OF 100 HORSES

There is, from a racing point of view, a very big danger in these enormous sweepstakes, and I can picture, unless something is done to alter the conditions of the Grand National, a field of 100 horses going to the post for this race next March. That would be a terrible tragedy. Mr. Topham will have to use all his ingenuity to make the conditions such that a field of unwieldy proportions is not possible. I have always been against any alterations in the present conditions governing this wonderful race, but these gigantic sweepstakes may make an alteration necessary. There is nothing in the Rules of Racing which prevents or makes it in any way illegal to accept a bribe or present to run a horse. If such a rule could be passed perhaps the difficulty might be overcome, but even then proof would be exceedingly difficult. These very large sweepstakes are indeed a danger to the Turf.

## FINANCIAL RESULTS

### PAYMENTS FOR EXPENSES AND COMMISSION

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

DUBLIN, Nov. 20

The remarkable financial success of the Free State Hospitals Sweepstake on the Manchester November Handicap has been followed by some public criticism of the manner in which the huge sum of money realized by the sale of tickets was apportioned. The Public Charitable Hospitals Act, 1930, under which the sweepstake was organized, stipulates that the proportion of the total proceeds of the sweepstake to be allotted to expenses, apart from commission on the sale of tickets, should not exceed 30 per cent. Furthermore, it stipulates that payments to the promoter of the sweepstake should not exceed 7 per cent., and should be included in the amount devoted to expenses.

When tickets were issued every one contained the information that, when allowance had been made for 20 per cent. of the total proceeds for distribution among the hospitals, plus payment of expenses and commission on the sale of tickets, the surplus would be allotted in prize money. The sum of £25,000 in prizes was guaranteed as a minimum, and this sum was deposited at the Bank of Ireland in the names of five trustees, including Lord Granard and Lord HolmPatrick.

### ESTIMATES EXCEEDED

The proceeds of the sweepstake greatly exceeded expectations, reaching the sum of £658,618. From this amount the sum of £131,724, representing 20 per cent. of the gross proceeds, was deducted for distribution among the participating hospitals. In view of the great success of the undertaking it was found that only 19 per cent. instead of the originally stipulated 30 per cent. was necessary for expenses and promoters' fees, and £117,000 was set aside for that purpose. Of this amount the official promoter, Mr. Richard Duggan, a well-known Dublin bookmaker, is entitled to get £46,000, representing the statutory 7 per cent. allowed by the Act. When these deductions were made from the gross amount received from the sale of tickets a final sum of £409,000 remained for distribution in prizes.

There is, however, another aspect of the case to which public attention is being directed. The Act expressly excluded from the category of "expenses," that is to say from the statutory 30 per cent. of the total proceeds, "tickets, commission, prizes, or other remuneration given in relation to the sale of tickets." In order to encourage the sale of tickets the promoters issued books of 12 to the face value of 10s. apiece, but required sellers to remit only £5 for every book which they sold. For every £5 received in Dublin, therefore, £1 was retained by sellers either in the shape of free tickets or hard cash. It is estimated that the amount paid thus in commission to ticket sellers was £131,000 odd, almost precisely the same amount as went to the hospitals.

In no case, however, is the manner in which the sweepstake has been conducted inconsistent either with the Act of the Free State Parliament under which it was organized, or with the conditions printed on the back of every ticket. The sweepstake has been conducted with scrupulous fairness. It is recognized generally, however, that in view of the fact that further sweepstakes are being arranged the percentage of proceeds allotted to promoters' fees is too high, and also that the commission on the sale of tickets is over-generous.

# MINERS' WAGES

## OPPOSITION TO REDUCTION

### EARLY APPOINTMENT OF NATIONAL BOARD

(FROM OUR LABOUR CORRESPONDENT)

The delegate conference of the Miners' Federation, which met in London yesterday, made no decisive move. It will be called together again towards the end of next week to take account of what may have happened in the meantime and to face the future with perhaps a little more clearness of view than it had yesterday.

For the moment the conference was content to wait for the appointment of the National Industrial Board and whatever may be the outcome of urging upon the Government "the seriousness of the situation." The conference gave an instruction, in the form of advice, to all the districts which require, but have not obtained, new wage agreements to refer the matters in dispute to the National Board, and it protested against attempts by the owners "to enforce" a spread-over system of working. Presumably the miners object to their having had the financial advantages of a spread-over illustrated in some districts by two sets of proposals by the owners, one based on the working of a rigid 7½-hour day and the other on a more profitable distribution of the working hours.

No hint was given after the conference of the nature of the representations to the Government. The time for action is getting short. Ten days from now the 7½-hour day becomes imperative. If new agreements are not made in the meantime or new conditions enforced the piece-workers, who are the coal hewers, will suffer a reduction of earnings, but the day-wage men will not. The miners are claiming such a revision of the piece-rates as will enable the present wages to be earned in the shorter day. On the other hand the colliery owners are claiming a revision of the day-wage men's rates because of the reduction in output and—pending the operation of the marketing schemes—a certain fall in the proceeds of the industry in what are now the eight-hour districts. When the hours clause was in Committee in the House of Commons Mr. Graham said that "in the main the safeguard of this half-hour's reduction, with no reduction of wages for the mining community, rests on Part I [the marketing proposals] . . . Accordingly the Bill provides that there will be between three and four months' run of this marketing system before this part of the legislation comes into force." But in fact the reduction of working time falls a full month before the marketing schemes can be got going.

#### RESOLUTION

The miners' conference yesterday did not face this position, but passed the following resolution:—

This conference having received and considered the reports from the various districts of the negotiations with the coalowners relating to the wages agreements resolves to offer every possible resistance to the attempts made to further reduce the wages of the workmen. The enormous reductions in wages already suffered by the mine workers have left them with resources quite inadequate to provide the ordinary necessaries of a very low standard of life.

It also protests against the attempt by the owners to enforce a spread-over method of working in contravention of the undertaking given by the representatives of all parties in the House of Commons and the House of Lords during the passage of the Coal Mines Bill, that the spread-over should only become operative if mutually agreed upon by the owners and workmen and confirmed by the national organizations of owners and workmen.

Further, we advise all the districts to forward the particulars of the matters in dispute to the National Industrial Board under the Coal Mines Act, 1930. The Executive Committee shall render every possible assistance to the districts and continue to urge upon the Government the seriousness of the situation.

The following letter of Wednesday's date from the Mines Department was read:—

I am directed by the Secretary for Mines to state, for the information of the Miners' Federation, that it is the intention of the Government to appoint the Coal Mines National Industrial Board under Part IV. of the Coal Mines Act, 1930, and that an announcement of the constitution of the Board may be expected within the next few days.

You will already be aware that Part IV. of the Act provides that where any dispute exists or is apprehended in any district as to the terms of a proposed agreement concerning the regulation of wages or other conditions of labour in that district, either party may refer the dispute to the National Board for inquiry and report. You will understand, therefore, that in the event of any such dispute in any district it is open to either the workmen or the owners to refer it to the National Board accordingly, and that, as has already been stated, Mr. Shinwell fully expects the Board to have been constituted and appointed in time to consider any such dispute which may be referred to it.

The expectation still is that a postponement of the 7½-hour day will be brought about. One forecast of events is that from 14 mining districts (large and small) appeals will be sent to the National Board early next week; that the Board will be unable to hear any one of them before December 1, and that the Board will appeal to the Government for time to do its work without the danger in the interval of either a stoppage of the mines or an alteration of wages. In other words the Board will pronounce the magic words, "Postpone Part 3 of the Act." It appears that everyone will be ready to agree. If that be so, how will the postponement be done?

There might be another Act of Parliament, but some of the miners' leaders have thought of the Emergency Powers Act, the proclamation of "a state of emergency," because of a threatened interruption of the supply of coal to a substantial portion of the community, and an Order in Council for a temporary postponement of Part 3 of the Act. The reply to this suggestion from another quarter is that the miners need only agree to a temporary spread-over of working time, calling it what they like, in order to make any exceptional action, or even fresh legislation, unnecessary. But there is a difficulty in the way of this procedure by consent in the fact that the coalowners in one at least of the districts have said that they will not recognize the National Board, and will not appear before it.

Turning from controversial matters for a few minutes yesterday the conference carried a gracious resolution expressing regret at the announcement of Lord Chelmsford's desire to resign the chairmanship of the Miners' Welfare Fund, assuring him that he had the absolute confidence of the miners and requesting him to reconsider his decision.

# MILITARY APPOINTMENTS

The War Office announces that the following appointments have been approved:—

Colonel T. Blatherwick, D.S.O., M.C., T.D., Territorial Army, to be Commander, 127th (Manchester) Infantry Brigade, Territorial Army, with effect from December next.

Colonel G. R. V. Steward, C.B.E., D.S.O., to be Officer in charge of Record and Pay Office, Royal Tank Corps, with effect from February, 1931.

Major F. R. W. Graham, D.S.O., M.C., has been selected for command of the 1st Battalion, The Royal Ulster Rifles, with effect from October 15, in succession to Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) D. J. C. K. Bernard, C.M.G., D.S.O., who, as already announced, has been appointed Brigadier, General Staff, of a Command in India.

### *AMERICAN FOOTBALL MATCH TO BE BROADCAST*

The B.B.C. announces that a running commentary on the football match, Yale v. Harvard, at Soldier's Field, Cambridge, Massachusetts, will be relayed from America to-morrow between 8.45 and 9 p.m. in the National programme. This is the first running commentary on a football match played in the United States to be broadcast in this country, and the National Broadcasting Company's description of the game will be relayed to Savoy-hill by means of the Transatlantic telephone service.

# POLITICAL NOTES

## THE IMPERIAL CONFERENCE

The summary of proceedings of the Imperial Conference was issued to members of the House of Commons yesterday afternoon, and later in the day the following Vote of Censure was handed in in the names of Mr. Baldwin, Mr. Amery, Mr. Chamberlain, Sir Laming Worthington-Evans, and Lord Stanley:—

That this House censures His Majesty's Government of the United Kingdom for its failure to formulate any effective proposals for the extension of Empire Trade and for its refusal to consider the offers made by the Dominions.

The Opposition are anxious that the motion shall be discussed at the earliest possible moment, and Mr. Baldwin will ask the Government on Monday to set aside a day next week for it. There is already on the Order Paper a private member's motion in the name of Lord Stanley for next Wednesday afternoon which regrets the failure of the Government to make any progress with the development of a policy of inter-Imperial trade at the Imperial Conference, but it is expected that this will be withdrawn if the Government agrees to set aside a day for the Vote of Censure. Members were still in some doubt yesterday as to the precise meaning of the declaration made by the United Kingdom Delegation on the subject of preference margins. It may be taken for granted, however, that the actual position is as follows:—The Government does not propose to ask Parliament to extend the safeguarding duties, but in all other cases the preference margin will remain for a period of three years or until a decision has been reached at the Ottawa Conference. It has the right, if it desires to do so, to vary the McKenna duties, but it cannot reduce the general figure below 11 per cent., and at that figure Empire goods would have to be admitted free of duty.

The Conservatives are also anxious to raise a number of other subjects before the Christmas recess by Votes of Censure or in other ways. These include the decision of the Government not to renew the Dyestuffs Act; the refusal to extend the safeguarding duties on gloves, gas mantles, and cutlery which expire next month; and the decision to appoint a Royal Commission to go into the question of unemployment insurance in spite of the fact that the information on the subject is already available and was placed before the recent three-party meeting. The Labour Party itself, by the way, is showing no enthusiasm for the Royal Commission. When in the debate on Wednesday night Miss Bondfield, the Minister of Labour, indicated that she could not resist the Conservative amendment to refer the proposal to extend unemployment insurance for agricultural workers to the Commission, the Labour Party voted solidly against her.

A meeting of the Parliamentary Amenities group was held last night to discuss town and regional planning in relation to contemplated Government legislation. Mr. Percy Hurd, M.P., presided, and there were also present:—

Lord Gage, Sir Philip Pilditch, M.P., Mr. Noel Baker, M.P., Mr. E. D. Simon, M.P., Sir Theodore Chambers, Sir H. Fairfax-Lucy, Dr. Raymond Unwin, Mr. Clough-Williams-Ellis, Mr. E. Holland Martin, Sir Lawrence Chubb, and Mr. H. G. Griffin.

After discussion the following resolution was adopted unanimously:—

In the opinion of this committee the effect for good or ill which the rating or taxation of land values or increment must have upon the development of land will be great and far-reaching. It is essential, therefore, that before any proposals for land value taxation are formulated their relation to town-planning principles and legislation should be thoroughly examined and that the Town Planning Bill should be introduced at the earliest possible moment.

Authority was given to arrange a deputation to the Chancellor of the Exchequer and the Minister of Health as circumstances might require.

Mr. Leif Jones has been appointed chairman of the Standing Committee which will consider the Agricultural Land Utilization Bill. The Government will propose in the House of Commons on Monday that the chairman shall have power to select amendments. Under the Standing Orders of the House of Commons this procedure is followed in the normal way only when a Bill is under consideration in Committee of the whole House.

# SALES MANAGERS AND SAFEGUARDING

## MR. REINCKE ON FALLACY OF CHEAP STEEL

At a "dining meeting" of the Incorporated Sales Managers' Association, held under the chairmanship of Mr. JOHN AMES at the Hotel Victoria last evening, Mr. H. A. REINCKE, chairman of the Glasgow branch, and chairman of William Beardmore and Co., gave an address on safeguarding and rationalization.

The CHAIRMAN said that in his view rationalization would never succeed if it was used merely as a wage-reducing device. Unless they could get the support of Labour to any particular rationalization scheme, that scheme could be voted an absolute failure.

Mr. REINCKE said that one of the greatest dangers to-day was that economic problems, which industry alone could solve, were the shuttlecock of party politics. The conditions under which business men were trying to rationalize industry were not the conditions which rationalization was attempting to promote. It was calculated that the steel imported into this country, amounting to 3,000,000 tons a year, gave employment abroad to 120,000 men. Taking the "dole" at an average of £65 a man they reached a figure of £7,800,000, which was £1,800,000 more than the benefit we derived from buying cheap foreign steel. But the argument did not stop there. Those 120,000 men if employed in this country would probably earn £15,000,000 or £16,000,000 a year, and when the purchasing power of people thus employed was taken into consideration the immense benefit to the country would be realized. In his view there was no alternative but to protect the home market.

### *LORD DERBY AND THE PRESS*

Lord DERBY was elected an hon. life member of the Liverpool Press Club yesterday. In the course of his speech he said:—"The Press is made up of a lot of concomitant parts. Please do not think the analogy is in any way offensive. It is exactly like talking about one animal in the Zoo and saying you have seen the whole lot. Cannot you recognize in part of the Press the elephant—ponderous, solemn, and of deliberate step? You can also see the tiger in the Press, and also the comparatively harmless and at the same time extremely irritating mosquito. You can also see the poor camel, waiting for the last straw to break his back. He might be the reporter who has gone 40 miles into the country to be told that the Press is not admitted to the meeting. In the higher realms there is the eagle, and in the lower the robin redbreast and the sparrow." Lord Derby added that he hoped he would never do anything to forfeit his friendship with the Press.

### *STOKE-ON-TRENT EXTENSION BILL*

With only 11 dissentients the Stoke-on-Trent City Council yesterday passed a resolution in favour of proceeding in the present Session of Parliament with an Extension Bill for the inclusion of the borough of Newcastle-under-Lyme, the urban district of Wolstanton United, the parish of Clayton, and part of the parish of Keele. Last Session a similar Bill promoted by the corporation was approved by the House of Commons, but was refused a second reading by the House of Lords. In reply to a question, the town clerk said the cost incurred by Stoke-on-Trent up to the present in connexion with the Bill was £9,700.

# LORD CURZON'S VICEROYALTY

## DISCLOSURE BY LORD MIDLETON

Political friends of Lord Midleton in Surrey, numbering between 500 and 600, presented him at Guildford last evening with a piece of plate to mark the fiftieth year of his entry into politics. The presentation was made by Lord Onslow, who paid tribute to Lord Midleton's services to the nation, which he outlined, and added that his services to the Conservative Party in the county had been invaluable.

Lord MIDLETON, in returning thanks, said that they had honoured him as a Conservative, and speaking as a Conservative to Conservatives he said that as a party they had no reason to be ashamed of a 50-years retrospect.

Referring to his services at the War Office, under the inspiration of Lord Wolseley and Lord Roberts, Lord Midleton said that during those years the Army was increased by 30,000 men, and the Reserve by a much larger number. They prepared 120,000 men, with staffs and equipment of every description. No officer was appointed to any command unless he would take those troops into the field—a complete innovation in the British Army. They greatly added to the artillery. When he first went to the War Office it would have taken six weeks to get the very inadequate stores out of Woolwich. When he left there they were so divided up among the units that they could mobilize them in three days. The medical service was completely reorganized. Army training by Divisions was so much advanced that he had still by him a letter from Sir John French, written in the midst of the battle of the Marne, nine years after they had officially parted company, telling him that the training of their troops had not merely proved the discipline in the immortal retreat, but enabled them to hold their ground with only half the Allies alongside them. He claimed that in the Boer War, when they maintained 300,000 men 6,000 miles off, they laid a sure foundation for the terrible ordeal from which the country emerged triumphantly in 1918.

#### LORD CURZON AND INDIA

"In view of Lord Onslow's observations with regard to my relations with Lord Curzon in India," Lord Midleton said, "I think I may be pardoned for saying a few words on a subject to which during 25 years I have never made a public reference. Not long before his death, Lord Balfour, dissatisfied with the account given in a recent biography, laid it on me to make it clear at some appropriate moment that it was on no merely personal grounds that his Government had had to terminate Lord Curzon's career as Viceroy of India. It happened that as the subject was never discussed in Parliament no full explanation of the facts was ever given. All that was known was that a serious disagreement had arisen on a point of military policy between Lord Curzon and Lord Kitchener.

"There was, however, a much more serious side to the controversy, which had never been made public. No one who knew Lord Curzon could doubt the immense power of his mind, the devotion to his public work, and his knowledge of India. No one was more distinguished than he among modern Viceroys, and he was the last administrator who governed India free from a democratic assembly. His difficulty with the Home Government was that he claimed to direct the foreign policy of India in relation to her neighbours without sufficient regard to its effect on British policy throughout the world. Most unfortunately he felt it necessary to advise operations in Tibet and Afghanistan, which the Russian Government and our ally, the Ameer, regarded with the greatest anxiety. Mr. Balfour's Cabinet neither shared his fears nor were willing to acquiesce in the strong measures he proposed. It happened that in that body of 20 men, all of whom were his admirers, and probably at least half were his intimate friends, one and all were unanimous that a crisis must be avoided, and in both cases they unanimously refused to authorize the serious steps which he proposed to take, and our successors in office entirely concurred with us. Indeed, Mr. John Morley, who followed me at the India Office, told his colleagues that had he been in my place he must have parted with Lord Curzon, not two months, but two years before."

# DESTITUTE LADS IN LONDON

## WORK OF FELLOWSHIP OF ST. CHRISTOPHER

Bishop PERRIN presided last evening at a public meeting at the Mary Sumner House, Tufton-street, Westminster, arranged by the Fellowship of St. Christopher, with a view to securing help for stranded, homeless lads, and to hear reports on the work done at St. Christopher's Hostel, 27, Upper East Smithfield, E.C.

The CHAIRMAN said that never in the history of the Church, he believed, was there more work being done day and night than was the case in London at the present time. It was wonderful to some of them who could look back upon the years gone by. The evils were known, but no one cared. There was no Thames Embankment; there were the awful arches of Adelphi, and other places where poor fellows endured agonies. To-day they had the great work of the Church Army—of which they were all so proud—and of the Salvation Army, and all the work that was being done in the refuges in London. And there was the great work of the London Police Court Mission. There was still a great deal to be done; conditions were still appalling. He did not think the change over in the Poor Law administration would be altogether for the good in some parts of the country. A tremendous problem was before them, and he earnestly hoped that their work would go on and prosper. They required £1,000 a year to carry on, and he trusted that meeting would help it forward.

Mr. Arthur SHEPHERD, M.P., spoke on his experience of the average casual ward. He said the casual ward system was the essence of stupidity. Addresses were also given by Prebendary H. F. B. MACKAY and Miss C. M. ALLEN (hon. secretary of the Fellowship of St. Christopher).

# POPPY DAY COLLECTIONS

## STATEMENT OF AMOUNTS RECEIVED

A comparative statement of amounts received from the Poppy Day appeal on Armistice Day in 1929 and in 1930 up to November 19, is set out below.

These figures are provisional, and include only the actual sums received by Captain W. G. Willcox, the organizing secretary, at 18, South-street, Park-lane, W.1. The figures for 1929 at this date may include collections which for 1930 have not yet reached headquarters.

| | 1929 | | | 1930 | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Collections:— | £ | s. | d. | £ | s. | d. |
| In Metropolitan Areas | 22,021 | 11 | 10 | 20,472 | 9 | 2 |
| In Provinces | 35,752 | 14 | 7 | 34,257 | 2 | 7 |
| Overseas (including Ireland) | 1,641 | 16 | 11 | 1,366 | 9 | 4 |
| In liners | 184 | 4 | 6 | 62 | 8 | 1 |
| In churches, Metropolitan areas | 804 | 18 | 6 | 852 | 10 | 2 |
| In churches, Provinces | 3,101 | 15 | 8 | 2,412 | 7 | 10 |
| By hunt cups | 832 | 17 | 10 | 990 | 1 | 1 |
| Donations:— | | | | | | |
| Metropolitan areas | 5,186 | 17 | 10 | 3,556 | 17 | 2 |
| Provinces | 3,408 | 1 | 8 | 4,249 | 15 | 2 |
| Sales of wreaths, &c. | 7,264 | 7 | 3 | 7,004 | 19 | 6 |
| | 80,199 | 6 | 7 | 75,225 | 0 | 1 |

### *REORGANIZING THE MILK INDUSTRY*

The Ministry of Agriculture announces that Lord De La Warr received a deputation from the National Association of Creamery Proprietors to discuss proposals for reorganizing the milk industry. The discussion was of an informal character. The necessity for close cooperation between organized creameries and organized producers was emphasized by the deputation, but it was agreed that the comprehensive organization of milk producers under the Agricultural Marketing Bill was a necessary precedent to any satisfactory solution of the surplus problem, and the further development on sound lines of the industry.

### *ALLEGED FORGING FACTORY*

Three men and a woman were yesterday arrested, on a charge of possessing forging apparatus, by Scotland Yard detectives, who, in a police tender, raided a house in Godsell-road, Plaistow. They were Ernest WILLIAMS, 24, a chauffeur, Benjamin BOSNY, 28, printer, Henry SAUNDERS, 39, and Rose SAUNDERS, 38. The police seized a quantity of instruments and paper suitable for the manufacture of forged 10s. notes. All four suspects were taken to the local police station, where they were charged. They will appear at West Ham Police Court to-day.

# PERJURY IN THE COURTS

## A JUDGE'S WARNING

### COMMITTED IN "A MAJORITY" OF CASES

Mr. Justice McCardie delivered the eleventh Maudsley Lecture before the members of the Royal Medico-Psychological Association at the British Medical Association House, Tavistock-square, yesterday, when, taking as his subject "Truth," he dealt with perjury, which he described as the great enemy of justice and expressed the view that perjury can never have been much more rife than it is at the present day. Dr. T. Saxty Good presided.

Mr. Justice McCARDIE said psychology might establish itself as a dominant influence of the future and, as the range of its operations widened, it might devote a full measure of education and energy to that greatest and most comprehensive of all matters which men called truth. He spoke, he said, as one who for nearly 40 years at the Bar and on the Bench had watched the subtle phases of human nature, the constant workings of self-interest, the powerful influence of bias, and the increasing struggle in the Courts to vindicate or defeat the truth.

He would ever wish to deal with the subject of truth in a spirit of a fearless and unbiased man of science. "How profoundly different would our public life be to-day," he said, "if that spirit had been adopted by those who profess to deal with the grave social and economic problems that beset the nation! I think that the keynote for honourable public life was given by the words used by Professor Parker of T. H. Huxley: 'He never faltered in his firm determination to speak the truth at whatever cost to popularity.'"

#### ENEMIES OF TRUTH

Truth had three major, though latent, enemies—lack of courage, self-interest, and bias; and to these might be added undue regard to ancient authority, habit, prejudice, false conceit of knowledge, and indolence of mind. All these enemies were around us to-day, and it was for psychology to play its part in defeating them. The worthier part of the nation was yearning for a fuller measure of truth; nay more, it was yearning for a new attitude to truth.

Dealing with truth in the Courts of Justice, he said it was a subject which was far too rarely discussed. It was a grave matter. Perjury was a great enemy of justice. There was no more difficult task than to discover the truth and expose the false. He hoped that those who were engaged in the study and practice of psychology would give a generous measure of their attention in the future to the momentous problem of truth-finding in the Courts, and he would gladly welcome every practical suggestion that responsible psychology could give.

"In my view," he said, "perjury can never have been much more rife than it is at the present time. It is, I fear, equally rife, perhaps more rife, in other countries. Perjury is, of course, not a new thing. I observe that towards the close of the seventeenth century, a well-known Judge, Lord Jeffreys, Lord Chief Justice, said:—'We live in an age when truth passes for nothing in the world and swearing and forswearing is taken for a thing of course. Had the zeal been half as much for truth as it was for falsehood it had been a commendable zeal.'"

"Perjury exists to-day to a most deplorable extent. I feel compelled to say that it is committed in greater or less degree in a majority of the civil and criminal cases that come on for trial before the Courts. All of experience must agree that perjury is the greatest of all evils in the Courts, and I think that the public should realize the extent to which it exists. Complaint is sometimes made of the length of legal proceedings. Let me point out at once that if perjury could be stopped the length of the trials would in the large majority of cases be incredibly short. It is, as a rule, the basic cause of prolonged hearing on questions of fact. Moreover, if perjury were generally renounced as an instrument of misleading the Courts the civil litigation would at once fall to a mere fraction of its present volume and criminal trials would occupy less than half the time they now demand.

#### CRIMINAL EVIDENCE

Perjury is indeed a terrible evil and menace. Perhaps the most glaring type of perjury has arisen since the Criminal Evidence Act, 1898, which enables all persons charged with crime to give their evidence on oath in the witness-box. The psychological and sociological effects of that legislation are well worthy of attention."

In any criminal Assize Court one heard day by day an almost incredible amount of deliberate falsehood, committed not only by the man charged, but also by the wife or child or relative or friend who might be called to support his defence. Perjury by a person accused was, he regretted to say, regarded as being a normal incident of a contested criminal trial. It had become almost a matter of course. So far as he could recall, few prosecutions had taken place within the last 10 years in respect of perjury committed by those who had been tried for criminal offences at Assizes or Quarter Sessions. The average total each year of prosecutions for perjury in all classes of cases and throughout the country was about 50. If the offence was followed by prosecution, assuming that technical requirements could be fulfilled, then the Criminal Courts of this country would be engaged every day of the year in trying offenders against the law of perjury. Perjury in the Divorce Court by those who entered the witness-box in answer to a charge of misconduct was but little less prevalent than in the Courts which administered the criminal law.

The oath was rapidly losing its sanctity. Too often it was looked upon as a mere formality. There was an ever-growing tendency for the witness to regard himself as an advocate or supporter rather than a simple speaker of the truth. Here he must face a question which he had more than once put to himself: "Does the fulfilment of a barrister's functions as an advocate tend to implant a false standard or conception in the mind of the average witness present in Court and watching with eager interest the conduct of a case by counsel?" The answer must be "Yes."

The effect of a barrister's advocacy on a witness was subtle and psychological. But it had a real influence. Many uneducated and some well-educated witnesses failed to realize the exceptional function of members of the Bar. He added, with regret, that he thought perjury in the Law Courts was in some degree encouraged and increased by the low standard of frankness and honesty so widely and unhappily shown in many aspects of our party political system. These things acted and reacted on one another in a grave and significant manner.

It might be asked how, if perjury was so rife, could justice be done at all in either criminal or civil cases. His answer was that through the experience and knowledge of the judges, and through the powerful weapon of cross-examination, justice was in fact done to a very large and satisfactory degree as to criminal cases. If he were asked which of the persons charged with an offence gave his evidence in the coolest and most self-possessed manner, he would answer the person charged with murder. He recalled but few persons so charged who had not given their testimony in a quiet, confident, almost dispassionate way, with adroitness of reply, ingenuity of explanation, and singular ease of manner.

#### FEMALE PERJURERS

The habitual criminal was often the best witness of all, and with regard to the female perjurer, nothing could exceed the skill, the self-confidence, and the audacious reliance on sex that she so frequently displayed. She had also a histrionic sense which was not as a rule possessed by the male. Many women, alas! seemed to have a peculiar faculty for an attractive and plausible presentment of false evidence. It was our duty to future generations to take a part in building a new and higher standard of truth.

### *TAXICAB PROPRIETOR MISSING*

The Middlesbrough police are investigating the mysterious disappearance of Mr. W. H. Bailey, of North Ormesby, a well-known Middlesbrough taxicab proprietor, who is missing from his home. At 6.21 on Wednesday evening he answered a telephone call at the garage, entered the fact in the telephone-book, and then went out. Early yesterday morning his taxicab, with the lights switched on, was found abandoned at Connal's Wharf, by the side of the River Tees. His spectacles and soft hat were found some distance away. The police are now engaged in dragging the river. Near the place where the hat was found the police discovered a heel-and-toe mark, which may have been made by Mr. Bailey. The two hypotheses put forward are that Mr. Bailey stumbled and fell into the river through illness or was the victim of foul play.

# BILLIARDS

## LINDRUM'S FIFTH THOUSAND IN SUCCESSION

Lindrum yesterday accomplished a feat at billiards which he had not done before, when in his match against McConachy at Southampton he made a break of 1,052. This was his fifth innings of 1,000 or more in consecutive sessions. He has now made seven breaks of over 1,000 in this match, and 23 during the present season.

The five breaks have been:—1,516, 1,412, 1,054, 1,875, and 1,052.

Lindrum's big break followed runs of 154 (full) and 40 by McConachy, and in the subsequent play Lindrum made 244. He scored 1,367, for which he had an average of 273, McConachy's total being 261 for an average of 52.

The scores at the interval were:—Lindrum, 23,276; McConachy (receives 7,000, to play), 14,002.

Lindrum again overwhelmed McConachy in the evening, his score being 1,510 and the New Zealander's 232. Lindrum, whose average was 215, made breaks of 331, 642, and 177 at successive visits, and after McConachy had put on 65, 61, and 56, Lindrum played out time with a run of 360 (unfinished). The closing scores were:—Lindrum (in play), 24,786; McConachy (receives 7,000), 14,234.

## DAVIS'S MATCH WITH NEWMAN

The match in the international tournament between Davis and Newman was continued at Thurston's Hall in Leicester-square yesterday, when Davis was leading by 4,603. Newman had the better of the play in the afternoon, scoring 1,109 for an average of 185, while Davis made 534 for an average of 89, but Davis still led by 4,028.

Newman was in play with a run of 1,070 (unfinished), but he had increased this only to 1,098 when, after making several intricate strokes, he failed to score by means of a cannon off the side cushion. Davis made a break of 486, which included runs of 45 and 58 cannons, and failed in the end at a red winner, but for the rest of the session he had very little to do with the play. At his second visit Newman played brilliantly in a run of 259. He gave his opponent very little chance. After scoring 100 Newman potted the white and played for safety. Davis failed to score and Newman, having lost the white after scoring 79, left a double balk.

From that point Newman played with such resolution that he made the game most interesting, although the result of the match appeared to be a foregone conclusion. In a break of 400, which was ended by his failure to make a thin screw loser, Newman made a number of beautiful strokes.

The scores at the interval were:—Davis (receives 7,000), 25,480; Newman (receives 7,000, in play), 21,452.

Making a break of 46, Davis won the snooker at 103 to 24, the scores then being:—Davis, 1,459; Newman (receives 200), 986.

Davis increased his lead in the evening to 4,204, scoring 1,059 for an average of 176, while Newman made 883 for an average of 126.

The easiest of strokes prevented Newman from increasing his run of 241 (unfinished) to four figures. He played so well that there appeared to be every prospect of another thousand break. Newman added runs of 65 and 67 close cannons, but he did not bother unduly about this phase of the game. Newman's play generally was so good that he did not look like failing, and he had completed the ninth hundred without any trouble when, in playing a little close cannon in a run which promised to give him his fourth thousand break of the match, he failed to impart enough strength to the cue-ball when the break had been increased to 910.

The temporary advantage gained by Newman was corrected by Davis. After making a run of 96, at the end of which he left a double balk, having lost the white, Davis made splendid progress. He made a run of 68 cannons, and played well to make a break of 418, when he failed to score by means of a slow screw stroke. With rather more than three-quarters of the match completed Newman possessed little chance of success, but he showed good form to make a break of 200, a feature of which was a run of 69 cannons.

The closing scores were:—Davis (receives 7,000, to play), 26,539; Newman (receives 7,000), 22,335.

Davis won the snooker at 96 to 31, the closing scores being:—Davis, 1,555; Newman (receives 200), 1,017.

# KINGSWAY TRAMWAY TUNNEL

## RECONSTRUCTION NEARING COMPLETION

The work of reconstructing the tramway tunnel so as to allow of the passage of double-deck tramcars between the Embankment and Kingsway is now nearing completion, and possibly it may be opened before Christmas. The original tunnel, opened in 1908, was so near the surface that the new passage could not be extended upwards generally without coming into contact with the huge sewers, subways, and cables. The alternative was to dig downwards, and the problem was how to carry this out without endangering the large buildings of Southampton-row.

An official of the L.C.C. engineering department stated yesterday: "We knew it was a difficult job, so we came prepared. Fortunately we did not encounter any unforeseen difficulties, with the result that to-day, within sight of finishing, we have not had a single accident to any of the 500 workmen employed." The minimum height of the reconstructed tunnel is 16ft. 6in. The reinforced concrete walls are 7ft. thick, and under the tramway track there is a depth of 5ft. of solid concrete.

Work began in August last year, and the first six months were occupied in remaking the Kingsway end of the tunnel. Here it was impossible to tunnel any deeper because already there was a gradient of one in ten, and in order to heighten the passage the old Fleet sewer was diverted. Stanchions were put down and a huge longitudinal steel girder installed just below the road level, reinforced by concrete.

The section under the Strand presented another difficult problem. The old tunnel consisted of two steel tubes, and it was impossible to make headroom by excavating upwards because of sewers, but the difficulty was surmounted by cutting the tubes in half and putting in concrete walls and floor. The tunnel will be within a few feet of the level of Southampton-row. The tunnelling work has cost £171,000, and the new trams which will run on this section involve a further expenditure of £100,000.

Two model stations have been built at Holborn and Aldwych. They are tiled throughout—even to the platforms—the former in a brown effect and Aldwych in green. The lighting is to be of the most modern type.

# SEARCH FOR DOCTOR'S WIDOW

## WOMAN MISSING SINCE NOVEMBER 10

The Cornish police are continuing their search for Mrs. Annie Hearn, described as a doctor's widow, who has been missing from her home near Launceston since November 10. Although no definite trace of Mrs. Hearn has been found beyond her coat on the cliffs at Looe the police are confident that she is still alive. They are anxious to interview her, it was said in a police circular, in connexion with the death of Alice Thomas, the wife of a local farmer, who died on November 4 after a painful illness. The inquest on the body of the dead woman is to be opened at Plymouth on Monday.

A woman's black hat, believed to be the property of Mrs. Hearn, was found yesterday afternoon in a field about three miles from Looe. The hat, which was of a black soft material, was discovered by police searchers. It answers to the description of the one which Mrs. Hearn was wearing when she vanished. The fact that the hat was found about three miles from the coast supports the theory that the woman has not fallen over the cliffs.

Dr. Ethelbert Hearn, formerly of Sheffield, and now living in the Isle of Wight, stated yesterday that he knew Mrs. Hearn before her marriage, when he was practising at Grindleford, near Sheffield. About 1919 she paid him a surprise visit there, announcing herself as "Mrs. Leonard Hearn," but a different Hearn from the doctor's family. His own son was Dr. Leonard Hearn, tuberculosis officer for Nottinghamshire, and a few days after Mrs. Hearn had called on him her father also came to inquire if it was his (Dr. Hearn's) son whom his daughter had married.

Sales of National Savings Certificates for the week ended November 8 were 1,336,139, making a grand total sold of 991,772,137.

# THE WEATHER

## MILD AND UNSETTLED

**Meteorological Office, Nov. 20**

GENERAL INFERENCE FROM OBSERVATIONS AT 6 P.M.—A complex depression off the western seaboard is moving slowly eastward, while associated secondaries move more quickly round its southern boundary. Weather will continue mild and unsettled generally, with some further rain in most districts.

### Forecasts for To-day

ALL DISTRICTS.—Fresh or strong south-westerly or southerly winds, stronger at times locally; cloudy, some rain; mild.

FURTHER OUTLOOK.—Rain in most districts; mild.

WEEK-END FORECAST FOR E. AND S.E. ENGLAND.—Unsettled and mild, with fresh or strong southerly or south-westerly winds and some rain.

### SEA PASSAGES

ALL PASSAGES.—Strong southerly or south-westerly winds, stronger at times locally; cloudy, some rain; sea rough.

### FLYING PROSPECTS

AIR ROUTES (London-Paris-Brussels-Cologne-Amsterdam).—Southerly winds, veering south-westerly, 20-30 m.p.h. at surface, 40-50 m.p.h. at 2,000ft., stronger on coasts. Intermittent rain and low cloud. Visibility mainly 2-4 miles, but 200 yards over high ground at times.



Sun rises, 7.29 a.m.; sets, 4.2. p.m.
Moon rises, 9.5 a.m.; sets, 4.10 p.m.
First Quarter, November 28.
Lighting-up time, 4.32 p.m.
High water at London Bridge, 1.59 a.m. and 2.19 p.m.

## YESTERDAY'S WEATHER

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, Nov. 20, 6 P.M.

The depression over Northern Germany moved away to the south-east, while another west of Ireland continued to move eastwards, causing pressure to fall over the British Isles. Winds became mainly southerly and were fresh or strong in most districts, reaching gale force at times in the south-west. Dull weather, with much rain, prevailed in all districts. Heavy rainfall was recorded from many stations, especially in the South, St. Ives recording 28mm. (1.09in.), Falmouth, Guernsey, and Plymouth 26mm. (1.01in.), and Paignton 25mm. (0.97in.).

Some sunshine was enjoyed at a few places, Rhyl having 1.5 hour, Jersey and Prestatyn 1.2 hour, but this was very local, and many stations reported none whatever. Temperatures were above normal in the South, but were slightly below normal in the North.

### LONDON OBSERVATIONS

KENSINGTON PALACE, Nov. 20, 6 P.M.—Bar., 996.0mb, (29.41in.), falling; temp., 55deg.; humidity, 87 per cent.; wind, S.W., light; weather, overcast.

Wednesday, 6 p.m., to Thursday, 9 a.m.—Min. temp., 46deg.; rainfall, 10.3mm. (0.40in.).

Thursday, 9 a.m. to 6 p.m.—Max. temp., 59deg.; rainfall, 5.4mm. (0.21in.).

Sunshine at Kew, 0.3hr.

### SUNLIGHT

The sunlight (ultra-violet rays) figures for the 24 hours ended 5 p.m. yesterday, supplied by the Sunlight League, were:—

Clacton, 0; Lowestoft, 0; Torquay, 1¼; Ventnor, 0.

PARIS.—Mild; some rain.
BERLIN.—Dull and cold.
MILAN.—Dull; rather cold.
GENEVA.—Cloudy; mild.
CANNES.—Calm; warm; sunny.
BIARRITZ.—Sunny and warm.

# THE LEONIDS

## METEORS OBSERVED ON MONDAY

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT)

A few meteors were observed on Monday morning from the direction of the constellation Leo, which supplies the great display sometimes seen at this time of the year. About 27 per hour were counted, and the shower gave distinct promise of returning in greater abundance next year, though the maximum is not likely to be attained until 1933 or 1934.

At 9.45 p.m. on Sunday a brilliant meteor not belonging to the great November stream was recorded at Nuneaton, Warwickshire. It passed slowly across the northern sky from a radiant point in Cerberus or Aquila. It exhibited some bright colouring and gave quite a flash as it vanished.

# HEALTH RESORTS

The following reports of weather at health resorts yesterday were received last night. The rainfall is for 24 hours up to last evening:—

| Stations | Sunshine | Rainfall | Temp. Min. | Temp. Max. | Weather (Day) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| EAST | Hrs. | Mm. | Deg. | Deg. | |
| Berwick-o-T. | — | 1 | 34 | 50 | Dull, slight rain. |
| Scarborough | — | 4 | 42 | 47 | Dull, rain. |
| Bridlington | — | 5* | 34 | 47 | Dull, rain. |
| Cleethorpes | — | 4 | 40 | 50 | Dull, rain. |
| Mablethorpe | — | 2 | 41 | 49 | Dull, slight rain. |
| Yarmouth | — | 7 | 43 | 53 | Dull, rain. |
| Lowestoft | — | 8 | 40 | 53 | Dull, rain. |
| Felixstowe | 0·6 | 9 | 43 | 53 | Cloudy, rain. |
| Dovercourt | 0·6 | 11 | 48 | 56 | Cloudy, rain. |
| Walton-o.-N. | 0·5 | 12 | 42 | 54 | Cloudy, rain. |
| Clacton | 0·5 | 13 | 44 | 52 | Cloudy, rain. |
| Maldon | 0·4 | 12 | 44 | 59 | Cloudy, rain. |
| Southend | 0·9 | 15 | 45 | 56 | Cloudy, rain. |
| Margate | 0·3 | 10 | 45 | 58 | Cloudy, rain. |
| Ramsgate | — |

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## Court Circular

ST. JAMES'S PALACE, Nov. 20

The Prince of Wales gave a Dinner Party this evening. The following is a list of His Royal Highness's guests :—

The Earl of Bessborough, the Earl of Onslow, the Viscount Bearsted, the Viscount Sumner, the Bishop of Buckingham, the Right Hon. Sir Eric Geddes, the Hon. Sir Trevor Bigham, Sir Howard Frank, Bt., Sir Thomas Horder, Bt., Brig.-General Sir Samuel Wilson, General Sir Robert Whigham, Sir Evelyn Murray, Sir Charles Harper, Mr. A. S. Gaye, Mr. Charles H. Bentinck, Lieut.-Colonel H. V. B. de Satgé, Dr. M. R. James, Mr. Edward F. Benson, Mr. Oswald Birley, and Major J. R. Aird (Equerry in Waiting).

The Earl of Pembroke & Montgomery and Sir William Soulsby received invitations but were unavoidably prevented from being present.

145, PICCADILLY, Nov. 20

The Duke of York, attended by Major T. E. G. Nugent, was present at the Annual Dinner of the Royal Society of Medicine, which was held at the May Fair Hotel this evening.

The Bolivian Minister and Mme. de Aramayo expect to return to London in January from abroad.

The Marquess and Marchioness of Waterford have left London for Ireland, where they will remain for three weeks.

The Earl of Stair expects to arrive at 17, Eaton-square on Sunday on a short visit from Scotland.

The Countess of Lonsdale has left 14, Carlton House-terrace for Lowther Castle.

The Countess of Sandwich has left Claridge's for the Continent.

Rhoda Countess of Carlisle left 31, Onslow-square yesterday for the Continent, where she will remain for 10 days.

Lady Norah Jellicoe left Tilbury on Wednesday in the Rangitiki for New Zealand.

Lord and Lady Aberdare will return to 1, Lowndes-square to-morrow from Wales.

Lord and Lady Islington have arrived at 67, Brook-street, where they will be for the next month or so.

Lady Russell of Liverpool will arrive in England at the end of next week in the Majestic from the United States.

The Prime Minister of Newfoundland and Lady Squires will leave Southampton to-morrow in the Aquitania for New York.

Lady Boles has arrived at the Grand Pump Room Hotel, Bath.

Sir Edwin and Lady Emily Lutyens will leave England on January 8 for India.

Mr. H. H. Stevens, the Minister of Trade and Commerce for Canada, and Mrs. Stevens left London yesterday for France. They will join the Aquitania at Cherbourg *en route* for New York.

Mrs. Eyston and the Misses Eyston have left Hendred. Their present address is The Cottage, Wroxton, Banbury, Oxon.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Allan wish to thank their friends for kind sympathy and inquiries. They are happy to say that Mr. F. Antony Allan, who met with a motor accident on October 29, in which he was severely injured, is now progressing favourably. He was moved to London yesterday.

The family of the late Mr. C. J. B. Macdonald wish to thank all those who sent letters of sympathy and flowers in their great bereavement. They are too numerous to acknowledge separately at present, but they hope a little later to send their personal thanks.

The Queen of Spain visited the galleries of Messrs. P. and D. Colnaghi and Co. at 144, New Bond-street, yesterday afternoon to inspect Mr. Muirhead Bone's exhibition, "Watercolours of Spain."

The Queen of Spain paid a visit to Fortnum and Mason yesterday and spent some time in the Gift Department.

### DINNER

PRINCESS ILLINSKY

The Queen of Spain was the guest of the Grand Duke Dmitri and Princess Illinsky at dinner at the Ritz Hotel on Wednesday. Prince Dmitri and the Earl of Sefton were also guests.

### LUNCHEON

BRITISH AVIATION HOSPITALITY ASSOCIATION

The British Aviation Hospitality Association, of which Viscountess Elibank is president, gave a luncheon party yesterday at the International Sportsmen's Club in Grosvenor-street, to the delegates visiting this country in connexion with the International Air Navigation Commission. Among the guests were:—

Lord Amulree, Mr. F. Montague, M.P., Air Chief Marshal Sir John and the Hon. Lady Salmond, Lord Weir, Lord Invernairn, Lord and Lady Melchett, Lord Herbert Scott, sir Eric Geddes, Wing Commander Louis Greig, Commander Sir Dennistoun Burney, R.N., and Lady Burney, Mr. and Mrs. Handley Page, the Duke of Atholl, General Cadell, Colonel Mervyn O'Gorman, Colonel the Master of Sempill and the Hon. Mrs. Forbes-Sempill, Lieutenant-Colonel Moore-Brabazon, the Duke of Norfolk, Air Commander Holt, Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Churchill Stuart, Colonel Thwaites, the Duke of Sutherland, Lord and Lady Wakefield, Miss Islay Balfour, Miss Amy Johnson, Miss Doris Thomas, Captain Balfour, M.P., Air Vice-Marshal Dowding, Mr. Bertram, Mr. W. Birkett, Mr. G. Grey, Lieutenant Antoine Sala, Squadron Leader Kubita, Colonel Francesco Bitossi, Colonel Henry Nirinez, Sir Philip Sassoon, Mr. Ian Murray, Miss Rosalind Norman, the Dowager Lady Swaythling, the Hon. Lady Bailey, the Marquess of Clydesdale, Sir Courtauld Thomson, and Mr. C. R. Fairey.

Among the delegates were:—

M. Allard, Cavaliere Magaldi, M. le Docteur Wolff, Mr. Stoces, M. Sabatier, Mr. H. B. Howard, Major Buchanan, Squadron Leader Wrigley, Squadron Leader Shearer, Squadron Leader Wilkes, Mr. G. A. Jenkins, Mr. H. S. Gupta, Count O'Kelly, and Mr. Roper.

### SERVICE DINNER

40TH DIVISION

Major-General Sir John Ponsonby presided at the Tenth Annual Dinner of the officers of the 40th Division, held at the Ritz Hotel last night. General Sir William Peyton and the following officers were present:—

Brigadier-Generals A. C. Bayley and the Hon. Charles Heathcote-Drummond-Willoughby; Colonels Browne, Lake, and Pigrott; the Rev. G. H. Colbeck; Lieutenant-Colonels Hone, Metcalfe, and Miskin; Majors Cowtan, Howard Evans, Kerr, Linnell, M'Neight Peters, Stratton, Tabor, and Wright; Captains Baker, Beecroft, Bennett, the Hon. R. Blyth, Crowther, Crump, Davis, Dodd, Gage, Graham, Grant, Stuart Grant, Hall, Killingback, Moses Naunton, Nickalls, Rodwell, Stanford, Southgate, Symes, Tabbush, Waring, and Waley; and Messrs. Altman and Lamb.

### THE BELGRAVE HOSPITAL FOR CHILDREN BALL

Mrs. Maurice Baron and her committee are working very hard for the ball for the Belgrave Hospital for Children which will be held at the May Fair Hotel on Monday, December 1. The Prince of Wales has promised to be present, and among those who have taken tickets are:—

Lady Louis Mountbatten, the Duchess of Westminster, Katharine Duchess of Westminster, the Marchioness of Cambridge, the Earl of Plymouth, Viscount Clifden, Lady Mabel Hamilton-Stubber, the Hon. Mrs. Ernest Guinness, the Hon. Mrs. Edward Johnstone, Lady Baron, Lady Cunliffe-Owen, Lady Capel-Slaughter, Lady Shepherd, Lady McCraken, Sir Mortimer Margesson, Mrs. Harold Baring, Miss Margery Binner, Mr. Thomas Craven, Mrs. Arthur Martin, Mrs. Orlyle Mathison, Mrs. Gordon Moore, Mrs. Noel Trotter, Mrs. Wesley Watson, and Mrs. Fred Young.

Decorations will be worn.

### "JEWELS OF EMPIRE" BALL AND PAGEANT

Lady Louis Mountbatten and Mrs. Wilfrid Ashley were at home at Brook House yesterday in connexion with the "Jewels of the Empire" Ball and Pageant, to be held at the Park Lane Hotel on November 26, in aid of the Enham Village Centre for disabled ex-Service men and the charities of the goldsmith, silversmith, and jewelry trades. A feature of the ball will be a pageant of jewels at midnight led by Mlle. Nikitina as the Spirit of Jewels, and others who will take part in it will include:—

Lady Diana Cooper, Lady Dashwood, Mrs. Robin d'Erlanger, Mrs. Oliver Hoare, Princess Imeretinsky, Mrs. Phillip Kindersley, Miss Gertrude Lawrence, Lady Mary Logan, Lady Sibell Lygon, Lady Dorothy Ashley Cooper, Miss Diane Chamberlain, the Hon. Mrs. Baillie-Hamilton, the Hon. Mrs. Henry McLaren, the Hon. Mrs. Henry Mond, and the Marchioness of Queensberry.

There will be side-shows and an exhibition of replicas of many famous diamonds. In order that there may be continuous dancing, the Embassy and Marina B. Winter bands will play throughout the evening.

## FORTHCOMING MARRIAGES

MR. B. W. KNOX AND MISS D. M. ROBSON

The engagement is announced between Brian Wright Knox, R.A.F., youngest son of the late Captain S. W. Knox and of Mrs. Knox, of Glenburn, Dunmurry, Co. Antrim, and Diana Mary, second daughter of Sir Herbert and Lady Robson, of Westalls, Burnham, Bucks.

CAPTAIN R. A. MACGEORGE AND MISS M. HANBURY

The marriage of Captain R. A. Macgeorge, The Rifle Brigade, and Miss M. Hanbury, daughter of Colonel and Mrs. P. L. Hanbury, will take place at Holy Trinity, Brompton, on Wednesday, December 10, at 2.15 p.m.

MR. V. BLUNDELL AND MISS H. GUTHRIE

The marriage arranged between Mr. Victor Blundell, Scots Guards, and Miss Helen Guthrie, of Guelph, Ontario, Canada, will take place at Guelph on January 3, 1931.

MR. J. HANSON WALKER, JUN., AND MISS GODFREY

The engagement is announced between John Hanson Walker, son of John Hanson Walker, of Cintra, Northwood-road, Tankerton-on-Sea, and Margaret Lily, elder daughter of the late Mr. A. H. Godfrey and Mrs. Godfrey, of Brooke House, Ash, Canterbury.

MR. E. GWATKIN AND MISS V. GITON

A marriage has been arranged between Esmond Gwatkin, eldest son of Mrs. Le Hunte Cooper, of 8, Strathray-gardens, Hampstead, and Vera Giton, second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Giton, of Concord, Bexhill. The marriage will take place at St. Peter's Church, Bexhill, on December 16, at 2 p.m.

MR. T. B. DOXFORD AND MISS CLARK

An engagement is announced between Mr. Theodore Bertram Doxford, only son of Mr. and Mrs. A. Ernest Doxford, of Newby Wiske, Northallerton, and Miss Beatrice Norah Clark, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Clark, of Seapark, Green Island, Co. Antrim.

MR. R. CLEGG AND MISS C. M. MARSHALL

A marriage has been arranged, and will take place on December 20, at Alberni, Vancouver Island, between Reginald Clegg, of Lake Chemainos, Vancouver Island, and Catherine Maud (Rina), daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Kenneth Knowles Marshall, of Ballasalla House, Isle of Man.

MR. E. J. EARNSHAW AND MISS C. L. JANION

The engagement is announced between Eric John, son of Mr. and Mrs. John Penn Earnshaw, of Purley, Surrey, and Christelle Leopoldine, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Manifold Janion, of Sanderstead, Surrey.

MR. C. W. ROPER AND MISS O. N. GRANT

The marriage arranged between Mr. Charles W. Roper and Miss Olive N. Grant will take place quietly at Holy Trinity Church, Northwood, Middlesex, on Saturday, December 13, at noon. There will be no reception, but friends will be welcome at the church.

### MARRIAGE

MR. R. ELLICE AND MISS C. WARDROP

The marriage took place yesterday afternoon at Holy Trinity, Kensington Gore, of Mr. Russell Ellice, eldest surviving son of Major E. C. Ellice and the late Mrs. Ellice, of Invergarry, Inverness-shire, and of 20, Queen's Gate-gardens, and Miss Christini Wardrop, second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Wardrop, of 30, Queen's Gate-gardens. The Rev. Marshall Selwyn officiated, assisted by the Rev. H. Coward.

The bride, who was given away by her father, wore an ankle-length gown of parchment-tinted satin, with a long-sleeved, square-necked bodice and a full skirt. A long train of old lace, lined with parchment-tinted chiffon and trimmed with a cluster of orange-blossom at one corner, fell from her shoulders, and a headdress of the same lace was veiled with tulle and held in place by a narrow wreath of orange-blossom. She carried a bouquet of lilies of the valley, and was attended by three little girls—Miss Molly Burnaby Atkins, Miss Margaret Sturgis, and Miss Anne Brooks—and by two grown-up bridesmaids—Miss Felicité and Miss Sheila Wardrop. The children wore short frocks of peach-coloured organdie muslin with frilled skirts and puff sleeves, and the others had long dresses of peach-coloured net over crêpe de Chine, with short, long-sleeved coatees of the same material, and diamanté ornaments finishing the corners of the square necks of their frocks. They all had wreaths of autumn-tinted leaves in their hair, and carried bouquets of tawny chrysanthemums. There were also two pages—Master Frederick and Master Andrew Burnaby Atkins—who carried the train. They wore shepherd-plaid kilts with white crêpe de Chine blouses.

Mr. Charles Ellice was best man. A reception was held at 57A, Cadogan-square, when among the guests were:—

Miss V. Wardrop, Major E. C. Ellice, Miss Ellice, Miss Julie Ellice, Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Wardrop, the Misses Ellice, the Misses Wardrop, Mr. Julian and Mr. North Wardrop, Mr. James Ellice, Mr. and Mrs. Burnaby Atkins, Lady Nina Balfour, Laura Lady Hollenden, Mr. C. Birch, the Hon. Marshall and Mrs. Brooks, the Hon. Jean and the Hon. Victoria Bruce, the Hon. Mrs. Edward Murray, the Hon. H. Bruce, Lady Ferguson-Davie, Miss Ferguson-Davie, the Hon. Dame Maud Bevan.

The Dowager Lady Loch, the Hon. Mrs. Moncreiff Balfour, Lady Angela Campbell, the Hon. Mrs. Francis Bridgeman, the Hon. Mrs. Tollemache, Mrs. Hay Chapman, Lady Lilford, the Countess of Dunmore, Mr. and Mrs. John Coote, Mrs. Basset, Miss Basset, the Misses Dodgson, the Misses Phillimore, Mr. and Mrs. Burr, Mrs. Cunninghame Graham, Mrs. Philip Tennant, Mrs. Abbey, Mr. Wollerston, Mrs. Fitzherbert, Mr. Hugh Mathews, Mrs. Glennie, Captain Francis Goring, Mr. R. Ashton, Mrs. Cosmo Bevan, Mr. and Mrs. Armfield Marrow, Mrs. Connell, Mrs. John Norse, Mrs. Alexander Part, Mrs. Walter Campion, Miss Manisty, Mr. and Mrs. Wilfred Mr. and Mrs. Robert Hanbury, Mrs. Wilfred Bevan, Mr. Hubert Meysey Thompson, Miss Thomas, Miss Mabel Thomas, Mrs. Bruce Money, Mrs. Harold Bowden, Miss Stevenson, Mrs. E. A. Mitchell Bruce, Mrs. F. K. Stephenson, Mr. Beaumont Nesbitt, Mrs. Lionel Dunlop, Mrs. Richard Trotter, Miss Betty Andreae, Mrs. J. Bevan, Mrs. John Buchanan, Mrs. Soltau Simmons, the Misses Liddell, Mrs. Carleton, Miss Curzon, the Rev. F. H. and Mrs. Campion, Miss Clowes, Miss Savill, Miss Beaumont Nesbitt, Miss Vicat Hanbury, Mr. and Mrs. Temple Grey, Mrs. Baird, the Misses Seymour.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Sturgis, Mrs. Moncreiff Cockburn, Mr. and Mrs. Clifton Brown, Mrs. Amcotts, Miss Ramsden, Mrs. Norman McCaskie, Mr. W. H. Patterson, Mrs. J. V. Dawson, Captain and Mrs. G. B. Clifton Brown, Miss Fraser, Colonel and Mrs. Lionel Hanbury, Mr. and Mrs. Nigel Hanbury; Mr. Christopher Hanbury, Miss Burnaby Atkins, Mr. D. Cameron, Mr. and Mrs. Anthony Clifton Brown, Mrs. G. Farmer, Mrs. Hale Mrs. Street, Miss Audrey Maclean, Mr. Lionel Darley, Mr. Alasdair Maclean, Mrs. Noel Brooke, Mrs. G. Haskett-Smith, Mrs. Trotter, Miss Trotter, Mrs. Arthur Trotter, Miss Astley-Cooper, Mrs. Hubert Arbuthnot, Miss Graham Watson, Brigadier-General and Mrs. Carnegie, Mrs. Ronald Malcolm, Major and Mrs. Blundell Hollinshead, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Cockburn, and Mrs. Wardlaw Ramsay.

### CHRISTENING

The christening of the infant son of the Hon. Patrick and Mrs. Johnstone took place at St. James's, Spanish-place, yesterday. Father Fairhall officiated, and the child was named Robin Evelyn Leo. The godparents were Colonel Sherlock and Lady Russell.

### RECEPTION

LADY (TUDOR) WALTERS

Lady (Tudor) Walters gave an at home at 26, Prince's-gate yesterday, at which there were stalls in aid of the funds of the Women's National Liberal Federation. Among stall holders and those accepting invitations to be present were:—

Lady Acland, Mrs. Alderton, Mrs. Acland Allen, Mrs. Corbett Ashby, Mrs. Augustine, Lady Baring, Mrs. Alfred Benjamin, Miss Lucy Bernays, Lucy Lady Brunner, Mrs. Buchanan, Mrs. Leslie Burgin, Mrs. George Cadbury, Lady Beauchamp-Carter, Mrs. Carr-Gomm, Lady Clwyd, Jane Lady Collins, Mrs. Clement Davies, Miss Carrie Delaney, Mrs. Neville Dixey, Mrs. Geoffrey Edwards, Miss Elsbeth Edwardes, Lady Carey-Evans, Mrs. Leonard Franklin, Mrs. Adrian Franklin, Eleanor Lady Furness, Miss Megan Lloyd George, M.P., Mrs. Gwilym Lloyd George, Mrs. Kingsley Griffith, Mrs. Philip Guedalla, Lady Hamilton, Miss Lottie Hazel, Mrs. A. E. Hillary, Miss Hester Holland, Mrs. G. Howard, Mrs. Mcelwyn Hughes, Miss Amy Huntington, Lady Hutchison, Mrs. Arthur F. W. Johnson, Lady Kleinwort, Mrs. Landa, Miss Maud Lapthorn, Lady Layton, Lady (Percy) Mackinnon, Miss Aline Mackinnon, Lady Maclean, Mrs. F. Makower, Mrs. D. M. Mason, Miss L. Nathan, the Hon. Sylvia Norton, Marjorie Lady Nunburnholme, Mrs. James de Rothschild, Mrs. B. Seebohm Rowntree, Mrs. Alan Sainsbury, Lady Samuel, Mrs. Salter, Mrs. Geoffrey Shakespeare, Lady Simon, Mrs. Spens Steuart, Mrs. T. Wiles, Lady Wallace, Miss Ursula Williams, Lady Whitburgh and the Hon. Sybil Borthwick, Mrs. Wintringham, and Mrs. Mackenzie Wood.

### REQUIEM MASS

SIR REGINALD EGERTON

A Requiem Low Mass was said in Brompton Oratory yesterday morning for Sir Reginald Arthur Egerton. Father Philip Egerton, O.S.B. (son), officiated, and among the chief mourners and others present were:—

Sir Brian Egerton (brother), Rear-Admiral and Mrs. W. A. Egerton (son and daughter-in-law), Sister Margaret Mary Philippo (daughters), Miss Edith and Miss Florence Egerton (sisters), Miss Isabel Rose (niece), Rear-Admiral Wion de Malpas Egerton, Captain Brian Egerton, Commander and Mrs. Mark Egerton, Mr. Rowland Egerton, Mrs. Blore, Mrs. Alfred Rose, Viscount Fitzalan, Sir Robert and Lady Holland, Lady (Gerald) Heath, Lady Butt, Sir Edward and Lady Brockman, the Rev. A. E. and Mrs. Fuller, Mr. George Gerard, Mr. and Mrs. Ralston, Miss Ralston, Mrs. H. Heath, Miss Christine Chichester, Colonel Tollhurst, Mr. H. Beaver, Mr. and Mrs. W. Marshall, Vice-Admiral and Mrs. Humphrys, Mrs. Frank Youngshusband, Miss Mostyn, Major H. S. Marshall, Mr. and Mrs. Sherrif-Hilton, Mr. F. Fuller, Miss Gerard, Mr. and Mrs. James Armstrong, Miss Cornwallis, Miss Saunders, Mrs. Lumsden, Mrs. Wedgwood, Miss Wedgwood, the Rev. H. Rowland, Miss Fort, Miss MacDermot, Miss L. Grant, Miss M. McIntosh Seal, Miss Harris Brown, Miss Harris Browne, Mr. C. S. Selby-Hall, Mrs. Ribbleton, Mrs. Rouse, Mrs. Atkinson Clark, Sir Humphrey and Lady Rose, Mrs. Milne, the Rev. John Mostyn, Miss Pamela Grenfell, Mrs. William Arkwright, Miss Chadwick, Mrs. Walton, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Munster, Mrs. Carroll, Mr. Norman, Mrs. W. Fairfax Chomeley, Miss Fairfax Chomeley, Father O'Connell, Mr. Leonard Lindsay, Mrs. Chichester, Mrs. Ernest Taylor, and sisters and girls from St. Vincent's Convent.

## WILLS AND BEQUESTS

### GIFTS FOR WORCESTER COLLEGE, OXFORD

Mrs. ELIZABETH LYS, of the Provost's Lodgings, Worcester College, Oxford, formerly on the Board of Lady Margaret Hall, who died on September 25, aged 60, wife of the Rev. Francis John Lys, Provost of Worcester College, Oxford, and daughter of the late Jonathan Hopkinson, of Frant, Sussex, left estate in her own disposition of the gross value of £12,540, with net personalty £12,411. She left:—

All of her property to her husband, subject to the following expressions of her wishes:—"My diamond ring to his wife if he shall marry after my death, as I hope he will." Her silver claret jug to the Senior Common Room of Worcester College, Oxford. "A small sign of gratitude for years of friendliness."

"Any presents of silver which I have given to my husband should by my wish at his death be left to the Provost's Lodgings of Worcester College, Oxford."

Mr. GOMER ROBERTS, J.P., of Brynhlyfin, Llanfair, Dyffryn, Clwyd, near Ruthin, Denbigh, farmer, who died on September 26, left estate of the gross value of £6,808, with net personalty £6,168. He left:—

His gold watch and chain and the medal presented to him by King George V., and two framed letters proving his right thereto to his wife for life, with remainder to his daughter, Kate Jones, expressing the desire that she will bequeath the same to such one of her children as will, in her opinion, be most likely to take the best care of them and keep them intact.

DAME SYBIL MAY WILSON, J.P., of Cliffe Hall, Manfield (near Darlington), formerly Dame President of the Primrose League for the Richmond Division of Yorks, who died on September 19, aged 49, wife of Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Murrough John Wilson (formerly Conservative M.P. for the Richmond Division of Yorks), and daughter of the late Sir Powlett Milbank, Bt., left unsettled property in her own disposition of the gross value of £1,098.

Mrs. MATILDA KING, of Beech House, St. Paul's-road, Clifton, Bristol, who died on July 26, widow of Samuel James King, left estate in her own disposition of the gross value of £91,351, with net personalty £89,384. She left:—

£1,000 to the Handel Cossham Memorial Hospital, Kingswood, Bristol; £1,000 to the Bristol Royal Hospital for Sick Children and Women, St. Michael's-hill, Bristol; £300 to the Bristol Medical Missionary Society, Redcross-street, Bristol; and £1,000 to Miss F. Cornish, now or late Matron of the Handel Cossham Memorial Hospital, Kingswood.

Mr. JAMES KIRKNESS SLATER, of Livingston-drive, Sefton Park, Liverpool, retired corn merchant, who died on June 14, aged 80, left estate of the gross value of £23,432, with net personalty £23,292. He left:—

£1,000 to William Richard Woods, at present in the employ of the Bank of Liverpool and Martins, Limited, or other the person who shall be secretary at the time of his death of the religious body meeting in the Toxteth Tabernacle, Park-road, Liverpool, for the furtherance of the work carried on by such body; £1,000 to Spurgeon's College; £500 to the Liverpool City Mission, Hackins Hey, Liverpool; £100 to the Liverpool Medical Missionary Society, Burlington-street, Liverpool.

£100 each to the Baptist Missionary Society, the Russian Missionary Society (Fetters), the China Inland Mission, the Region Beyond Missionary Union, and the Evangelical Union of South America, in each case for the spread of the Gospel in foreign parts; £250 to Matthew Pritchard, in the employ of Messrs. Slater Brothers and Co., Corn Exchange-buildings, Brunswick-street, Liverpool; and £100 to James Kirkness Slater Pope, son of W. G. Pope, Baptist minister, late of Brisbane, Queensland, Australia.

Other latest wills include the following:—

| | Gross value |
|---|---|
| CANTRELL, Mrs. Louise, of Palace-court, Bayswater, W., widow of Dr. Thomas J. Cantrell (net personalty £6,953) | £7,292 |
| CONINGHAM, Captain Walter Robertson, 33rd Punjabis (retd.) (51), of Oak Lodge, The Mount, Fetcham, Surrey, secretary of the British Chamber of Commerce, Barcelona, son of the late Major-General Walter Coningham (net personalty £1,031) | 1,112 |
| CREWE-READ, Mrs. Helen (95), of Canterbury Cottage, Kingham, Oxon, formerly of The Boynes, Upton-on-Severn, Worcs, widow of Captain Arthur Willoughby Crewe-Read (net personalty £1,216) | 1,265 |
| CRONK, Mrs. Gertrude (83), of Radcliffe-square, Kensington, W., widow of Edwyn Evans Cronk, of London and Sevenoaks, and daughter of the late Captain David Tylee, R.E. (net personalty £1,679) | 2,057 |
| ESTILL, Mr. John, J.P., of Malton, Yorks, solicitor (net personalty £24,125) | 27,568 |
| EVANS, Mr. William Wynn (66), of Thornycroft, Queens Park, Chester, and late of Wrexham, solicitor (net personalty £48,576) | 52,775 |
| EYSOLDT, Mr. Carl Oswald (76), of North-gate, Regent's Park, N.W., of Willowdene, New Milton, Hants, and of College-hill, E.C., fur and skin merchant, of Messrs. Eysoldt and Co., Limited (net personalty £87,272) | 88,943 |
| FAIRLEY, Mrs. Janet Aird, of Westfield, Colinton, Mid Lothian, widow of John Dalziel Fairley, of Lagos, Nigeria, and of Manchester (personal estate) | 13,716 |
| FORD, Mr. George (91), of Keldgate House, Beverley, Yorks, formerly manager of Peases Bank (now Barclays Bank) (net personalty £16,168) | 22,722 |
| HALL, Mr. Charles Pell (70), of Crow Holt Lodge, Woburn, surveyor and land agent, for over 30 years land agent to the Duke of Bedford for the Woburn and Chenies Estates (net personalty £9,642) | 10,346 |
| HAMILTON, Mr. John Samuel Lean, of Braeside, Blackhall, Paisley, formerly of Oakshaw-street, Paisley, for 45 years connected with Messrs. J. and P. Coats, Limited, thread manufacturers (personal estate) | 6,816 |
| HERRINGTON, Mr. George (76), of Dagmar Lodge, Cheam-road, Sutton, Surrey, pawnbroker, jeweller, and furniture dealer (net personalty £37,923) | 44,144 |
| HOLLOWAY, Mr. George Henry (90), of Liverpool-road, Kingston Hill, Surrey (net personalty £12,221) | 16,161 |
| KELLY, Mrs. Emma, of Ashlands, Langley-road, Watford (net personalty £18,768) | 19,277 |
| LINCOLN, Mr. William Edgar, of Cranhurst-road, Willesden Green, N.W., and of Hollies-street, W., stamp dealer (net personalty £18,895) | 22,660 |
| MANSERGH, Mr. Thomas Read, of Elsinore, Caldy-road, West Kirby, Cheshire (net personalty £18,074) | 28,924 |
| MANSEL, the Rev. Denis William (58), of St. Andrew's Vicarage, Tudhoe Grange, Spennymoor, Durham, vicar of St. Andrew's Church (net personalty £474) | 1,369 |
| MASON, Miss Marion Helena Stella, of Miles-road, Clifton, Bristol, daughter of the late William George Mason, of Exeter (net personalty £9,844) | 9,956 |
| MCCANN, Mr. Arthur, of Ardsallagh, Navan, Co. Meath, Irish Free State, a well-known horseman and owner of racehorses, and a noted cattle breeder (unsettled personal estate in England and the Irish Free State) | 33,418 |
| NEAGUS, Mrs. Jessie, of Yon Sea, High-street, Deal, widow of the Rev. Percy Lawson Neagus (net personalty £2,533) | 2,555 |
| POATE, Mr. Walter (72), of Woodmancote, West Byfleet, Surrey, and formerly of Hongkong, merchant (net personalty £29,978) | 32,832 |
| SAWBRIDGE, Mr. Charles Walton (70), of Aldermanbury, E.C., Clerk of the Ward of Cripplegate Within, and for over 30 years Clerk of the Pewterers' Company (net personalty £19,739) | 36,225 |
| SMITH, Mr. Thomas James Fluker, of Sansome-street, Worcester, formerly of Arboretum-road, Worcester (net personalty £15,268) | 16,304 |
| WALKER, Miss Sarah, of Earlsfort-terrace, Dublin, Irish Free State, for many years lady principal and matron of the Church of Ireland Clergyman's Daughters' School, Dublin, daughter of the late Robert Walker, J.P., architect, of Cork (estate in England) | 505 |
| WEBBER, Colonel James Webber, late The South Staffordshire Regiment (84), of Cavendish-road, Bournemouth, Hants (net personalty £5,603) | 21,367 |
| WELHAM, Mr. George William, of Southsea House Nursing Home, Harrow-road, West Dorking (net personalty £15,938) | 16,077 |
| WRAGG, Miss Mary Elizabeth, of Eureka Lodge, Swadlincote, Derby (net personalty £10,075) | 11,677 |
| YATES, Miss Maria Ann (71), of Coosheen, Wallis-road, Waterlooville, Hants (net personalty £7,178) | 11,925 |

### PRINCE GEORGE AT SHEFFIELD

VISIT TO WORKSHOPS FOR THE BLIND

PRINCE GEORGE, the only member of the Royal Family who had not previously visited Sheffield, paid his first visit yesterday. There was, unfortunately, a steady downpour of rain and a fog. Prince George received the Honorary Degree of Doctor of Laws at Sheffield University and opened a new casualty block at the Royal Infirmary, where he presented nurses with medals and awards gained in recent examinations.

He also visited the Corporation workshops for the blind and showed great interest in the useful work the blind people were doing. He later went to a painted fabrics Colony where seriously disabled ex-Servicemen do work of an artistic nature. These men, who have lost at least an arm or a leg, do stencilling and make fine cloths and dresses, and articles for the home. Various members of the Royal Family have visited them, and Princess Mary, Countess of Harewood, regularly makes purchases from them and takes great interest in their activities. The colony, which has grown from small beginnings, not only pays its way but has enabled houses to be built for the disabled men, who are comfortably housed with their wives and families in ideal surroundings.

The Gateway of Empire ball, in aid of the National Union of Conservative and Unionist Associations, will be held at the Kit Cat Restaurant on Tuesday, November 25. Lady Worthington-Evans is organising the ball.

## WAVES AT SEA

### GREAT WATERS

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT)

Where "the ocean leans against the land" there is murder and suicide afoot. But beyond that offing which wavers jagged against the horizon there race the waves, not dying or killing, but in full youth, their enemy out of sight and mind. No curving arches now, or tumbling domes, no hammer blows, or beery lather above the grinding beach, or even the pulsating roar of successive breakers—all this is power expended: out there is power suspended, and greater power, since few or none of the real ocean Anakim ever reach the shore.

What height are waves, what breadth, what distance apart, and what foot-pound power? Down in the trough, the summits of the surges ahead and aft can at least be often, if hastily, estimated. Fifty feet being your mast-heads, full many a grey-cap mounts to the button atop; many peep over; some few soar howling well above—say, 70ft. from plume to spur. The skipper tells me that he once measured with a clinometer a wave 100ft. high. Standing together on the bridge, we were peering at three piles which must have equalled or exceeded his specimen. Some five miles away they were, a trio of gliding hills, formidable even through the glass. The captain eyed them much as a man would eye three tigers come suddenly close upon in a clearing. Would they see *him?* "Tidal waves," quoth he. Volcanic waves, thought I, their enormous height, their steepness, and their cross-course owing little allegiance to the tide. I longed to be closer to these mighty spasms from the entrails of the ocean bed. What might they not carry in their corries and ravines? The great three passed out of sight, with no more effect on our vicinity than a certain backlash which slapped our own round billows into almost perpendicular peaks and pinnacles. Two of these leaped together just ahead, an awful cone of grey water which crashed almightily just short of foundering us.

That day, and for many days, wind and sea were dead aft: conditions unloved by seamen, nothing being more risky than steering a ship then, whether steamer or sail. But, for the spectator, what more magnificent than the chase of the following monsters, best seen, and "at your own risk" as you are warned, from the little bridge which some ships carry athwart the after waist for supervision of docking? On they come—up, up goes the stern, with perhaps a welter of wild water down in the waist as a crest flips over the counter, giving hints of what a real "poop" might be if allowed by the worried quartermaster, whose neck is nearly broken by long craning over his shoulder from the wheel. A rush forward on the summit, a waddle, and a yawing as the wave leaves the vessel, a lift-like drop, tail down, and low wallows the hull, with one watery wail hissing away, and a quarter of a mile behind another advancing, groaning, to the attack. Down there the world is very narrow and terrifically hemmed in. It is often dead calm, even in a gale, in these vast trenches of the ocean.

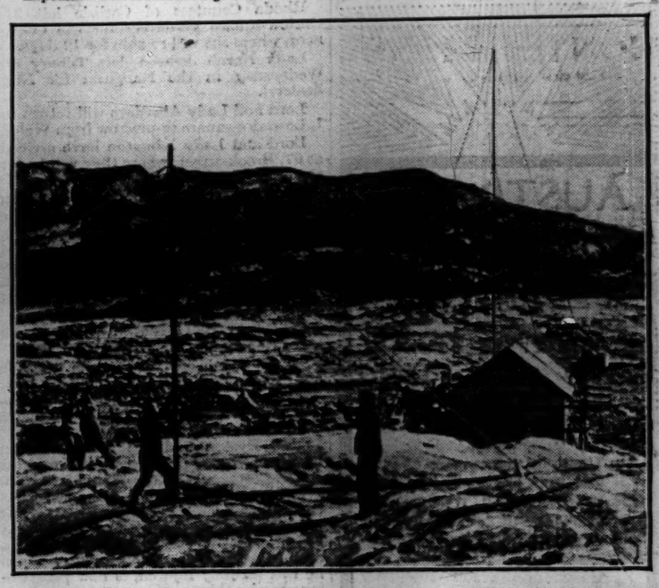
Only with following sea is it possible to appreciate the great breadth of the surges. Here are none of the knife-like edges, sun penetrated, of the shore breakers; but nearly flat plateaux some 30 yards from front to rear, with little breaking except when the forward edge, beetling overmuch, tumbles frothily upon its own advancing base, plastering what geologists call a talus to the roaring slope. These great waves are much broader than high, and therein lies their gigantic power. Their speed is not so great. A ship doing 20 knots may be overtaken, but not easily; one capable of 30 would rarely be caught. Lately, in a full following gale, the pace of a small tramp and that of the seas were so nearly equal as to give us long rides high up on the ridgeway of many a silent monster.

Very different are things in a head sea, and worse in one upon the beam. At once is uproar and sentient danger, a sense of fighting a terrible foe, rather than of using a powerful ally. A big beam sea brings even the 50,000 tonners head-to in dread of the particular peril of rolling into a second punch before recovery from the punch before. I have seen Niagaras of green water crash over the boat deck of the biggest liners, normally some 100ft. above water-line, as they leaned from a late assailant towards a new. Once, in such a sea, the engines of our tramp broke down. A brace of tiny leg-o'-mutton sails kept her stirring, but in the hectic interval of routing out and setting them the vessel's staggering was incredible. I believe I saw the fore-yard touch the water; I know I saw the port bridge light not only touch but submerge, for I went with it. And grand, unspeakably grand, was the "close-up" of the surges, black as coals, as they rose into one's very face. Mark Twain has a study of a man cheering himself on to death on the brow of an avalanche.

# THE GREENLAND SURVEY: GLACIERS NEAR KANGERDLUGSUAK FJORD

A GREENLAND GLACIER FROM THE AIR.—A photograph, taken by a member of the British Arctic Air Route Expedition, of part of the coastline near Kangerdlugsuak Fjord, Greenland, from an aeroplane at a height of 10,000ft. The Expedition left England last July in the Quest to investigate the possibilities of establishing an air-line between England and Canada across Greenland. On the right is shown the hut built at the Base Camp at Sermelik Fjord. Captain Lemon is seen directing the erection of the second wireless mast.

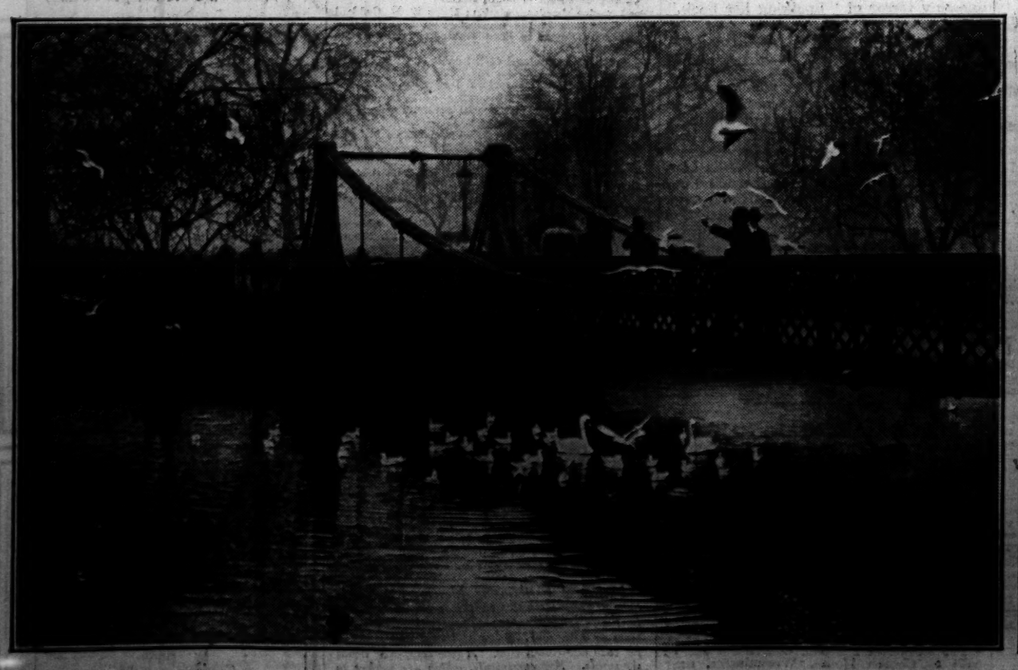
NORTHERN COAST SURVEY.—Members of the party under the leadership of Mr. A. Courtauld during the Northern Coast survey. They are (left to right) Mr. A. Courtauld, Mr. A. Stephenson, and Mr. W. E. Hampton. In the latest message to *The Times* from the Expedition a vivid account is given of the hardships experienced during a series of severe gales.



GORDON RICHARDS (left) and F. Fox, who have now each ridden 126 winners this season. Richards drew level yesterday.

SCHOOL ART GALLERY.—An interior view of one of the new art galleries which were opened at Bembridge School, Isle of Wight, by Mr. Albert Rutherston. The galleries contain a library of rare books and manuscripts, and the pictures include a collection of original drawings by Ruskin.

THE WINCHESTER BOWL.—The enamelled bronze bowl which was found near Winchester. As described in an article on another page, the workmanship of the vessel indicates with unusual completeness the skill of the native craftsmen who worked in England during the Dark Ages. It is the first of such "Saxon" bowls with enamels discovered in almost perfect condition. The design on the inside of the bowl is shown in the smaller picture.



AT ST. JAMES'S PARK.—A November morning scene at the bridge in St. James's Park. The colder weather has led to an increase in the number of gulls which annually join the park waterfowl during the winter months.

JEWELS OF EMPIRE PAGEANT.—A photograph, taken at the dress rehearsal yesterday, for the Jewels of the Empire Ball and Pageant to be held in aid of the Enham Village Centre for disabled ex-Service men.

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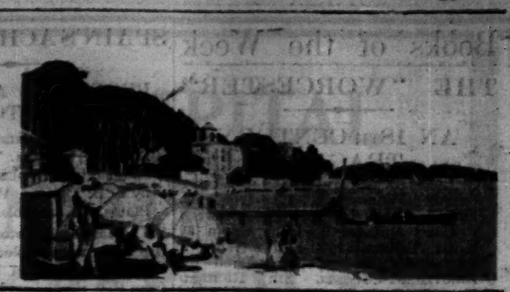

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# Books of the Week

## THE "WORCESTER"

### AN 18TH-CENTURY TRAGEDY

NEW LIGHT ON THE MYSTERIOUS TRAGEDY OF THE "WORCESTER," 1704-1705. An Episode in the Long Struggle between England and Scotland for Union as Great Britain, 1603-1707. With a solution of the mystery offered by LIEUTENANT-COLONEL SIR RICHARD CARNAC TEMPLE, Bt., C.B. From the Papers of her English charterer, Thomas Bowrey, discovered in 1913 by John Humphreys, and now in the possession of Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Howard. (Ernest Benn. 25s. net.)

From the long-lost papers of Thomas Bowrey, and by careful examination of other sources of information, Sir Richard Temple has been able to establish the innocence of the unfortunate Captain Green and the crew of the East Indiaman Worcester. Captain Green, his chief mate Madder, and the gunner Simpson were hanged at Leith for murder and piracy in 1705.

Thomas Bowrey, the principal charterer of the Worcester, was a London merchant with wide interests who kept careful journals and accounts of all his mercantile proceedings. From these it is plain that the Worcester was chartered for a purely trading voyage to India. She was a "separate stock ship"—that is, she belonged to private traders, not to the East India Company. She left the Downs in March, 1702, and returned with a full cargo and actually with an official letter from the East India Company's factory at Calcutta to Leadenhall-street. This in itself was a certificate of good behaviour, for though private trade with the East had been made lawful it was regarded with disfavour by the Company. To avoid French privateers in the Channel she went north about and anchored in Leith roads on July 31, 1704, intending to wait for convoy to an English port. It was an unfortunate move.

Since the Restoration Scottish trade had been greatly hurt by the English Navigation Act. All the hopes and most of the nation's money had lain in the Africa Company's ill-managed Darien expedition. Its failure, which had touched every pocket in Scotland, was laid at the doors of England. In 1704 had come a final and intolerable aggravation: the Annandale, the ship in which the last hopes of the Company lay, had been seized in the Downs at the instance of the East India Company. Her captain had transgressed the Company's rights by recruiting English sailors. The English Company's case was good in law, and it showed no mercy.

Scottish anger was boundless, and when the Worcester sailed innocently into the Forth she offered what seemed a Heaven-sent opportunity for restitution and revenge. She was seized in reprisal by the Africa Company's secretary, Roderick Mackenzie. Had she been an East India Company's ship her seizure might have been justified pending negotiations, but since she was a private ship and had broken no law in Scotland, no legal grounds for detaining her remained. Nevertheless, she was held, and exaggerated reports of the value of her cargo stiffened the determination to keep her.

At this time the Union of England and Scotland was being painfully negotiated. In it the Scots saw their only means of restoring prosperity. The seizure of the Worcester put them into a quandary. To detain her illegally was an act of war which might prevent the Union; to let her go was an unbearable thought. Mackenzie found a way out. He trumped up a charge of piracy and murder from the idle talk of some of the Worcester's men and by laying stress on anything that could be made to seem to support the accusation. It began to be said that the Worcester had taken the Africa Company's ship Speedy Return, and murdered her crew. The whole company of the Worcester were arraigned for murder and piracy, though the indictment did not set forth who was murdered or what the piracy was. By threats, lies, and bribery efforts were made to induce the Worcester's men to admit their guilt. Two Indians did so, and the surgeon, in fear of death, told a lame story that seemed to support their evidence. It was enough. The prisoners had no more chance of justice than the victims of the English Popish Plot trials. All but the false witnesses were condemned to death. Scotland exulted. The Scottish Privy Council, however, found themselves in an awkward position. They had assumed that Green and his men were guilty, but after the trial, chiefly by Bowrey's efforts, they were supplied with sufficient evidence that they were innocent. Queen Anne urged a reprieve, but left the last word with the Privy Council. It was helpless. The nation was furious at the delay. A huge mob filled Edinburgh roaring for blood. Green, Madder, and Simpson were taken through the howling multitude to Leith sands and hanged. When it was done many were ashamed, and the rest of the Worcester's men were quietly released.

In spite of the admitted falsity of the charge and the known baseness of Roderick Mackenzie, a stain has smirched the memory of poor Captain Green and his men. Sir Richard Temple with careful hand has wiped it all away.

### SOME NEW BOOKS

NEW LIGHT ON THE MYSTERIOUS TRAGEDY OF THE "WORCESTER." 1704-1705. By Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Richard Carnac Temple, Bt. (Benn. 25s. n.)

LAST ESSAYS. By the Earl of Birkenhead. (Cassell. 15s. n.)

SELECT DOCUMENTS ILLUSTRATING THE FOUR VOYAGES OF COLUMBUS. Vol. I. Translated and edited by Cecil Jane. (Quaritch, for the Hakluyt Society. 31s. 6d. n.)

THE ROYAL ARMY SERVICE CORPS. Vol. I. By Sir John Fortescue. (R.A.S.C. Record Office, Deptford. Two Vols. 42s. n.)

ABOUT ZIONISM. By Professor Albert Einstein. Translated by Leon Simon. (Soncino Press. 5s. n.)

LETTERS OF HENRY ADAMS, 1858-1891. Edited by Worthington Chauncey Ford. (Constable. 21s. n.)

TRODDEN WAYS. By Sir Ian Malcolm. (Macmillan. 21s. n.)

THE AFRICAN REPUBLIC OF LIBERIA AND THE BELGIAN CONGO. Two Vols. Edited by Richard P. Strong. (Milford. 67s. 6d. n.)

THE CRADLE DAYS OF NATAL. By Graham Mackeurtan. (Longmans. 15s. n.)

## SPAIN'S ACHIEVEMENT

### PROFESSOR ALTAMIRA'S HISTORY

A HISTORY OF SPANISH CIVILIZATION. By RAFAEL ALTAMIRA. Translated from the Spanish by P. VOLKOV. With a Preface by J. B. TREND. With Fifty Collotype Plates. (Constable. 21s. net.)

The fascinating story of Spain's swift rise to an unexampled blaze of glory and achievement and of her subsequent fall from that pernicious height has been told often; but it has usually been obscured, distorted into smoke or rainbow by the writer's prejudices. In this little book of 300 pages, skilfully introduced to English readers by Mr. J. B. Trend, the reader has a mass of objective facts on which to base his judgment. They have been set forth dispassionately by an author eminent alike in law and literature, Professor Altamira, who seems to have chosen for his motto "the truth, even if it offend." Among the causes of Spain's decadence, for instance, he notes the fact, which might easily be contested, that "the furious zeal of the Inquisition paralysed instruction," and the large number of Spaniards secluded in monasteries, "and therefore cut off from agricultural and industrial life," although the monks were often most skilful agriculturists. But he lays greater stress on the erroneous economic ideas of the time, which considered prosperity to consist in the mere acquisition of gold.

Professor Altamira's history is internal and integral; it attaches great importance throughout to education and culture, and in its most crowded moments can find space to devote two or three pages to Spanish music. His brief outline is no artificial sketch but the result of a natural organic growth. It is a picture not only various and attractive but instructive to the heirs of Spain's world empire. One fact emerges most clearly: the importance of the individual and of his freedom of action. Bernal Diaz del Castillo gives us glimpses of the typical conquistador, wounded and starving yet of necessity continuing to march and fight till night-fall, only to keep watch armed all through the night and for breakfast have a renewal of fighting on the following day. This heroism of the individual, in quest of gold and glory, in defence of the Christian faith and of his own life and the lives of his comrades, explains the miracle of those achievements. Then came disillusion. Consignments of gold sent to private persons in Spain were seized at Seville by the State for its own purposes. The Government later "came to the extreme disgrace of making collections from house to house and placing collecting boxes in the streets to help the Royal exchequer." That was the direct method. We may smile. Other days have other ways. But the result is the same: the destruction of individual initiative and the disappearance of funds which could have been used for private enterprise.

It also becomes plain from this record that, inexorably as the consequence follows the cause, it is not necessarily immediate. Spain's apparent splendour continued. A generation and another generation passed before total and irremediable collapse. Nor, apparently, can an empire be taken or left as a man might part with an unessential heirloom. However plainly a great world empire may make for justice, progress and the general welfare of the whole world, it necessarily draws upon itself a mass of resentment among the envious, the ill-informed, and the ambitious, so that, when the hands of those who maintain it grow nervous and nerveless, the imperial people must sink from its high destiny to centuries of misery, abasement, and humiliation. The slow revival from that eclipse, the admirable way in which the Spanish retained their energy and independent character, is also told succinctly in Professor Altamira's pregnant pages, as previously and at greater length he narrates the growth of the various elements, Iberian, Celtic, Roman, Visigothic, Moslem, which were blended and assimilated into a mighty nation. This constant blending, the tenacious hold on tradition, and the practical good sense which made that greatness possible, hold out good hope that Spain will find a conservative, traditional solution of her present problems, a gradual evolution which alone will afford scope for "the strengthening of a people which believes in itself and desires to show what it is capable of in every sphere of life."

## PROFESSOR EINSTEIN ON ZIONISM

ABOUT ZIONISM. Speeches and Letters by ALBERT EINSTEIN. Translated and Edited by LEON SIMON. (Soncino Press. 5s. net.)

At a moment when the relations between Arab and Jew are overclouded by the memory of last year's riots, the publication of Professor Einstein's letters and speeches "about Palestine" is a timely reminder of the sympathy and interest with which eminent Jews are watching the fortunes of their co-religionists in the Holy Land. The most important chapter in this little book deals with the relations between Jew and Arab. In it Professor Einstein, while criticizing the Mufti of Jerusalem and other leaders with a severity which some of their utterances have invited, makes a powerful plea for cooperation between the two races. But his statement that not a single Arab has been dispossessed during the whole work of Jewish colonization goes too far. It is true that the Jews have paid a fair price for all the land which they have acquired—sometimes an excessive price—but the Professor does not seem to realize that the price was paid to the landlord and that the Arab tenant who had to go could not easily find land on which to settle. Again, his references to cooperation between Arab and Jewish workers omit one important consideration—the insistence of the General Federation of Jewish Labour on the exclusion of Arab labour from Zionist colonies. If this is to remain the policy of Jewish labour the prospects of cooperation between the Jewish and Arab working class are small indeed.

"HERE IS A NOVEL,"

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## THE BOLSHEVISTS

### ANTECEDENTS OF THE REVOLUTION

THE BACKGROUND OF THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION. The Colver Lectures in Brown University. By BARON ALEXANDER MEYENDORFF. (Bell. 7s. 6d. net.)

Baron Meyendorff warns us that personal bias is an important factor in historical judgment, and that his own bias is "to see in the forefront such facts as are usually not noticed, or, if noticed, are considered comparatively negligible." If such bias—if it can properly be so called—has not led Baron Meyendorff to a connected criticism of foreign views of Bolshevist Russia, it has at any rate enabled him to offer some timely reminders of facts in Russian history which are too often forgotten.

There are more extra-Russian interpretations of the Bolshevist Revolution than he gives credit for, but it must be admitted that the two to which he devotes particular attention are widespread. The first, that of humanitarian sympathizers with Communism, explains the evil effects of Bolshevism as a consequence of Tsarist oppression. The second, favoured by some opponents of Bolshevism, professes to find in Bolshevism a counterpart of what it imagines to have been Tsarism. Neither is justified by the facts. In many respects the Tsars were liberal rulers. Their influence in the Balkans was liberal; the emancipation of the peasants which they decreed was a measure more far-reaching and certainly less half-hearted than the proposals of emancipation which led to civil war in the United States; and in their country, denounced by Russian exiles, Armenian refugees found shelter from Turkish oppression. The myth of the exploitation of peasants has long been exploded, but it is worth while recording that, if the land laws of the old régime had remained in force after 1917, within thirty years all non-peasant landowners would have disappeared. Finally, Baron Meyendorff opposes to the many critics who, from Napoleon on, have seen in Russia an Asiatic Power the contention that the Imperial Government was in fact based on European models, which he defines as rights of property, progress through bureaucratic action, and cooperation with national aspirations.

More important than misinterpretations of Tsarist rule, however, is the common assumption, underlying the theory that Bolshevism is a consequence of Tsarist oppression, that Tsarism was directly succeeded by Bolshevism, and that Bolshevism succeeded because of the aims by whose statement it is known to the outside world. In fact there were, after Tsarism and before Bolshevism, a Provisional Government and a Constituent Assembly. They failed, not from any lack of Liberal, even Socialist, intentions, but because they went on with the War and because they refused to compromise with a peasant confiscation of lands which was leading to chaos. The Bolshevists succeeded because they yielded to the two demands of the country—land and peace—and consolidated their success by harnessing to their aim that "immoderate imagination" of the Russian people which has so often caused Russian thinkers, of the most diverse schools, to regard their country as the saviour of the world.

On the use the Bolshevists have made of the power thus gained Baron Meyendorff offers no comment. But some indication of his view of the future may be found in his belief that in Russia before the Revolution "the mind was roving between earth and heaven, and it will continue to do so because Leninism is not the limit."

## "FERGIE BEY"

THE STORY OF FERGIE BEY (AWARAQUAY). Told by Himself and some of his Friends. (Macmillan. 18s. net.)

If at some future date it be asked by what system and by what sort of men that odd British Empire was built up and governed, the answer may be that scholars are widely at variance about the system, but that the men—the best of them—were such as Captain Vere Fergusson, whose adventurous story is told in this book.

Fergusson served in Africa during the War; for the last 11 years of a life that was cut short at 36 he was Political Officer in charge of the Nuers of the Southern Sudan; up to this time, we are told

The Government had been reluctant to ask any official to undertake the hardship and risk that would be unavoidable in attempting to penetrate the Nuer Country and "bring in" these wildest tribes; but when a man came along who actually *wanted* to do it—well, the chance was not one to be neglected.

Fergusson did bring them in; but in 1927 he was murdered through the machinations of a Nuer chief whom he had ordered to restore cattle raided from the Dinkas; the murderer may well have thought that the rule of law would go with the removal of the man who had imposed it single-handed; but—to quote from the book:—

Not only the big Chiefs but the people as a whole came forward with guarantees of peace in their own districts and offers to help the Government in pursuit and punishment of the murderers, and to carry on Vere's work on the lines laid down by him. . . . That his influence should have survived himself was the surest proof of its value.

Many of those employed in the service of the Empire abroad fall into one of two classes—"Sahibs" and "Pundits." "Fergie Bey"—to use the nickname that is a mark of the affection of his friends—was so little a pundit that at the outset of his career he failed at the entrance examination for Sandhurst; and at the end of it was in an argument with the authorities who, before promoting him, stipulated that he should enter for a law examination which he knew he would be unable to pass. From the account given of him he was the typical Sahib. He could command obedience without keeping himself aloof—the natives gave him what they considered a "charm," a big white bull with a black face, and called him after it "Awaraquay"; what he was set on doing he did—as might be expected of a well-born man who forced his way to a commission through the ranks after failing for Sandhurst; his successes—in, for example, the organization of transport and of cotton-growing and in the suppression of disturbers of the peace—were due less to directions issued from an office than to personal decisions on the spot; as a sportsman he was as keen as he was tough—stiff for three days in body after being trodden on by two elephants, but elated by the experience; and to judge from the details of the medical work he created for himself he grudged no effort to the relief of suffering. He is exhibited in all these aspects in this book, which is largely based on the journal he kept for the information of his mother. The photographs, which may have been taken for the same purpose, show the people and the animals and the sights of the Nuer country which he had made his own.

In addition to the reviews published regularly in *The Times*, full criticisms of new books, together with a comprehensive list of current publications, will be found in *The Times Literary Supplement*, issued every Thursday, price 3d.

## SHORTER NOTICES

### HISTORY, LITERATURE, SPORT

IN A BIOGRAPHICAL HISTORY OF THE FRENCH REVOLUTION (Routledge, 15s. net). Mr. J. Mills Whitham has adopted the modern form of history without tears, the survey of a period through studies in biography. No period lends itself to the dramatic and episodic treatment involved in that system more readily than the French Revolution. But Mr. Whitham has, very wisely, not been content with a mere series of detached biographies. He supplies a historical background which serves to link together the careers of his subjects, and to explain the part they played in the development of the Revolution and the influence it exercised upon them. The glare from the furnaces of that terrific combustion threw lurid lights and deep shadows upon the men responsible for it. Beginning with a demand for moderate reform of the great and crying abuses of the day, the Revolution passed through the extreme of oligarchical tyranny under the men of the Terror to military dictatorship, thus completing the cycle which Aristotle had predicted centuries before, and which Russia has followed so closely in our own time. Each phase brought to the front men of extraordinary force and divergent character. Idealists and rhetoricians were succeeded by realists, men of ideas by men of action, disinterested economists by men of ruthless ambition. Among the crowd of famous names Mirabeau, Danton, Bonaparte emerge and overshadow the rest. Mr. Whitham's historical sketches show a very just appreciation of the issues at stake in each of the stages of the great convulsion. His biographical essays, judicious and well balanced, bring once more into the limelight a period of stirring and perennial interest.

THE JOURNAL OF A SOMERSET RECTOR, John Skinner, 1772-1839, edited by H. Coombs and A. N. Bax (John Murray, 15s.), should be read by all who are interested in the social, religious, and political condition of England a century ago. The volume consists of a selection of extracts from the journals of Skinner, who held the benefice of Camerton from 1800 to 1839, and presents a faithful picture of the virtues no less than the vices of village life in the last years of the French wars and the dark period between Waterloo and the great Reform Act, for the extracts stop in 1832. Students of ecclesiastical history will find much to interest them in the account of pastoral and public services performed by the rector, and their previous impressions of the century should be enforced by the diligence, according to the standards of the age and his own lights, of Mr. Skinner. Antiquaries who are aware of the rich treasures of Somerset will enjoy the perusal of references and journeys to chosen spots of the county. Much information may also be gathered of the attitude of the parson, squire, and villagers to the agitation for Parliamentary reform, and the changes impending in the early thirties of the last century. But the chief interest of the book is its more intimate survey of the interests, employments, and social habits of the farmers and colliers of Camerton itself. The picture of drunkenness and consequent terrors of consumption, of strikes at the coal works, of attempts to establish a national school, and to improve sanitary conditions, is at once moving and pathetic. The volume is a valuable commentary on many sides of life, and may be recommended cordially for interest and enjoyment.

Increasing attention is being shown in the life and work of Mrs. Gaskell, and there have been two or three short biographical studies published of late. It was not lack of interest which debarred the needed biography, but the embargo of Mrs. Gaskell's wishes. The desire of the public to know more has gradually broken down impediments, and the full biography, MRS. GASKELL AND HER FRIENDS, by Elizabeth Haldane (Hodder and Stoughton, 12s. 6d. net), will be welcomed. Miss Haldane has had the privilege of studying a mass of Gaskell correspondence, and of reading unpublished letters that belonged to the Winkworth sisters. Some of these deal with Charlotte Brontë and Florence Nightingale.

THE COMPLETE SKI-RUNNER, by Arnold Lunn (Methuen, 10s. 6d. net), is a title forced on the author (who, as president of the Ski Club of Great Britain, has to have cognizance of all forms of ski-ing) by the need to conform to the naming of other books in the series in which it is published. He makes it clear that for him, or at any rate for the purposes of this book, ski-running is used of downhill ski-ing only. "The 'complete' skier must know something of ski-jumping, ski-mountaineering, and langlauf racing, none of which are discussed in this book." Mr. Lunn begins with a chapter on "Alpine and Scandinavian Skiing," in which he shows in what the second differs—and from the contour of the surface must of necessity differ—from the first which is his subject. He makes the further distinction that "ski-laufing," which is the word he uses for "the level and uphill ski-ing" of the Scandinavians, cannot be taught: "The steps can be picked up in a minute, but the rhythm and accurate timing which is the mark of the expert ski-laufer cannot be acquired from books but only from long experience"; on the other hand, "good teaching is half the battle in ski-running." One would have accepted the passage about rhythm and timing as a statement of an obvious truth if it had been made of the ski-runner as well as of the ski-laufer, but it is to be gratefully recognized that where a writer on technique has Mr. Lunn's practical experience and power of expression the pupil is shepherded into those ten per cent. of possible positions from among which—and there are still a lot of them—he must seek out for himself the one in which *he* can pivot at his ease. In this book Mr. Lunn first takes the pupil through the mechanism by which ski are made to turn in telemarks and so forth, and then through the uses to which the turns are put by advanced skiers in slaloms. The photographs have been well chosen to show the articulation of the body in the making of turns.

With Volume XIII. of A HISTORY OF NORTHUMBERLAND, a work magnificent in form and thorough in its examination of detail, the story is completed of the south part of the county, comprising the district from Heddon-on-the-Wall to Wallsend. This volume has been prepared under the editorship of Miss Madeleine Hope Dodds. The parishes are dealt with separately, but there are general descriptions of geology, the prehistoric period, the collieries and coal trade, and the Roman period. The volume, like its predecessors, is abundantly illustrated. The publication of this volume, it is pointed out, will exhaust the funds at the disposal of the Northumberland County History Committee, under whose direction the work has been prepared, although two more volumes will be needed to complete the survey as originally designed in 1890. The work is published by Andrew Reid and Co., Newcastle, and Simpkin, Marshall, London; the price of Volume XIII. is £1 11s. 6d. net to subscribers, and £2 2s. to non-subscribers.

Sir George Cory is to be congratulated on having reached his penultimate volume in his long labour for South African history. THE RISE OF SOUTH AFRICA, Volume V. (Longmans. 26s. net), carries us from 1847 to 1853, and deals with three important topics—the convict agitation, the grant of representative government, and the brief annexation of the Orange River sovereignty. Its dominating figure is that delightful hero of romance, Sir Harry Smith, with whom it is always a pleasure to renew acquaintance and to whose unconventional charm Sir George does full justice. The same fair-minded analysis of evidence which characterized the former volumes is just as evident in this one; and it brings it home to us how near this history still must be to our South African fellow-countrymen that in several instances Sir George is able to reinforce the written chronicle by oral evidence he has personally obtained from eye-witnesses of events he describes, and notably in regard to native wars. This can hardly be called great history, for it partakes too much of the nature of a chronicle, but it will always remain an indispensable quarrying ground for future historians.

Not only love of pure literature, we suspect, nor care for the reputation of Leigh Hunt, suggested the reprinting of his RULES FOR THE CONDUCT OF NEWSPAPER EDITORS WITH RESPECT TO POLITICS AND NEWS (Ingpen and Grant, 6d.) from *The Examiner* of March 6, 1808. In this engaging effort to "bring wisdom down to man," and to reduce the sublime science of politics to "the most inexcursive and unambitious comprehension," we may read: "If you are proprietor as well as editor of your paper, you have the truly English freedom of saying what you please for your patrons; but if you are editor only, it becomes you to say everything which the proprietors may dictate, and nothing to which they may object." Again: "Never lay yourself open to what is called conviction: you might as well open your waistcoat to receive a knock-down blow." The rules for reporting the results of battles are not on the face of them applicable to present conditions, yet they might be (or have been) very serviceable in the reporting (or the overlooking) of other events. In fact, this brilliant little jest of Hunt in his daring youth comes astute and very timely; and R. H. B.'s introduction places it nicely in its setting. But it is a pity that there should be a bad error in the quotation from Horace on the title-page and cover.

# Broadcasting

## THE PROGRAMMES

### DUTCH NATIONAL CONCERT

A concert of Dutch music by the Roman Catholic Broadcasting Society will be relayed this evening from Holland to the London Regional Station. The principal item in the National programme is a performance of Maeterlinck's *Pelleas and Melisande*, with music by Debussy.

## PROGRAMMES

The broadcasting arrangements for today, November 21, are as follows:—

**NATIONAL PROGRAMME. — (193.8m.) (1,554.4m.).**

**10.15 a.m.** :—The Daily Service. **10.30** :—Time Signal from Greenwich; Weather. **10.45-11** :—Reading for Fun, 6—Books about Everyday Life, by Mrs. Oliver Strachey.

**12** :—Rita Sharpe (violoncello); Rae Phillips (pianoforte). **12.30** :—Organ Recital by C. H. Trevor, relayed from St. Mary-le-Bow; Ethel Barker (contralto). **1.30-2.25** :—Gramophone Records. **2.30**:—For the Schools: Rural Science—Life in the Soil—5, The Food of Soil Creatures, by Mr. D. Ward Cutler. **2.55** :—East Anglian Herring Fishing Bulletin. **3-3.20** :—Peoples and Lands of the British Empire, 9—The Pacific: Life of a Trader in South Sea Islands, by Mr. Clifford Collinson. **3.25-3.40** :—Friday afternoon Stories and Talks—9, by Mr. Frank Roscoe. **3.45** :—Concert to Schools: the Sybil Eaton Quartet: Sybil Eaton, Pierre Tas, Raymond Jeremy and Allen Ford; Tom Pickering (tenor). **4.30** :—Orchestra, from the May Fair Hotel.

**5.15** :—Children: Eustace gets into a Hole, written and told by C. E. Hodges; Animal Suite, played by the Gershom Parkington Quintet. At **5.30 p.m.** :—Here and There, No. 6, being a summary of the Week's news by Commander Stephen King-Hall. **6** :—Choosing Next Year's Seeds, by the Rev. W. R. Johnson. **6.15** :—Weather; News. **6.35** :—London Stock Exchange Report; Pat Stock Prices for Farmers. **6.40**:—Schubert's Miscellaneous Pianoforte Music, played by Johanne Stockmarr. **7-7.20** :—Music Criticism by Mr. Ernest Newman. **7.25** :—The Dark Continent, 8—The Settler Looks at Africa, by Professor Arnold Plant.

**7.45** :—Pelleas and Melisande, Acts 1, 2, and 3: a lyric drama in five acts and 12 tableaux by Maurice Maeterlinck, Music by Claude Debussy, with the Wireless Chorus, chorus master Leslie Woodgate; the B.B.C. Orchestra, conducted by Percy Pitt; Tudor Davies, Kenneth Ellis, Foster Richardson, Bernard Ross, Maggie Teyte, Evelyn Arden and Filson Young (narrator). **9.10** :—Weather; News. **9.25** :—Shipping Forecast; New York Stock Market Report. **9.30** :—People and Things, by Mr. Harold Nicolson. **9.45** :—Pelleas and Melisande (continued). Acts 4 and 5. **11**:—Band, from Ciro's Club. **11.15-12** :—Orchestra, from the Ambassador Club.

**LONDON NATIONAL PROGRAMME. (1,148kc.) (261.3m.).**

**11 a.m.** :—Experimental Television Transmission by the Baird Process (Sound). **12-2.55** :—National programme. **3-4.30** :—National programme. **5.15-11** :—National programme. **12-12.30** :—Experimental Television Transmission by the Baird Process (Sound).

**LONDON REGIONAL PROGRAMME.—(842kc.) (356.3m.).**

**10.15 a.m.** :—National programme. **11-11.30** :—Experimental Television Transmission by the Baird Process (Vision). **12** :—Midland Regional programme. **1.15** :—Orchestra, from the May Fair Hotel. **2.15-3** :—Midland Regional programme. **4.30** :—National programme. **5.15** :—B.B.C. Dance Orchestra. **6** :—Dance Music. **6.15** :—Weather; News. **6.40** :—The B.B.C. Orchestra, conducted by Joseph Lewis; Sheridan Russell (violoncello); Arthur Brough (baritone). **8** :—B.B.C. Dance Orchestra. **8.25** :—Regional News. **8.30** :—Electricity in Our Bodies, 2—How the Body Currents are Measured, by Mr. Bryan H. C. Matthews. **9** :—Dutch National Programme, by the Katholieke Radio Omroep: Suze Luger (singer), accompanied by F. Boshart; Heer Waterman (violinist); Heer Francois (pianist); Choir and K.R.O. Orchestra, from Holland. **10.15** :—Weather; News. **10.30** :—Band, from Ciro's Club. **11.15-12** :—National programme. **12-12.30** :—Experimental Television Transmission by the Baird Process (Vision).

**MIDLAND REGIONAL PROGRAMME.—(626kc.) (479.2m.).**

**12** :—The Midland Studio Orchestra, directed by Frank Cantell; Winifred Morland (mezzo-soprano). **1.15** :—London Regional programme. **2.15-3** :—Dance Music. **5.15** :—Children: The Adventures of the Barber's Pole, by Helen-M. Enoch; Harold Mills (violin). Songs by Tony. Towers and Spires—Retrospect and Conclusion, by Arthur L. Horsburgh. Bert Copley will entertain. **6** :—London Regional programme. **6.15** :—Weather; News. **6.40** :—Orchestra: Norris Stanley (violin), relayed from the Café Restaurant, Birmingham. **7.30** :—The City of Birmingham Police Band, conducted by Richard Wassell; Alfred Butler (baritone); Bert Copley (entertainer), relayed from the Town Hall, Birmingham. **8.25** :—Midland News. **8.30** :—London Regional programme. **10.15** :—Weather; News. **10.30-11** :—London Regional programme.

**ABERDEEN (995kc.) (301.5m.).**

**10.15 a.m.** :—The Daily Service. **10.30-11** :—National programme. **2.20** :—See Edinburgh. **3.30** :—The Studio Orchestra, from Edinburgh; Hamilton Scott (violin), from Glasgow. **4.30** :—See Glasgow. **5.15** :—See Glasgow. **5.54** :—See Edinburgh. **6** :—Talk for Young People. **6.15** :—Professor James Ritchie:—St. Kilda, an Outpost of Nature's Empire. **6.10** :—See Glasgow. **6.15** :—National programme. **9.25** :—Scottish News Bulletin. **9.30-11** :—National programme.

**BELFAST (1,238kc.) (242.3m.).**

**10.15-10.30 a.m.** :—The Daily Service. **12** :—The Radio Quartet. **12.30-1** :—Gramophone Records. **2.30** :—National programme. **4.30** :—Orchestra. **5.15** :—Children. **6** :—National programme. **9.25** :—Regional News. **9.30-11** :—National programme.

**BOURNEMOUTH (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).**

**10.15 a.m.** :—The Daily Service. **10.30-11** :—National programme. **2.30-11** :—National programme.

**CARDIFF (968kc.) (309.9m.).**

**10.15 a.m.** :—The Daily Service. **10.30-11** :—National programme. **12** :—National programme. **5.15** :—Children. **6** :—National programme. **9.25** :—Local News. **9.30-11** :—National programme.

**DUBLIN—Call 2RN (413m.) 1kw.**

**1.30** :—Time, Weather, Stock Report, and Gramophone Concert. **6** :—Gramophone Records. **6.15** :—Children. **7** :—Gramophone Records. **7.20** :—News. **7.30** :—Time and Gardening Talk. **7.45** :—Recitations. **8** :—Concert. **10.30** :—Time, News, and Weather.

**DUNDEE (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).**

**EDINBURGH (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).**

**10.15 a.m.** :—The Daily Service. **10.30-11** :—National programme. **2.20** :—See Edinburgh. **3.30** :—The Studio Orchestra, from Edinburgh; Hamilton Scott (violin), from Glasgow. **4.30** :—National programme. **5.15** :—See Glasgow. **5.54** :—Birthdays. **6** :—See Aberdeen. **6.10** :—See Glasgow. **6.15** :—National programme. **9.25** :—Scottish News Bulletin. **9.30-11** :—National programme.

**GLASGOW (752kc.) (398.9m.).**

**10.15 a.m.** :—The Daily Service. **10.30-11** :—National programme. **2.20** :—See Edinburgh. **3.30** :—The Studio Orchestra, from Edinburgh; Hamilton Scott (violin), from Glasgow. **4.30** :—Organ Recital. **5** :—The Studio Orchestra. **5.15** :—Children. **5.54** :—See Edinburgh. **6** :—See Aberdeen. **6.10** :—Bulletin of Juvenile Organizations. **6.15** :—National programme. **9.25** :—Scottish News Bulletin. **9.30-11** :—National programme.

**MANCHESTER (797kc.) (376.4m.).**

**LEEDS (1,500kc.) (200m.).**

**10.15 a.m.** :—The Daily Service. **10.30-11** :—National programme. **2.30** :—National programme. **5.15** :—Children. **6** :—The Housewife's Problems—6, Miss E. J. Jenkinson: A Summing Up. **6.15** :—National programme. **9.25** :—North of England News. **9.30-11** :—National programme.

**PLYMOUTH (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).**

**10.15 a.m.** :—The Daily Service. **10.30-11** :—National programme. **2.30** :—National programme. **5.15** :—Children. **6** :—National programme. **9.25** :—Local News. **9.30-11** :—National programme.

**SWANSEA (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).**

**10.15 a.m.** :—The Daily Service. **10.30-11** :—National programme. **12** :—National programme. **5.15** :—See Cardiff. **6** :—National programme. **9.25** :—West Regional News. **9.30-11** :—National programme.

RELAY STATIONS.—**LIVERPOOL (1,040kc.) (288.5m.) BRADFORD (1,040kc.) (288.5m.), NEWCASTLE (1,040kc.) (288.5m.), SHEFFIELD (1,040kc.) (288.5m.), HULL (1,040kc.) (288.5m.), STOKE-ON-TRENT (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).**

**10.15 a.m.** :—The Daily Service. **10.30-11** :—National programme. **2.30** :—National programme. **5.15** :—See Manchester. **6.15** :—National programme. **9.25** :—North of England News. **9.30-11** :—National programme.

**FOREIGN STATIONS**

NOTE.—Hours of transmission are Greenwich Mean Time. Hours are p.m. unless otherwise stated.

BARCELONA (Radio Barcelona)—Call EA.J1 (349m., 859kc.—6 :—Programme for Women. **6.40** :—Trio Music and News. **7** :—Gramophone Records. **8.30** :—Elementary French Lesson. **9** :—Chimes, Weather, and Exchange Quotations. **9.5** :—Orchestral Concert. **9.30** :—Recital of Songs. **10** :—News. **10.5** :—Recitations in Catalan from the Works of Clemantina Arderiu. **10.15** :—Orchestral Concert from the Café Espagnol.

BELGRADE (435m., 2.5kw.—**4.30** :—German Lesson. **7** :—Humorous Dialogue. **7.30** :—Chamber Music. **8.30**—Vocal Duets. **9** :—Yugoslavian Music. **9.30** :—News and Sports Notes. **9.50** :—Concert of Tziganc Music.

BERLIN (Kaiser Wasterhausen) (1,635m.), 2kw.—**3.30** :—Programme from Leipzig. **4.30** :—Talks. **6** :—Advanced English Lesson. **6.30** :—Talk for Doctors. **6.55** :—Weather for Farmers. **7** :—Talk. **7.30-11.30** :—Programme from Stuttgart.

BERLIN (Witzleben) (418m.), 1.5kw. **6.10** :—Labour Market Report. **6.15** :—Concert of Light Music from the Theodor Adlon. **7.30** :—Humorous Sketch. **8** :—News; Sports Notes. **8.10** :—Symphony Concert—Concerto for Violin and Orchestra, Op. 53 (Dvorak); Symphony No. 1 in C (Bizet). Op. 68 (Beethoven). **9.40**—Weather, News, and Sports Notes, followed by Dance Music.

BERNE (403m.), 1kw.—**6.30** :—Time and Weather. **6.30** :—Talk. **7** :—Cello and Pianoforte Recital of Sonatas. **8** :—Reading, followed by Orchestral Concert. **9** :—News and Weather. **9.30** :—Programme Announcements in Esperanto.

BRATISLAVA (277m.), 14kw.—**6.20** :—Programme from Brno. **8** :—See Prague. **9.10** :—Programme Announcements and Theatre Review. **9.20** :—See Prague.

BRESLAU (325m.), 2kw., and GLEIWITZ, (253m.), 4.5 :—Orchestral Concert. **7** :—Weather. **7.5** :—Talk. **7.30** :—Concert by the Silesian Philharmonic Society: Symphony in G major, Op. 88 (Haydn); Concerto in B flat major for Pianoforte and Orchestra (Mozart); Symphony (Milhaud). **9.30** :—Topical Talk. **9.50** :—Time, Weather, News, Sports Notes, and Programme Announcements. **9.35** :—Shortland Lesson and Dictation. **10** :—Sound Film News from the Ufa Theatre.

BRNO (342m.), 2kw.—**6.15** :—See Prague. **6.20** :—The Wolves—Drama in Three Acts (Romain Rolland). **8** :—Orchestral Concert. **9** :—See Prague. **9.15** :—News and Theatre Notes. **9.20** :—See Prague.

BRUSSELS (508.5m.), 1kw.—**6.15** :—Bookkeeping Lesson. **6.30** :—Gramophone Concert. **7.30** :—Le Journal Parlé. **8.15** :—International Programme—Dutch Evening. Programme relayed from Hulzen. **10.15** :—News.

BUDAPEST (550m.), 23kw.—**6** :—Talk. **6.30** :—Shorthand Lesson. **6.50** :—Concert by a Tziganc Orchestra. **7.30** :—Kalafandy Programme, followed by Gramophone Concert.

COPENHAGEN (281m.), 0.75kw., and KALUNDBORG (1,153m.), 10kw.—**2** :—Instrumental Concert. **4** :—Children. **4.40** :—Exchange Quotations and Market Prices. **4.50** :—Talk. **5.20** :—German Language Lesson. **6.50** :—Weather and News. **6.15** :—Time Signal. **6.30** :—Talk. **7** :—Town Hall Chimes. **7.2** :—Programme by Daniel Prior. **7.10** :—Orchestral Concert from the Works of Fahrbach and Waldteufel. **8.10** :—International Programme—Dutch Evening

## ROYAL SOCIETY OF MEDICINE

### THE DUKE OF YORK'S SPEECH

### "NOBLE WORK"

The Duke of York attended the annual dinner of the Royal Society of Medicine at the May Fair Hotel last night. Dr. T. Watts Eden, the president, was in the chair.

The DUKE OF YORK, proposing "Good fortune and success to the Royal Society of Medicine," said:—

It gives me great pleasure to be present at the dinner of a society which has such a great history as the Royal Society of Medicine. I see, from your records, that you have existed for 125 years. If I may say so, I feel sure that the welcome atmosphere which I find among you, and the bright hopes you entertain, must surely be as fresh and as bright as those in which your great founders met at a tavern more than a century ago.

I suppose it is not strange that some great things in history should have been brought about through a meeting at a tavern, for such meetings create that feeling of good-fellowship which is necessary for the development and healthy growth of any great organization. I know that in the rush of everyday work throughout the year you have much to do in perfecting the work of your society. This being so, it is surely a very important custom for you to meet at least once every year at a tavern in order that you may renew your vows of good-fellowship.

This annual custom provides an opportunity, too, for a mere layman to enjoy your kind hospitality, which, believe me, I have much appreciated, and gives the layman a chance of saying (with no bedside manner about it) that his diagnosis of the condition of your society is a most favourable one. There are no alarming symptoms, the temperature is normal, and the appetite—judging from the menu provided to-night—excellent. In fact, if the society has anything at all the matter with it, which I greatly doubt, a dinner like this one we have enjoyed is the best possible cure. I am prompted to suggest that if members of your profession would advise some of their patients to take their cures at a tavern instead of at Bath or Harrogate, the results would be very beneficial. (Laughter and cheers.)

You have had a continuous chain of eminent presidents, and I feel sure that you may look forward to great developments under the presidency of Dr. Watts Eden. No one can fail to rejoice that your society maintains its standard of achievements upon so high a level. I especially admire the desire displayed by your council to make the Royal Society of Medicine an institution which shall stimulate and encourage its fellows in their labours, however far they may be scattered at the outposts of the Empire.

Your wonderful library, with its no less wonderful information service, is a thing of which you may well be proud. Indeed, I am told that your librarian, upon receiving an urgent cable from Iraq for medical information, immediately had photographs of valuable scientific papers prepared and dispatched the same day by air-mail to that distant spot. If this is the spirit which inspires your work, I can well understand the pride which you have in your library and your concern that it shall always be well provided for. I know that your *Journal*, too, circulates in every country of the globe, and that it brings knowledge of your learned papers and discussions within the reach of medical men in every clime. When I consider all these things, and when I consider that the Royal Society of Medicine has been built up by the will and by the work of enthusiastic members of the medical profession in order that they might the better equip themselves for their warfare against pain and disease, I must confess that I feel honoured to be with you on this occasion and to propose this toast. I do not exaggerate when I say that the nation has the fullest confidence and hope that your society will ever continue to grow and prosper in this noble work.

#### PREVENTION AND CURE

The PRESIDENT, in reply, said that the medical profession was very fortunate in the great interest which the Royal Family took in its work. This was shown not only by their untiring efforts for the good of hospitals all over the country, but in many other ways.

One form of the increased public interest taken in doctors and their doings was the general desire which had sprung up to know something of the elements of medicine. The Press had been quick to grasp the educational value of the desire. They ought to welcome its assistance, and he believed they did, but they could not overlook the fact that the public comment on their work was not always of a flattering description. Doctors could not, in his opinion, complain if they were judged at the bar of public opinion by their ability to fulfil what had been hitherto regarded as their primary duty—namely, to cure or to alleviate disease and disability. But a new conception was growing up, that the true view of the doctor's function was in the first place to keep the citizen in good health and afterwards to attend to his ailments. Inside the profession this conception was being taken into very serious consideration, and already it had, as every new idea must have, many enthusiastic advocates. It would, he hoped, be realized that a little time must be allowed the medical profession to adjust itself to this new orientation of medical thought and effort, and it seemed to him that an organization such as the Royal Society of Medicine had a great part to play in preparing them for the fresh responsibilities which they might be called on to bear.

There was always need for a clearing house of medical opinion, and never was it greater than it was to-day. The army of original workers was never so formidable as it was to-day, and the difficulty which had arisen was that research was flooding them with experimental records and data which they were unable to apply to any practical purpose in their daily work. The material was crude and indigested, nor could the practising doctor be expected himself to attempt the task of picking out what was useful or of working out sound practical conclusions from dry facts and figures. In the society they had an organization capable of examining and comprehending the whole field of what was new and untried, of arranging the patchwork results of research into some useful pattern, and of formulating the generalizations which were essential for the practical application of experimental results. Only in that way could the stream of medical opinion be directed into the new channels which were being cut for it, and practice be kept abreast of scientific advance.

#### MENTAL DEFICIENCY

The BISHOP OF BIRMINGHAM (Dr. Barnes), replying to the toast of "The Guests," proposed by Dr. F. M. R. WALSHE, said that the most exhilarating element in scientific research was that one never knew when a period of exceptionally important advance was at hand or in what region the next great discovery would lie. In medicine there might come at any time a group of discoveries in biochemistry which would enable medicine to give to the body an immunity from ill-health such as had only been enjoyed by exceptional individuals in the past. In fact, in the modern world, in spite of political, social, and moral disorder, it was good to be alive. Never since the golden age of Greece had mental energy been more fertile than it was now. Naturally, old beliefs had crumbled and traditional standards of conduct had been sharply challenged. Yet surely the gain outweighed the loss. Those who believed, as he did, that the Moral Law was part of the fundamental structure of the Universe would not fear its failure to survive frank criticism. If religious dogmas were untrue, let them pass. The religious intentions and aspirations of humanity would not decay or degenerate unless humanity passed once again to the Dark Ages.

What probability was there that the present great era of scientific progress would come to an end—that the Dark Ages would again overwhelm Europe? That was a question which they could not answer. But merely to state it emphasized the importance of eugenics. Medical skill and public hygiene would ultimately be racially disastrous if they preserved inheritable mental and physical defects in humanity. They now knew that dysgenic mutations could occur alike in plants and animals, as it were spontaneously. Knowledge as to their origin was lacking: had they such knowledge, they might, of course, be able to prevent their occurrence. But all they could at present say was that, having appeared, they could be inherited; and unless they were eliminated by a hostile environment they remained a permanent menace. Now medical science destroyed the power of hostile environment, but left inheritable characters untouched. To the category of dysgenic mutations belonged apparently the group which gave rise to mental defect in man. The existence of this type of degeneracy was a grave menace to social welfare. Mental deficients already were in number nearly 1 per cent. of the community, and the families in which the defect was latent made up inferior racial stocks amounting to some 10 per cent. of the whole population. Accurate genetic knowledge was most urgently needed, and a beneficent millionaire, anxious for the future of humanity, could well provide laboratories and chairs of genetics in all their great universities.

What, Dr. Barnes continued, would happen to humanity during the relatively inexhaustible future? Would medical science conquer disease, and would their descendants, perfect in body and ever more powerful in brain, create a Utopia? Or would the age of the mammals, which had endured for some 60,000,000 years, pass away? The great reptiles vanished from the earth. If man passed from this globe, would some new form of life, higher in the evolutionary scale, in due course lord it over the earth and reconstruct our achievements and our existence in its schools of antiquarian research? He could ask such questions without anxiety and would receive any answer without dismay, for he was certain not only that man's permanent habitation was not on earth but also that his spiritual achievements were imperishable.

Those who accepted invitations included:—

Lord Dawson of Penn, Lord Moynihan, Sir George Badgerow, Lady Barrett, Sir Hubert Boad, Surgeon Rear-Admiral R. St. G. N. Bond, Sir Charlton and Lady Briscoe, Sir Bruce Bruce-Porter, Sir George Buchanan, Professor A. H. Burgess, Sir Farquhar Buzzard, Dr. Harry Campbell, Sir Stanley Hewett, Dr. S. Gerald Horner, Dr. H. Graham Hodgson, Sir W. Arbuthnot Lane, Sir Arnold Lawson, Mr. J. Neon Reynolds, Major T. S. G. Nugent, Sir James Purves-Stewart, Dr. Graham Little, Sir Francis Shipway, Sir Henry Simson, Sir Squire Sprigge, Sir St. Clair Thomson, and Dr. R. A. Young.

### THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS

The question of representation on the council was discussed again yesterday at the annual meeting of the Royal College of Surgeons in London. The college is governed by a council representing Fellows, of whom there are 2,000, while there are 18,000 members. A poll had been taken and 7,000 names had been secured in support of a demand for the representation of members on the council.

Dr. ERNEST E. WARE proposed a motion for the representation of members on the council. This was seconded by Mr. WINDHAM GILLIARD and carried by 43 votes to one.

LORD MOYNIHAN, president, said that this was the forty-second annual meeting of the college and the forty-second time that the resolution had been carried. The members had no legal standing, but there was nothing to prevent the council agreeing to the alteration of the charter. He assured them that the council would be quite fair in the matter.

## ENGLISH AND AMERICAN GIRLS IN ROME

### APPEAL TO FOUND G.F.S. HOSTEL

A lecture on "Some Old Italian Gardens" was given yesterday afternoon at the Vintners' Hall, E.C., by Mr. W. Iveson Croome, in aid of a fund to start and equip a hostel in Rome for British and American girls to be under the management of the Girls' Friendly Society. The project has the warm approval of Princess Beatrice, Lady Sybil Graham, wife of the British Ambassador to Rome, the Bishop of Gibraltar and Mrs. Hicks. The fund required is £5,000.

The BISHOP of GUILDFORD (Dr. Greig), who presided, said that it came to his personal knowledge when Bishop of Gibraltar that there were certain places, of which Rome undoubtedly was one, where the lot of the English girl who went out to study was very hard, because there was no place comparable with the hostels which students found in almost all the university towns in England. He made an appeal to the Girls' Friendly Society, and he would like to emphasize that there was no work which the society could do which was more needed or would be more useful.

Mr. CROOME, whose lecture was illustrated with a series of photographs, pointed out that besides the climate, which gave the Italians every year a genuine hot summer, with week upon week of brilliant sunshine, intense heat, and little rain, there was another equally important influence in Italian gardens—that of architecture; partly, perhaps, due to a recognition of the fact that the gardens in such weather conditions provided for an extension into the open air of the life of the house, but chiefly due to the genius of the period which gave birth to the Baroque style of the late Renaissance. At their worst, the Italian architects of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries were incomparable scene painters, and proved their theatrical sense by an unerring genius in seizing a fine site and making the most of it.

## CHURCH OF SCOTLAND

### THE NEXT MODERATOR

A correspondent writes of Dr. John Anderson Graham, of Kalimpong, Bengal, who has been unanimously nominated by the Commission of the General Assembly as the new Moderator of the Church of Scotland, to succeed Dr. A. N. Bogle next May:—

"Dr. Graham's nomination will be received with general satisfaction both in India and in Scotland, for he is one of the most beloved men in both countries. It is significant, when the great Indian continent is so much in men's thoughts in the homeland, that, for the first time, a missionary of the old Church of Scotland should be elected to this high office. No missionary deserves the honour more than Dr. Graham. He has spent over 41 years in the country building up two great pieces of work, the mission among the hill tribes of the Church of Scotland Young Men's Guild, of which he was formerly secretary, and the even better known St. Andrew's Colonial Homes for poorer Anglo-Indian Children, which have won for him the admiration and affection of all classes in the community. He has been well named the 'Dr. Barnardo of India.' Beginning in a single cottage in 1900, the Kalimpong Homes now have over 600 children under their care. More than 1,400 have passed through Dr. Graham's hands, many of them now holding honoured positions all over the world. To the sound practical Scottish education in the new environment of the Himalayas may be traced much of the new self-respect manifest in the Anglo-Indian community. For this noble contribution towards the solution of one of India's greatest problems Dr. Graham received the Kaisar-i-Hind Gold Medal at the Delhi Durbar of 1903, and he was made a Commander of the Indian Empire in 1911. Successive Viceroys, Governors, Civil servants, and Indians, Christian and non-Christian, have been proud to associate themselves with this great philanthropic effort. The Queen has honoured the homes with her patronage. The merchants of Calcutta, Bombay, and other cities have contributed most generously to their support. The fact that Dr. Graham was the guest of honour at the Calcutta Dinner in London this summer testifies to the respect in which he is held in Bengal."

## From The Times of 1830

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1830. Price 7d.

Mr. Brougham (the new Lord Chancellor) will be created Baron Brougham and Vaux, of Brougham, in the county of Westmoreland. Vaux is, we understand, an old barony which Mr. Brougham's family have always laid claim to, though they have never proceeded to establish the title. Mr. Brougham, at the request of his friends, will retain his name, and be called Lord Brougham, the Vaux being added by way of protest and saving his right.

* * *

The new Lord Chancellor stands more peculiarly bound before the world, not only to Parliamentary reform, but to execute on a broad and mighty scale, a plan of reform in the jurisprudence of the Empire, of which, when he shall have overcome the difficulty, we shall be the first to ascribe to him the full and abundant honour.

3 per Cent. Cons. 82¾.

### *GUILDHALL LODGE OF FREEMASONS*

The Guildhall Lodge, No. 3116, was consecrated at the Mansion House by Sir Edward Letchworth, the late Grand Secretary of English Freemasons, in November, 1905, during the Mayoralty of Sir Walter Vaughan-Morgan, who was the first Worshipful Master. Its membership is strictly confined to Aldermen and Common Councilmen of the City of London and its high officers. The originator and a founder of the Lodge, Mr. George H. Heilbuth, has acted as Secretary since its inception. In the unavoidable absence of the Worshipful Master, Alderman Sir William Waterlow, the late Lord Mayor (who is nominated as Grand Treasurer for the ensuing year), Sir John Pakeman, a Past Master and the Treasurer of the Lodge, occupied the chair at Guildhall on Tuesday evening. This is believed to be the first time that a regular Masonic meeting has ever been held in Guildhall. The reigning Lord Mayors, usually members of the Lodge, are elected as Worshipful Master during their Mayoralty and their installation has always taken place at the Mansion House. The present Lord Mayor, Sir Phend Neal, is now Master-elect and he will be installed on next February 17.

## CHURCH ASSEMBLY

### REVISING THE RULES OF PROCEDURE

The autumn session of the Church Assembly was continued yesterday at the Church House, Westminster. The Archbishop of Canterbury (Dr. Lang) presided.

Final approval was given to the Channel Islands (Representation) Measure, which provides for the representation of the Channel Islands in the House of Laity, and in the Diocesan Conference of the Diocese of Winchester; and to the Channel Islands (Church Legislation) Measure, which makes further provision for the application to the Channel Islands of Measures passed by the Assembly.

The rest of the day's sitting was occupied in the revision of the Standing Orders.

Lord HUGH CECIL, M.P., in moving a resolution dealing with procedure, which was carried, said that exact and tidy procedure had the same effect on the mind of an assembly as drill, uniform, and cleanliness of person had on the soldiers. It tended to self-respect. He had observed how much that was needed in a large number of assemblies in which Churchmen met together under a not too exact procedure.

The consideration of amendments was proceeded with. A large number of drafting amendments were agreed to practically without discussion. Others, more substantial, submitted by the Committee on Standing Orders, were approved after discussion.

COLONEL OLDHAM (Lichfield) said that the Assembly was open to the attack that it was oligarchic rather than democratic in the way in which it managed its affairs under the Standing Orders. To remove this he moved an amendment to Standing Order 8, relating to the constitution and election of the Standing Committee, by which, instead of *ex-officio* members of the Standing Committee being asked to put forward nominations for that committee, the Assembly should depend upon nominations from a particular House.

After discussion the amendment was agreed to.

#### RELATIONS WITH CONVOCATION

The Rev. S. E. B. SERLE (Rochester) moved an amendment to Standing Order 18, which concerns the procedure to be followed on the various stages of a Measure before the Assembly, for the insertion of a new paragraph providing that a Measure may be introduced into the Assembly "by the order of one or both of the Convocations of Canterbury and York." He said that the whole process of Church legislation would be kept in a healthy state if it was recognized that Convocation had a right claim upon the time and thought of the Assembly in respect to such legislation.

Lord HUGH CECIL pointed out that they were not at that moment engaged in considering the constitutional relations of Convocation and the Church Assembly, but in reforming their own procedure.

The ARCHBISHOP of CANTERBURY agreed that the relations between Convocation and that Assembly might from time to time require consideration, and they would always demand the most careful attention, but he urged that the least satisfactory way of considering this difficult and in some ways fundamental question was through a subsection of a Standing Order of the Assembly.

The amendment was rejected, only two or three members voting for it.

Mr. E. W. R. PETERSON (London) moved a further amendment to Standing Order 18, providing that any member may move "That the Measure be considered separately by Houses before it is considered by the Assembly for revision."

Lord HUGH CECIL, in opposing this, said that when the Assembly had actually got the discussion of a Measure before it, to have a separate discussion by Houses would only lead to confusion, and might lead to sharp divisions or disagreement between one House and the other.

The amendment was rejected.

The Rev. C. E. DOUGLAS (Southwark) moved an amendment to Standing Order 25 relating to the procedure to be adopted by the chairman when putting amendments to the Assembly for the purpose of voting.

The discussion on this amendment was proceeding when the Assembly adjourned till this morning.

## THE SALE ROOM

### THE FERGUSSON MAZER

Sotheby's sale yesterday of modern jewelry and important early London and provincial silver from various sources showed a total of £10,856.

The outstanding feature of the sale was General Sir Charles Fergusson's mazer from Kilkerran, Maybole, Ayrshire. This has already been described in *The Times*; the bowl is of maple wood, and is mounted with a wide rim of silver, the interior engraved with the Fergusson arms impaling Durham, with the Edinburgh date of 1576, the height being about 7¼in., and the width about 8¼in. It is believed to be the fourth earliest example of Scottish silver bearing a hall-mark. Yesterday bidding started at £1,000, and at £6,000 it fell to Whalley, with Messrs. Crichton as the underbidders.

#### OLD SILVER

Old silver, the property of Mr. H. Avray Tipping, included a cup of silver and ivory, the bowl finely carved, 9¼in. high, London, 1633—£100 (Olivier) (this piece has been on loan at the Victoria and Albert Museum since 1911); and a Charles II. porringer and cover, embossed with a band of acanthus, 7¼in. high, 1683, sold at 120s. per oz.—£84 12s. (Crichton); a set of six Queen Anne rat-tail dessert spoons, 1705, 7oz. 5dwt., at 195s.—£70 13s. (Waters); and a Charles II. York tumbler cup, by George Gibson, 1680, 3oz. 8dwt., at 275s.—£46 15s. (Tessier).

The Dowager Countess of Gosford's large pearl of exceptional orient, mounted as a tie-pin, brought £175 (Drayson), and other properties included an oblong emerald, four carats, mounted as a ring—£270 (Soret); and a crossover ring, composed of a drop emerald and a drop diamond—£205 (Drayson).

At Christie's yesterday decorative furniture and porcelain, the property of the late Edith Countess of Hardwicke, and from other sources, totalled £2,715.

## THE IMPERIAL CONFERENCE

### OFFICIAL SUMMARY NOW ON SALE

The Summary of Proceedings of the Imperial Conference, 1930, comprehensive abstracts of which were published in *The Times* of November 15, is now issued as a Blue Book (Stationery Office, Cmd. 3717, price 2s.). The appendices (also summarized in *The Times* of November 15) are to be published separately.

At the same time a White Paper is issued containing a Report of the Conference on Standardization, including resolutions adopted by the Imperial Conference (Stationery Office, Cmd. 3716, price 3d.). The work of the Standardization Conference fell into two parts relating respectively to industrial standardization and fundamental standards. The Conference commended the co-ordination of industrial standardization under a central body in each country, to which support should be given by the Government. It urged closer cooperation between these standardizing bodies with a view to the further development of standardization, and the establishment, so far as practicable, of uniform standard specifications. Emphasis was laid upon the importance of simplification by means of the reduction of unnecessary types, sizes, &c., of everyday commodities.

The Conference also recommended the adoption of marks or brands by the various standardizing bodies, to be protected throughout the Commonwealth, and suggested measures to promote adherence to standard specifications and practices. As regards fundamental standards of weight, measure, &c., the Conference made proposals for preserving uniformity in the standards used in common throughout the Commonwealth. The Imperial Conference accepted the report of the Conference on Standardization and adopted the resolutions submitted.

## NEW CANADIAN CUSTOMS INVOICE FORMS

The Acting High Commissioner for Canada in London has received from the Dominion Department of National Revenue at Ottawa for distribution to British exporters copies of Memorandum No. 149 (revised), dated October 20, 1930, containing the official "Circular to exporters concerning shipments to Canada." The circular in question contains a summary of the Canadian laws and regulations concerning Customs requirements in respect of goods exported to the Dominion, and the attention of exporters in this country is particularly directed to the amended wording of invoice forms which must be prepared in order to secure Customs entry at the ports in Canada. Copies of the memorandum in question may be obtained on application to the Secretary, Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, the Canadian Building, Trafalgar-square, London, S.W.1.

## ISSUES OF "NEW ARCHITECTURE"

### SIR R. BLOMFIELD'S PROTEST

### CONFUSION OF FUNCTION

Sir Reginald Blomfield addressed the Royal Academy of Arts yesterday on "The New Architecture."

The issue raised by the "New Architecture," or "Modern Architecture" as its advocates often called it, to the exclusion of about nine-tenths of the work now being done, was, he said, whether (1) the Mistress Art was being born again, or (2) had completely lost her head, or (3) might be suffering from a temporary aberration from which she might yet recover and renew her strength by throwing overboard a great deal of superfluous baggage. It was widely advertised as the one and only gospel of artistic salvation; but he did not believe that such a great and permanent art as architecture could be finally lost in the quicksands of Bolshevism unless all our civilization went down in the ruck. Yet it was well to be watchful and critical.

Art, of course, could not stand still. The conditions of life and its demands inevitably changed, and the extraordinary developments of applied science in the last 50 years had introduced elements that had to be reckoned with in the design of buildings. In addition to this, the cataclysm of the War had thrown everything into the melting-pot—literature, art, and music. People were obsessed with the idea that the War had permanently changed all the conditions of life; they forgot that there had been great wars before, and probably would be again; and to insist that there must be a violent change all round before a stable equilibrium could be restored seemed to him to be only the outcry of panic fear.

#### RUSSIAN BUILDING

It was significant that the wildest efforts of the new architecture were being perpetrated to-day in Finland and, of course, in Russia. At Moscow there was a "House of Labour," deliberately designed by M. Golosov on the model of a dynamo; and the largest and most dominant part of the building was designed as an enormous cog-wheel. Then there was that notorious observatory at Potsdam, by Herr Eric Mendelsohn, which looked like the gun-turret of some nightmare battleship, with the lower part of it shaped like a ram, and windows designed to resemble the embrasures of 8in. guns.

It was just about 80 years ago that Joseph Paxton designed the immense building of the Crystal Palace, all in glass and iron, and there were sanguine persons at the time who regarded it as a symbol of the peace that was to replace all wars, though within 20 years Germany was to defeat Austria and do her best to annihilate France. If they compared that building with the steel and glass buildings erected in Germany in the last few years, they would find that the Crystal Palace, designed by a gardener and ridiculed for generations, held its own with the work of the latest scientific German architects, and was very much better than the attempts at design in glass and steel by that enterprising person M. Le Corbusier, which they would find illustrated in the multitudinous publications of the "new architecture."

The War put a stop to all building activities in France, Germany, and Austria; but meanwhile Holland, lying snug and prosperous in its corner by the North Sea, was violently bitten by the new architecture. Those who travelled in Holland 30 or 40 years ago remembered its delightfully picturesque brick buildings, its quiet, seemly streets, the homely dignity of its cities, its canals, its broad polders, its wind-swept skies, its windmills with thatch that looked as fine and delicate in colour as moleskin—the most restful country in the world. But the Dutch architects had turned their backs on all of this. De Berlage, who succeeded Guypers, led the way. His theory seemed to have been that all design must be based on mathematical principles, and he set about to work with his pyramids and parallelopipeds with somewhat disappointing results.

In Sweden and Denmark modern architecture had developed on different and very much sounder lines, and in England the best of our modern architecture followed, in the main, traditional lines, but in a manner very different from the merely initiative revivalism of the nineteenth century. In one of those lucubrations which we read with such interest in our evening papers, the Dean of St. Paul's stated that "we have allowed ourselves to be passed in architectural skill by America, Sweden, and other countries." That was not the case. He had a great admiration for the Dean of St. Paul's as a clear and resolute thinker, but he was not omniscient. He should refrain from indulging in *obiter dicta* on subjects with which he appeared both to be imperfectly acquainted and to have little sympathy. In point of fact, Sweden had learned most of its modern art from England; America had produced the skyscrapers to meet conditions which they could be thankful did not exist in England; and some of the very best examples of latter-day architecture were to be found in this country.

#### "UNABASHED BRUTALITY"

By the "New Architecture" he did not mean contemporary architecture that moved freely and boldly in more or less traditional lines, such, for example, as the work of Westmann, Tengborn, and Ostberg in Sweden, and several very able colleagues of his own in England, young as well as old. The "New Architecture" that he referred to was that movement now widely recognized on the Continent as such, and prevalent in Germany, France, and Holland. It had entirely superseded the "Pompier manner" of the Opera House at Paris, with its unconvincing parade of magnificence—and a very good thing too. But it had dashed off into the opposite extreme of crude and unabashed brutality and total disregard of the amenities of town and country.

It was a cardinal point with the new architecture that "fulfilment of purpose is the task of the architect"; and that the aim of architecture was the creation of "perfect, and therefore also beautiful, efficiency." Among the instances given of this efficiency were a hangar for an airship in France, a silo for cement, grain elevators at Buffalo, U.S.A., and a refuse destructor at Cologne. This at once raised the vital questions of purpose, efficiency, and beauty. The underlying assumption was that anything which answered the immediate purpose for which it was created must *ipso facto* be beautiful. M. Le Corbusier had much to say about the beauty of liners and motor-cars, and M. Golosov, as had been said, was so impressed with the beauty of a dynamo that he designed his building as a cog-wheel. But there was a dangerous confusion of ideas in this conversion of efficiency into terms of beauty. As thoughtful persons we undoubtedly derived satisfaction from machinery that fulfilled the purpose for which it was constructed, but this was an entirely different feeling from the thrill that was felt instantaneously and spontaneously from beauty in any shape, beauty of the human form, of the sea and the land, of cloud and sunshine, of noble buildings and works of art.

It was wise to watch all tendencies in modern architecture, and to endeavour to disentangle what was good in any of them. What was the conclusion of the whole matter? It seemed to him that those who started this movement were right in their revolt against the idea that architecture was an affair of pretty buildings, and against the indiscriminate use of the details of the past merely because they belonged to the past. They were right in their insistence that architecture was a serious art, and not merely the plaything of the amateur. They had been right, too, in parting company with irrelevant forms and ornaments, and in aiming at a systematic simplification of design. But the "New Architecture" was based on a confusion of the functions of the architect and engineer, and on a narrow formula of the fulfilment of purpose, which excluded from the purpose of architecture that aesthetic gratification which had been one of its essential qualities since the earliest dawn of civilization.

"The 'New Architecture' is deliberately cosmopolitan," Sir Reginald Blomfield concluded. "For myself, I am prejudiced enough to detest cosmopolitanism. I cannot conceive of anything more dull and uninteresting than a dead level of standardized architecture, and a culture organized on strictly scientific lines. I prefer the hill on which I was born; England for the English, France for the French, Germany for the Germans. This does not mean international hostility; on the contrary, it means that regard and admiration which we feel for those who preserve their individual self-respect."

### *LORD LONDONDERRY TO SPEAK AT GATESHEAD*

Lord Londonderry, president of the Northern Provincial Area of the National Union of Conservative and Unionist Associations, is addressing a mass meeting of Conservatives at the Empire Theatre, Gateshead, to-morrow, at 3 p.m., in support of Lady Chaytor, prospective Conservative candidate for the borough (Gateshead).

## OBITUARY

### THE NAWAB OF SACHIN

A Reuter telegram from Surat announces the death of the Nawab of Sachin, at the age of 44.

Major his Highness Nawab Sidi Ibrahim Muhammad Yakut Khan was born on December 23, 1886, and succeeded his father on May 4, 1907. The Sidi family is of Habshi or Abyssinian origin, and had seafaring inclinations. On the decline of the Mogul Empire its members became notorious pirates, plundering the ships of all nations except Great Britain, whose friendship they appear to have early cultivated. The State was founded near the end of the 18th century. It is one of the smaller principalities of Western India, its widely scattered villages being roughly speaking within the British district of Surat. The ruler is entitled to a dynastic salute of nine guns, but in 1918 the late Nawab was accorded an additional personal salute of two guns. This was in recognition of his War services in German East Africa in 1914 and 1915, in which he was disabled, losing the use of his left arm. He was a major in the British Army.

### CAPTAIN A. H. BOLDERO

Captain Arthur Herbert Boldero, R.N., retired, died on November 18 at 41, Clarence-parade, Southsea, aged 84. Captain Boldero was born on December 20, 1845, and was one of the first cadets to be entered on board the Britannia. That ship was commissioned for training duties, in place of the Illustrious, on January 1, 1859, and Captain Boldero joined her in the following June. The ship was then at Portsmouth. He was promoted to sub-lieutenant in 1865 and to lieutenant in 1869. He was first lieutenant of the corvette Juno in China in 1875-79, and in 1881 was given command of the Decoy, screw gunboat, in the Mediterranean. In her he served during the Egyptian War of 1882, and was present at the bombardment of Alexandria. For his services he received the Egyptian medal, with Alexandria clasp, and the Khedive's bronze star, and was promoted to commander.

In 1885 he commanded the sloop Daring and the paddle gunboat Sphinx. When serving in the Sphinx as senior officer in the Persian Gulf, he received the thanks of the Admiralty for his tact and judgment on the occasion of an inspection of the Turkish fort at Fao, at the entrance to the Shat-el-Arab River, in March, 1890. Three months later he was appointed Inspecting Officer of Coast-guard at Southsea, where he served for five years. He retired with the rank of captain in December, 1895, and took up the post of Deputy Master-Attendant at Singapore, where he became a local magistrate and a J.P. for the Straits Settlements. He was promoted to Master-Attendant in 1903. It is a coincidence that Captain Boldero has died within a week of his term mate, Admiral Pelham Aldrich, who entered the Britannia with him in 1859.

### MAJOR WALTER WARING

Mr. Brendan Bracken, M.P., writes:—

Walter Waring stood alone. He belonged not to our time but to the eighteenth century. There was in him a downrightness, an unreasonableness, a sense of combativeness, joined to the noblest and strictest principles of friendship, loyalty, and compassion. According to orthodox standards he was not a good politician, for he was without flexibility of mind or belief in the efficacy of party nostrums. Much worse, he had an awkward instinct to mock at doctrinarianism which infuriated "serious" politicians and made him an impossible member of the Liberal Party at a time when it was producing all sorts of paper programmes for the regeneration of England. He left that party in 1923 to support Mr. Winston Churchill, who was then out of Parliament. The fact that Mr. Churchill's fortunes were at their lowest ebb made Waring the more eager to serve him. He played a great part in the Westminster election, for the apparent hopelessness of the contest made him all the better.

Politics played a great part in his life, but he had a variety of other interests. He loved the countryside, was a first-rate shot, a connoisseur of furniture and pictures, and a mighty traveller. If his name will not be recorded for any great achievement, he will be remembered by many as one of the best of friends whose life contributed something to the common stock.

### CANON H. G. WOODHOUSE

Canon Henry George Woodhouse, an honorary canon of Ely, died at Water Newton, Hunts, last night, at the age of 78. He had been rector of Water Newton since 1884, and was a member of the Hunts County Council. He was born in 1852, son of the late Mr. Henry William Woodhouse, of Lincoln's Inn, and educated at Radley and Oriel College, Oxford. He was appointed curate of St. Peter's, Rochester, in 1876, and of Waddesdon, Bucks, three years later. From 1879 to 1884 he was vicar of Cotterstock with Glapthorne, Northants.

### MR. G. S. DALZELL

Mr. George Steele Dalzell, youngest son of the late Mr. Joseph Dalzell, of Moresby House, Whitehaven, died at Langdale Chase Lodge, Windermere, on November 16, at the age of 54. He was educated at Denstone College. He served through the Great War in the Royal Scots Regiment, rising from the rank of private, and was wounded in the battle of the Somme. On his return he took up his residence in Somerset, where he lived until a few months before his death. He was a keen sportsman, being, like his brothers before him, very well known in Cumberland hunting circles. In his younger years he was a keen follower of several packs, hunting with fox-hounds, harriers, fellhounds, and otterhounds. He was hon. whip to the West Cumberland Foxhounds, under the mastership of Mr. Hugh Jefferson, and acted the same to Mr. Jefferson's otterhounds. The Dalzell brothers will long be remembered in the North for their fine exploits in the hunting field, and their notable records as winners in point-to-point and cross-country steeplechases. Mr. Dalzell was also deeply interested in natural history. He married a daughter of the late Rev. R. G. Willis, of Goodmanham Rectory, Yorks, who survives him.

### MR. J. L. PERRON

Our Ottawa Correspondent announces the death, at the age of 58, of Mr. Joseph Léonide Perron, Minister of Agriculture in Quebec since 1929. Mr. Perron was born on September 24, 1872, son of Mr. Léon Perron, and educated at Ste. Marie de Monnoir, Rouville, and Laval University. He was called to the Bar in 1895, and entered the Quebec Legislature in 1910 as member for Gaspé County. In 1920 he was made Minister without Portfolio, and a year later Minister of Highways. He had been a Legislative Councillor for the Montarville Division since 1916. He married in 1898 Bertha, daughter of Alexis Brunel, of Montreal, and leaves two sons.

The Rev. R. H. S. Cooper, until two years ago, when he retired through ill-health, rector of Christ Church, Lisburn, died at Lisburn yesterday. He was president of the Belfast Battalion of the Boy Scouts.

The Rev. James Bingham, Moderator of the Presbyterian General Assembly of Northern Ireland in 1914, and for many years one of the most active divines in the Church, died at his residence at Dundonald, Belfast, yesterday. He had spent 48 years in the Ministry, 44 of them at Dundonald.

Mr. Arthur Thomas Dimmock died at his residence at Luton yesterday at the age of 59. He was the originator and organizing secretary and manager of the Church Magazine Publishing Bureau, of Temple House, London, which was founded three years ago, and now publishes about 20 Church magazines. He was a lifelong Methodist, and had been a local preacher for 42 years.

The death is announced, at the age of 79, of Mr. Charles James Clover, shipbuilder, of Birkenhead. He was the younger son of the late Mr. George Robert Clover, whose father established the shipbuilding and ship-repairing firm of Messrs. G. R. Clover and Co., afterwards Clover, Clayton and Co., and now Grayson, Rollo and Clover. Mr. Clover served his apprenticeship in Liverpool and afterwards became a partner in his father's firm. He married in 1876 Miss Jessie Sprost, of Kirkcudbright, who died last February.

### *THE QUEEN'S GIFT TO GIRLS' HOSTEL AT ALDERSHOT*

General Sir David Campbell, Commander-in-Chief at Aldershot, and Lady Campbell, last evening visited the girls' club and hostel which are attached to the Aldershot branch of the Navy, Army, and Air Force Institutes, and Lady Campbell presented the hostel with a clock on behalf of the Queen. Lieutenant-General Sir DAVID CAMPBELL said that it was the Queen's desire that he and Lady Campbell should present a portrait of her Majesty and the clock to the employees of the Navy, Army, and Air Force Institutes. He was presenting them with those gifts because her Majesty wished to show the interest she took in them. It was almost entirely due to the great interest that she took in them that the hostel had been opened and their club enlarged.


# HOSPITAL AND INSTITUTION APPEALS

**CANCER**

**IMPERIAL CANCER RESEARCH FUND**

(under the direction of the Royal College of Physicians of London and the Royal College of Surgeons of England). The scope of the work embraces detailed investigation of Cancer as it occurs in the human race and in the vertebrate animal kingdom.

DONATIONS and SUBSCRIPTIONS should be sent to the Honorary Treasurer, 9-11, Queen Square, Bloomsbury, from whom also a form of Bequest can be obtained.

**THE CANCER HOSPITAL (FREE)**

FULHAM ROAD, LONDON, S.W.3.

Devoted both to Treatment and to Research. A certain number of beds are provided for inoperable cases, who are kept comfortable and free from pain.

An urgent appeal is made for **£150,000**

for Building Extensions, the first part of which will be wards for "middle income" patients who can contribute towards their cost.

AND ALSO FOR RADIUM

*Bankers*: Coutts & Co. *Secretary*: J. Courtney Buchanan.

**EMPIRE SETTLEMENT**

**FAIRBRIDGE FARM SCHOOLS, WESTERN AUSTRALIA,**

*FOR DESTITUTE BOYS AND GIRLS*

From smoke-grimed cities of the Homeland to "a land of boundless opportunity."

SUNSHINE, EDUCATION, FARM TRAINING, AND A CAREER.

*Cheques, etc., payable CHILD EMIGRATION SOCIETY, crossed and addressed Hon. Sir Arthur Lawley, G.C.S.I., etc., Savoy House, 115, Strand, London, W.C.2, England.*

**FOR CHILDREN**

**ROYAL NATIONAL ORTHOPÆDIC HOSPITAL**

FOUNDED 1838.

Great Portland Street, London, W.1.

Country Branch, Brackley Hill, Stanmore, Middx.

H.R.H. THE DUKE OF GLOUCESTER, K.G., President

**CURES CRIPPLED CHILDREN**

Number of Out-patients in 1929, 108,254. 470 beds—Open Air Wards and Sunlight Treatment. A long list of children waiting their turn for cure.

**FUNDS URGENTLY NEEDED**

Over £50,000 must be raised each year.

Please send a donation to the Secretary.

**HOSPITALS NERVOUS DISEASES**

**The NATIONAL HOSPITAL**

QUEEN SQUARE, LONDON, W.C.

For the relief and cure of Diseases of the Nervous System, including Paralysis and Epilepsy.

*Help the oldest and largest hospital of its kind.*

GODFREY H. HAMILTON, Secretary.

**GENERAL HOSPITALS**

**KING GEORGE HOSPITAL**

(Ilford) for London-in-Essex.

*Under H.M.'s Patronage.*

H.R.H.

The List will be closed on or before 22nd November, 1930.

# CITY OF BLOEMFONTEIN

## 5 per cent. Inscribed Stock, 1960.

*Issue of £500,000 Stock.*

Interest payable 30th June and 31st December.

A first payment of £2 per cent. will be made on 30th June, 1931.

Principal will be repaid in London at par on the 31st December, 1960.

**BARCLAYS BANK (DOMINION, COLONIAL AND OVERSEAS)** are authorised to receive applications for the above amount of Stock, created by Resolution of the Bloemfontein City Council on the 14th November, 1930, and authorised under the provisions of the Local Government Consolidation Ordinance 1925 No. 11 of 1925.

PRICE OF ISSUE

**£101 per cent.**

Payment will be required as follows :—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| On Application | .. | £5 per cent. |
| On 3rd December, 1930 | | £21 " " |
| On 21st January, 1931 | .. | £30 " " |
| On 26th March, 1931 | .. | £45 " " |
| | | £101 per cent. |

All Stock issued under the Ordinance above named and Interest thereon will rank as to security *pari passu* with the existing loans and will be a first charge on the revenues and assets of the City and will be secured upon the whole of the Lands, Rents and Properties of the City and all Rates levied by the same.

The proceeds of the Loan will be applied on account of Electricity Extension, Waterworks, Transport, Sewerage Extensions, Housing and for other general purposes.

The following particulars have been furnished by the City :—

The population is approximately 47,500.

The total debt of the City as at 31st March, 1930, was £1,753,800. The accumulated Redemption Fund and Reserves in respect of the existing Loan Debt amounted to £480,900, making the net outstanding debt £1,272,900.

For the year ended 31st March, 1930, the excess Assets and Capital Outlays over Liabilities amounted to £1,648,407.

The Revenue for the financial year ended 31st March, 1930, amounted to £372,430, and the expenditure to £351,367.

Rating Power is at present 4¼d. in the pound, and from 1st April, 1931, 4¾d. in the pound. The Rate imposed for the last financial year was 4¼d. in the pound.

A Cumulative Sinking Fund will be provided sufficient to redeem the Stock now issued at maturity.

The Stock will be inscribed in the books of the Stock kept by BARCLAYS BANK (DOMINION, COLONIAL AND OVERSEAS), at Circus Place, London Wall, E.C.2, and will be transferable in multiples of one penny, without charge and free of stamp duty, at that Bank either by the Stockholders personally or by their Attorneys. Interest will be payable at the same Bank on the 30th June and 31st December in each year by Dividend Warrants, which will be sent by post at the Stockholders' risk.

Applications on the attached form will be received at BARCLAYS BANK (DOMINION, COLONIAL AND OVERSEAS), Circus Place, London Wall, E.C.2; 29, Gracechurch Street, E.C.3; and at BARCLAYS BANK LIMITED, 54, Lombard Street, E.C.3, and must be for One Hundred Pounds Stock or a multiple thereof, and be accompanied by a deposit of £5 per cent. on the nominal amount applied for.

In case of partial allotment, the surplus of the amount paid as deposit will be appropriated towards the payment due on 3rd December, 1930.

Payment in full may be made after allotment, and discount at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum will be allowed from 3rd December, 1930, or from any subsequent date.

In case of default in payment of any instalment on its due date, all sums previously paid will be liable to forfeiture and the allotment to cancellation. Interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum will be charged on overdue instalments.

Scrip Certificates will be issued, if desired, after payment of the amount due on allotment, and such Certificates, when paid in full, will be convertible into Inscribed Stock on presentation at BARCLAYS BANK (DOMINION, COLONIAL AND OVERSEAS), Circus Place, London Wall, E.C.2.

A commission of 5s. per £100 Stock will be allowed to Bankers and Stockbrokers on allotments made in respect of applications bearing their stamp.

Prospectuses and Forms of Application can be obtained at BARCLAYS BANK (DOMINION, COLONIAL AND OVERSEAS), Circus Place, London Wall, E.C.2; 29, Gracechurch Street, E.C.3; and at BARCLAYS BANK LIMITED, 54, Lombard Street, E.C.3; and of Messrs. R. NIVISON & Co., Bank Buildings, Princes Street, E.C.2.

BARCLAYS BANK (DOMINION, COLONIAL AND OVERSEAS),
CIRCUS PLACE, LONDON WALL,
LONDON, E.C.2.

21st November, 1930.

Application No.....

This Form of Application may be used

FOR

**CITY OF BLOEMFONTEIN**

**5 per cent. Inscribed Stock, 1960.**

To BARCLAYS BANK (DOMINION, COLONIAL AND OVERSEAS),
Circus Place, London Wall, E.C.2.

GENTLEMEN,

I/we hereby apply for £.....

say ..... pounds of the City of Bloemfontein 5% Inscribed Stock, 1960, according to the Prospectus of the 21st November, 1930, and undertake to accept the same or any less amount that may be allotted to me/us, and to pay for the same in conformity with the terms of the said Prospectus.

I/we enclose the required deposit of £..... being £5 per cent. on the nominal amount applied for.

Signature.....

Name of Applicant.....
(Mr., Mrs., or Miss) (in full)

Address.....

.....November, 1930.

PLEASE WRITE DISTINCTLY.

No application must be for less than £100 of Stock, and all applications must be in multiples of £100.

Cheques should be made payable to BEARER and crossed.

This form must be filled up and sent to Barclays Bank (Dominion, Colonial and Overseas), Circus Place, London Wall, E.C.2; 29, Gracechurch Street, E.C.3; or to Barclays Bank Limited, 54, Lombard Street, E.C.3.

# Finance & Commerce

CITY OFFICE: 15, GEORGE-STREET, E.C.4
TELEPHONE: MANSION HOUSE 4703

# CITY NOTES

## CENTRAL ELECTRICITY ISSUE

## BLOEMFONTEIN LOAN

A fresh issue of stock of the Central Electricity Board will be made to-morrow, when £6,000,000 of Four-and-a-Half per Cent. stock will be offered for subscription at 95½. The previous issue was made in January, when £7,000,000 of Five per Cent. stock, 1950-70, was issued at 97½ per cent., the first issue having consisted of £3,000,000 of Four per Cent. stock, 1959-89, offered at 83. Both stocks now stand at an appreciable premium over the issue price, the present price of Five per Cent. stock being 104½ and of the Four per Cent. stock 85½.

### A Bloemfontein Loan

Subscriptions are invited to-day for another South African issue, the City of Bloemfontein being the borrower. The loan amounts to £500,000, and takes the form of Five per Cent. Inscribed stock, which will be repaid at par on December 31, 1960. The price of issue is 101. Five per cent. is payable on application, 21 per cent. on December 3, 30 per cent. on January 21, and 45 per cent. on March 26. A first interest payment of £2 per cent. will be made on June 30. The proceeds of the loan are required for electricity extensions, waterworks, transport, sewerage, housing, and other purposes. The stock will rank *pari passu* with the existing loans and be a first charge on the revenues and assets of the city, as well as upon its lands and other properties. On March 31 last the net debt, after deducting redemption fund and reserves, was £1,272,900, equal to about £26 16s. per head of the population, which numbers 47,500. On the same date the excess of assets and capital outlay over liabilities amounted to £1,648,407. For the last financial year revenue amounted to £372,430 and expenditure to £351,367.

### Hungarian Treasury Bills

Arrangements have now been completed for placing about £3,000,000 of yearling Treasury Bills of the Hungarian Government, in three portions of £1,000,000 each, in London, on the Continent, and in New York. The transaction, which has been arranged by Messrs. Baring Brothers and Co., N. M. Rothschild and Sons, and J. Henry Schröder and Co., resulted in the placing of the bills at a discount of 5½ per cent. plus brokerage. The £1,000,000 sold on the Continent has been allotted as follows:—£250,000 to the Banca Commerciale Italiana, £200,000 to Messrs. Hope and Co., of Amsterdam, £170,000 to the Stockholms Enskilda Bank, and 12,500,000 Swiss francs to the Credit Suisse. The American group, which has taken $5,000,000, is headed by Messrs. Speyer and Co. and the National City Company. The discounting of these bills is in the nature of an advance against a large long-term loan which is to be floated when conditions in the international markets are considered to be favourable. The proceeds of the bills are to be used for the purchase of new railway equipment, for roads, and agricultural credits. This is the first borrowing operation to be carried out by Hungary since the League Loan of 1924, and the procedure adopted by the Government has given general satisfaction. The willingness of the lenders concerned to give the advance without asking for a Budget sinking fund as security for repayment indicates that the country has secured the confidence of leading bankers in this country and elsewhere.

### Central Mining Dividend Policy

The directors of the Central Mining and Investment Corporation last evening issued a statement to the effect that, in view of the uncertainty of affairs in general and in particular, of course, of the Spanish exchange, in which the corporation is concerned through its important interest in the Santander-Mediterraneo undertaking, they have decided to defer the question of a dividend until next spring, when the year's accounts will be available. It has been the custom of the company in the past to declare an interim dividend at this period of the year. Probably the South African goldmining interests of the corporation have yielded results which compare not unfavourably with those of last year, for the supply of native labour is more satisfactory than it has been for years. But the company has other interests, and in common with other investment and financial companies it has undoubtedly suffered from the general depreciation of investments. The depreciation of the peseta is an additional reason for pursuing a prudent policy. The company is in a strong financial position, the last balance-sheet showing a reserve of no less than £1,900,000, so that the depreciation in investments is probably covered with an ample margin. In view of the exceptional circumstances, however, the directors are wise to conserve the company's resources until the future of the peseta has been determined.

### Tate and Lyle's Reduced Dividend

It is evident from the dividend statement of Tate and Lyle that the net earnings of this firm of sugar refiners for the year ended September 30 underwent severe contraction. The company is paying a final dividend of 6 per cent., making 10 per cent. for the year, which compares with 15 per cent. for 1928-29. The board is taking £80,000 from dividend reserve and is reducing the "carry forward" from £59,417 to £40,850. The reduction in these two items is equal to nearly 3 per cent. on the Ordinary shares. Expenses of the recent issue of 5½ per cent. Debenture stock have been charged against general reserve, but an equivalent sum—namely, £26,651—has been added to that reserve out of the year's revenue, so that its total of £1,150,000 remains unchanged. The previous year was an exceptionally good one for the company, for, in addition to the larger dividend paid, reserves were increased by more than £300,000. In market circles the setback experienced last year is thought to be due largely to writing down of stocks, but probably a full explanation will be forthcoming at the annual meeting.

### Royal Bank's Capital and Reserves

While the balance-sheet of the Royal Bank of Scotland reveals a large increase in the capital and "Rest" as a result of the acquisition of practically the whole of the shares of Williams Deacon's Bank, it does not disclose the full expansion in these items resulting from that transaction, for the transfer of shares was not completed at the date of the balance-sheet, October 11. When these transfers are completed the capital of the Royal Bank will amount to £3,770,344 and the "Rest" to £3,780,926. The increase in the "Rest" attributable to the transaction will be £800,000. But besides the increase in the "Rest" or published reserve a still larger addition is being made to the inner reserves, thus strengthening still further the already strong position of the bank. The market price on which the exchange of capital was based was £345 per £100 of Royal Bank stock, and the shares of Williams Deacon's acquired at the date of the balance-sheet appear at a valuation of £2,084,141, whence it would appear that about £1,000,000 is being added to the inner reserves. From the following table it will be seen that deposits were increased by over £4,000,000 during the past year, part of which was probably due to the acquisition of the business of the Western branch of the Bank of England:—

| Item | Oct. 11, 1930 | | Oct. 12, 1929 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| LIABILITIES: | £ | | £ | |
| Capital .. .. | 3,362,442 | | 2,560,000 | |
| Rest .. .. | 3,580,926 | | 2,910,329 | |
| Deposits .. | 50,387,000 | | 46,235,129 | |
| Note circulation .. | 2,773,227 | | 2,758,048 | |
| Drafts outstanding .. | 428,428 | | 736,557 | |
| Acceptances and endorsements, &c. .. .. | 780,814 | | 1,177,822 | |
| ASSETS: | £ | % * | £ | % * |
| Cash .. .. | 5,454,105 | 10·8 | 5,172,859 | 11·2 |
| Money at call and cheques .. | 7,001,770 | 13·9 | 6,770,174 | 14·6 |
| Investments .. | 15,180,254 | 30·1 | 12,281,566 | 26·6 |
| Shares in William Deacon's Bk. .. .. | 2,084,141 | 4·1 | — | — |
| Bills discounted .. | 6,346,461 | 12·6 | 6,214,951 | 13·4 |
| Advances .. .. | 21,804,552 | 43·5 | 22,410,552 | 48·5 |
| Loans on stocks and securities .. | 1,768,019 | 3·5 | 1,423,083 | 3·1 |
| Balance-sheet total .. | £61,561,346 | — | £56,487,872 | — |

* Ratio to deposits.

Smaller acceptances and advances are clearly the result of the trade depression. Owing mainly to the large increase in deposits the proportion of advances to deposits has fallen from 48.5 to 43.5 per cent. This bank follows the commendable practice of stating separately its holding of Treasury Bills and that of commercial bills, and while the total portfolio reveals a small expansion, this is entirely due to a larger holding of Treasury Bills, the amount of which has risen from £2,595,000 to £2,740,000. As was to be expected, investments have increased, the present total of £15,180,000 showing a rise of 23½ per cent. on the year. Together the investments, money at call, and cash show the high ratio of nearly 55 per cent. to the deposits.

### More Capital for Agar Cross

The directors of Agar Cross and Co., the well-known South American merchants, are making an issue of 225,000 Ordinary shares of £1 each. These are offered to existing Ordinary shareholders in the proportion of one in three, at 30s. each. As the price of the existing shares is 45s. cum dividend the issue involves an acceptable bonus. The company's profits in the year ended June 30 last were necessarily affected by the adverse conditions prevailing in South America and elsewhere, and the dividend for the 12 months is reduced by 5 per cent., the final payment now announced of 6 per cent. making a total of 11 per cent., free of income-tax. Last year £100,000 from profits was placed to reserve, but on the present occasion it has been necessary to take a similar sum from reserve to meet the depreciation in exchange.

### Insurances on the Highland Hope

Although as many as a dozen fresh casualties were entered in the Loss Book yesterday, and some of them related to quite important ships, the principal news for the London marine insurance market was contained in a telegram received by the owners of the Nelson liner Highland Hope, from their agents at Lisbon, stating that the vessel must be considered a total loss. It was reported that the bows were stuck on the rocks at the Farilhoes, that the stern was under water, and that the main deck and all the holds were awash. Consequently the vessel became quite uninsurable, whereas 75 and 85 per cent. had been quoted on Wednesday. The total interests, including those on ship and cargo, would be likely, in the event of there being no salvage, to involve the British insurance markets in payments of more than £900,000. It is understood that insurances on the hull were written largely by Liverpool and London marine insurance companies and that lines were also accepted by underwriters at Lloyd's. The risk was a high-class one, and underwriting experience during the last two or three years has been marked by the number of casualties to vessels of the finest type. There have been many claims in respect of vessels on which, except possibly as regards the question of rate, no underwriter could be criticized for retaining lines.

### New Zealand Loan and Mercantile

In common with other companies engaged in trade with the Antipodes, the New Zealand Loan and Mercantile Agency has had a bad year. Its earnings for the 12 months ended June 30, after meeting fixed charges, were £76,551, compared with £179,716. Last year 8 per cent. was distributed to the Ordinary shareholders; on the present occasion the dividend is 4 per cent., but the whole of the amount required to pay it (namely, £40,000) is found by a draft on the "carry forward," which is reduced from £58,412 to £12,463. As usual, the financial position of the company is one of great strength. The total of the balance-sheet is £6,367,740, of which on the assets side no less than £5,489,700 consists of floating assets. The largest items are secured loans and advances (£3,319,682) and current accounts (£1,153,207). Cash amounts to £210,198 and gilt-edged investments to £496,376. The current liabilities amount to only £1,355,278.

### High Costs in Australia

Sound comment on the economic position of Australia was made by Mr. Edmund W. Parker (the chairman) at yesterday's meeting of Dalgety and Co. No substantial progress, he declared, could be made with economic rehabilitation until the great problem of reducing costs of production was faced with a united front by the people of Australia. As Mr. Parker said, the measures already adopted by the Government are only temporary. The curtailment of imports was a necessity, but the artificial means adopted to bring it about could not continue for any lengthy period without permanent damage to the country's trade. If Australia desires to maintain a reasonable standard of living she will find it possible in the long run only if she increases production and exports; mere cutting-down of imports, though it may achieve a balance of the country's overseas payments, will not suffice to maintain the standard of living. Hence the importance of securing a reduction of the country's present high costs, which, it may be observed, does not necessarily imply lower wages, though a lower wage per unit of output is essential. While Mr. Parker saw little prospect of improvement during the current 12 months in the position of Australia—he thought the company itself would do remarkably well if it was able to pay the same dividend next year—he had the fullest confidence in the country's ability to surmount all her difficulties. The situation had a rather brighter aspect, for at the moment the season in Australia, excluding a few districts, gave every promise of being exceptionally good. Mr. Parker uttered a warning against suggested plans aiming at the "stabilization" of wool prices: he was convinced that any attempt to introduce outside control of the marketing of wool, though it might lead for the time being to an artificial rise, would most probably cause also an accumulation of stocks, and result eventually in a worse position than now.

# STOCK EXCHANGE

## BRITISH FUNDS FIRM

## GENERAL TONE STEADIER

The fortnightly Settlement in the Stock Exchange was completed smoothly yesterday, and though the general volume of business showed little or no increase, the tone of the markets on the whole was steadier. There was a resumption of the demand for British Government securities, which was particularly noticeable in the afternoon, and prices closed at the top.

British Government stocks after a dull opening slowly gathered strength, and closed at the best points of the day. Four per Cent. Consols, after being 92$^{29}/_{32}$ for the greater part of the day, closed at 92½, showing a net gain of ½. Funding "Fours" rose ¼ to 95, and a similar gain was marked in Local Loans (69). Demand was again active for the Five per Cent. Conversion loan, which rose $^{3}/_{16}$ to 106. Both Two-and-a-Half per Cent. Consols (58¼) and the Four-and-a-Half per Cent. Conversion loan (102½) closed ¼ higher. The Five per Cent. War Loan was unchanged at 102$^{21}/_{32}$. In the Dominion and Colonial group Australian stocks showed a slightly reactionary tendency. The Home Railway market was steadier, leading stocks being quoted ¼ higher, but business remained extremely quiet. Shares of the Underground Electric Railways company rose 3d. to 24s. 6d.

In the FOREIGN market a further reaction took place in Chinese bonds; both the 1912 and 1913 "Fives" fell ¼ to 49 and 47 respectively, while several of the railway loans were marked down from 2 to 4 points. Apart from a further slight setback in the German Five-and-a-Half per Cent. loan, the price of which was 74, little change took place in European Government bonds. The South American group was also steadier. Argentine railway stocks experienced another fall in spite of further favourable news regarding the crops. It was reported that cutting had commenced in some of the districts served by the Central Argentine Railway. The falls included 2 in B.A. and Pacific (63) and 1 to 1½ in the other lines. Leopoldina was easier at 26.

In the OIL market Royal Dutch rallied to 25, showing a rise of ½, and small gains took place in Trinidad Leaseholds (1$^{3}/_{16}$) and Anglo-Persian (2$^{29}/_{32}$). Shell closed without change on the day, and Anglo-Egyptian "B" were slightly easier at 1$^{13}/_{16}$. Rubber rose at one time to 42$^{3}/_{32}$d. per lb., closing without net change at 4¼d. The share market was steady to firm, with slightly higher prices for Rubber Trust (24s. 9d.), United Sua Betong (2$^{3}/_{32}$), and Grand Central (11s. 9d.).

### FALL IN TATE AND LYLE

As a whole the Industrial market was steadier after the fall of the preceding day, but business remained exceedingly quiet. There were small gains in a number of international shares, Columbia Graphophone being a feature. The shares at one time were bid for at 21$^{7}/_{32}$, closing ¼ higher on the day at 21$^{5}/_{32}$. Gramophone rose $^{1}/_{16}$ to 2¼. Fractional rises were shown in International Nickel (19¼), Brazilian Traction (27½), and Hydro Electric (27½), as well as in Kreuger and Toll (24½) and Swedish Match "B" (13$^{7}/_{16}$). Unilever hardened to 2$^{1}/_{16}$. Imperial Continental Gas was firm, the stock rising 5 points to 350. London Brick rallied to 39s. 10½d., but Wall Paper Deferred fell 2s. 3d. to 34s. 3d. The reduced dividend announced by Tate and Lyle led to a fall of 5s. in the company's shares, the price being 32s. 6d. In the tobacco group Godfrey Phillips declined to 19s. 4½d., and Carreras "A" were easier at 5½. P. and O. Deferred closed 6d. lower at 41s. 6d. Among textile shares Courtaulds went back $^{1}/_{16}$ to 2$^{1}/_{16}$. The recent rise in Gaumont-British was checked, the shares falling 1s. to 14s. 4½d. In the Motor group Leyland rallied to 55s., and Thornycroft were firmer at 33s. 9d. ex dividend. On the other hand, Guy Motors fell 6d. to 10s. 6d. Bank shares remained dull. In the Brewery group Bass were easier at 66s., and a small decline took place in Distillers (60s. 6d.). Among Newspaper shares Allied fell further to 17s. 6d. Hudson's Bay were weak, losing ½ to 11$^{5}/_{16}$, and Sudan Plantations fell $^{3}/_{32}$ to 2$^{1}/_{16}$.

In the South African group Van Ryn Deep were a firm feature, rising $^{3}/_{32}$ to 1½. Brakpan hardened to 2$^{25}/_{32}$, but Rand Mines were dull, and among the low-priced shares Nourse fell 6d. to 10s. 6d. In the Rhodesian group N'Changa were bid for, the shares rising $^{3}/_{32}$ to 2$^{5}/_{32}$. Small gains also were shown in Rhodesian Anglo-American, Cam and Motor, and Chartered. Rio Tinto were slightly firmer at 31½. A rise of 56s. 3d. per ton took place in TIN, but the share market was unaffected.

## RUBBER RESTRICTION

### AN INACCURATE REPORT

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 20.—Mr. J. N. Burger, a leader in the rubber world and a permanent member of the Dutch Rubber Committee, stated this morning that, as it stands, a report from New York that the Dutch industry was proposing a 25 per cent. restriction of the total rubber crop, with the control of all native output and an export tax beginning with the new year, was quite inaccurate.

"The truth of the matter," said Mr. Burger, "is that the Dutch Rubber Committee some time ago drafted a plan which in the main corresponds to the details now published in New York, and the intention was to submit this plan to the Dutch Government for its consideration. But the information which the Governor-General of the Dutch East Indies gave to the Governor of the Straits Settlements on the occasion of the latter's recent visit to Java rendered the realization of this plan out of the question. The memorandum setting forth the scheme was handed in confidence to each individual member of the Dutch rubber producers' organization, and it now appears that the details of the scheme have found their way to New York and have been thence telegraphed to Europe as still holding good, whereas this is in no way the case."—*Reuter.*

## MONTREAL STOCK EXCHANGE

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

MONTREAL, Nov. 20.—The market was steady but ruled listless throughout the session except for renewed speculative activity in Consolidated Mining and Smelting.

REUTER'S QUOTATIONS

| | Nov. 20 | Nov. 19 | | Nov. 20 | Nov. 19 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Abitibi .. | 9¼ | 9¼ | Dom. Glass .. | 104 | 101 |
| Asbestos .. | ¼ | ¼ | Dom. Textile .. | 70½ | No bid |
| Do., Pref. .. | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | Dom. Players .. | No bid | No bid |
| B.C. Packers .. | 21½ | 21½ | Fraser Cos. .. | 3½ | 3½ |
| Braz. Tract. .. | 26⅛ | 26¼ | Hollinger .. .. | 5⅝ | 5⅝ |
| B.C. Pwr., A .. | 35¾ | 35½ | Int. Nickel .. .. | 18¼ | 18½ |
| Do., B .. .. | 13 | 12½ | Massey, H. .. | 14⅝ | 14¾ |
| Brit. Emp. Steel | No bid | No bid | Montreal L't. .. | 56¾ | 57⅛ |
| Do., 1st Pf. .. | No bid | No bid | Natl. Brew. .. | 25½ | 25½ |
| Do., 2nd Pf. .. | 21½ | 21½ | Nat. Steel Car .. | 32 | 32¾ |
| Calgary .. .. | 150 | 150 | Ogilvie Flour .. | 265 | 260 |
| Can. Car .. .. | 17⅞ | 17½ | Port Alfred Pulp, Pref. | No bid | No bid |
| Do., Pref. .. | 24⅞ | 24¼ | Power Corp. .. | 53¾ | 53⅞ |
| C. Cement .. .. | 14 | 14½ | Price Bros. .. | 44 | 43 |
| Do., Pref. .. | 90⅞ | 90¼ | Quebec Pwr. .. | No bid | 44½ |
| C. Cottons .. | No bid | No bid | S. Law'ce C. .. | 4 | 4 |
| Indus. Alcohol, A .. | 31½ | 31⅝ | Shawinigan .. | 49⅞ | 50¼ |
| Do., B .. .. | 2 | 2 | S. Canada Power .. | 28 | 28 |
| C. Power .. .. | 63⅜ | 64 | Steel Co. of Canada .. | 40¾ | 40¾ |
| C. Steamship .. | 6 | 6⅛ | W'peg Elec. .. | 20 | 20 |
| Do., Pref'd. .. | 19 | 19 | Bk. Montreal .. | 285 | 280 |
| Cockshutt .. .. | 11½ | 11¾ | Can. Bk. Com. .. | 223 | 224 |
| Cons. Mining .. | 151 | 149¾ | Royal Bank .. | 280 | 281 |
| Dom. Bridge .. | 55 | 55¾ | | | |

## BANK OF ITALY

(000's omitted)

| ASSETS | Nov. 10 | Inc. or dec. |
|---|---|---|
| | Lire | Lire |
| Gold in hand .. .. .. | 5,292,700 | Unchanged |
| Other gold assets (Foreign Treasury Bills and balances abroad) .. .. | 4,741,700 | — 149,700 |
| Total reserve .. .. .. | 10,034,400 | — 149,700 |
| Cash in hand .. .. .. | 606,800 | — 116,600 |
| Gold deposited abroad due to State .. .. .. | 1,788,200 | Unchanged |
| Inland bills .. .. .. | 2,767,500 | — 21,800 |
| Advances .. .. .. | 1,520,300 | — 4,300 |
| Government securities (Investments) .. .. .. | 1,162,800 | + 1,300 |
| Credit accounts in the Kingdom .. .. .. | 270,100 | — 6,600 |
| Balance of "Instituto di Liquidazioni" Liabilities .. | 630,500 | Unchanged |
| LIABILITIES | | |
| Notes in circulation .. .. | 15,723,500 | — 17,000 |
| Demand drafts outstanding .. | 383,000 | — 14,300 |
| Deposits in current accounts .. | 1,128,600 | — 164,300 |
| Treasury current accounts .. | 300,000 | Unchanged |
| Total sight liabilities .. .. | 17,535,100 | — 195,500 |
| Treasury fixed deposit account | 1,383,100 | + 328,900 |

Ratio of reserve to sight liabilities 57·22 per cent., a decrease of 0·22 per cent.—*Reuter.*

The directors of the Doom Dooma Tea Company have decided to pay an interim dividend of 5 per cent., less tax. Dividend warrants will be payable on December 9.

The crop of rubber harvested by the Vallambrosa Rubber Company during October amounted to 120,000lb., against 117,000lb. for the same month in 1929.

# MONEY MARKET

## LOAN RATES EASIER

### INDIAN BANK RATE RAISED

Easier conditions prevailed in the short loan market yesterday, partly the result of the more extensive purchases of bills by the large banks during the last day or two. Soon after the start borrowers were able to obtain fresh accommodation for the night at 1¾ per cent., and later the rate declined to 1½ per cent., while old loans carried at variable rates were generally renewed at 1½ per cent. Discount rates declined owing to easier money and the demand for bills. In addition to the February bills bought by home banks on Wednesday for delivery yesterday brokers reported the sale of further three months fine bank bills at 2 5-32 per cent., while certain clearing banks also purchased January maturities at 2 3-16 per cent. In view of these demands the market's buying rates were lowered slightly, 2 3-16 per cent. becoming the general rate for three months fine bank bills. While several of the leading foreign exchanges were slightly more favourable to sterling, the Paris rate moved against London and closed at 123.63½f. The daily withdrawal of gold from the Bank for France amounted to £292,000. A further addition of 283,498,000f. (£2,305,000) to its stock of gold is disclosed by the latest return of the Bank of France. Owing to a large increase in current and deposit accounts the proportion of gold to sight liabilities has declined from 53.17 per cent. to 52.88 per cent.; the note circulation shows a slight contraction, and the proportion of gold to note circulation is 68.8 per cent.

The Imperial Bank of India has raised its rate of discount from 5 to 6 per cent. The movement marks the beginning of the greater demands upon the Indian Money Market in connexion with the export season. Last year the rate was advanced unusually early, being raised to 6 per cent. on October 6 and to 7 per cent. on November 7.

The Bank rate is 3 per cent., to which it was reduced from 3½ per cent. on May 1. The banks' deposit rate is 1 per cent., and the deposit rates of the discount houses are 1 per cent. at call and 1½ per cent. at notice.

| Loans (per Cent.) | Discount (Bank Bills) (per Cent.) | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Day to day | For short periods | 60 days | 3 months | 4 months | 6 months |
| 1½–2 | 2 | 2¼ | 2$^{9}/_{16}$–2$^{7}/_{32}$ | 2$^{3}/_{4}$–2$^{5}/_{16}$ | 2$^{7}/_{16}$–2$^{3}/_{8}$ |
| Discount (Treasury Bills) | | | | Fine Trade Bills | |
| 2 Mths. | 3 Mths. | 3 months | 4 months | 6 months | |
| % | % | % | % | % | |
| 2¼ | 2$^{5}/_{16}$–2$^{7}/_{32}$ | 3–3½ | 3¼–3½ | 3¼–4 | |

BANK OF FRANCE
(000's omitted)

| ASSETS | Nov. 14 | Inc. or Dec. |
|---|---|---|
| | Francs | Francs |
| Reserve :— | | |
| Gold coin and ingots .. | 51,380,027 | + 283,498 |
| Silver and copper coin .. | 523,566 | + 10,036 |
| Current postal accounts .. | 561,997 | + 66,389 |
| Available at sight abroad .. | 6,513,085 | + 7,596 |
| Commercial bills discounted .. | 7,577,923 | + 712,138 |
| Negotiable bills bought abroad .. | 19,132,794 | — 4,146 |
| Advances on securities .. | 2,914,495 | — 80,275 |
| Negotiable bonds of the Sinking Fund Dept. .. .. | 5,304,399 | Unchanged |
| Loans to the State without Interest .. .. .. | 3,200,000 | Unchanged |
| Various assets .. .. .. | 2,066,288 | — 26,950 |
| LIABILITIES | | |
| Notes in circulation .. .. | 74,698,198 | — 10,840 |
| Treasury current accounts .. | 6,325,300 | + 179,501 |
| Sinking fund current accounts .. | 7,239,428 | + 114,837 |
| Current and deposit accounts .. | 8,543,922 | + 781,805 |
| Other sight liabilities .. .. | 903,612 | + 23,279 |
| Various liabilities .. .. | 1,857,901 | + 235,882 |
| Total liabilities .. .. | 97,171,861 | + 1,068,382 |

Proportion of gold reserve to sight liabilities, 52·88 per cent. (against 53·17 per cent.).—*Reuter.*

### FOREIGN EXCHANGES

The New York exchange again moved slightly in favour of sterling, closing $^{1}/_{16}$c. higher at $4.85$^{11}/_{16}$. Forward dollars were generally quoted at par. A further decline occurred in the French exchange, which finished at 123.63¾f. compared with 123.66f. on Wednesday. A reaction took place in the Italian rate after its recent decline, the closing quotation being 92.77l., against 92.75l. The Belgian (34.83b.), Dutch (12.07¼fl.), and German (20.38m.) exchanges moved slightly in favour of sterling. There was a further recovery in Spanish currency, the Madrid rate being finally 42.92½p., against 43.50p. The premium on forward Spain was 4½c. one month, and 12c. three months. Chinese exchanges were unaltered. Among the South American exchanges both the Buenos Aires (38$^{7}/_{16}$d.) and Rio (4$^{13}/_{16}$d.) rates showed slight declines.

The following table gives the range of telegraphic exchange quotations within which business was reported yesterday :—

| Place | Method of Quoting | Par of Exch'nge | Nov. 20 | Nov. 19 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| New York | $ to £ | 4.8666 | 4.85$^{9}/_{32}$–85$^{5}/_{32}$ | 4.85$^{15}/_{16}$–11$^{13}/_{16}$ |
| Montreal .. | $ to £ | 4.8666 | 4.84$^{7}/_{16}$–83$^{1}/_{2}$ | 4.84$^{7}/_{8}$–85$^{1}/_{2}$ |
| Paris .. .. | Fr. to £ | 124.21 | 123.63–66 | 123.64–69 |
| Brussels .. | Bel. to £ | 35.00 | 34.82½–83¼ | 34.82¼–83 |
| Milan .. .. | Lire to £ | 92.46 | 92.74–92.78 | 92.73–92.77 |
| Switzerl'nd | Fr. to £ | 25.2215 | 25.05½–06 | 25.04¾–06 |
| Athens .. .. | Dr. to £ | 375 | 374¼–375¼ | 374¼–375¼ |
| Helsingfors | M. to £ | 193.28 | 192¾–193 | 192¾–193 |
| Madrid .. | Pts. to £ | 25.2215 | 42.85–43.50 | 43.20–44.30 |
| Lisbon .. | Escu. to £ | — | 108⅛–108⅜ | 108⅛–108⅜ |
| Amsterd'm | Fl. to £ | 12.107 | 12.07–07¼ | 12.06¾–07¼ |
| Berlin .. .. | M. to £ | 20.43 | 20.37½–38¼ | 20.37½–38¼ |
| Vienna .. | Sch. to £ | 34.58½ | 34.48–34.51 | 34.47–34.51 |
| Budapest .. | Pen. to £ | 27.82 | 27.75–27.79 | 27.74–27.79 |
| Prague .. .. | Kc. to £ | 164.2527 | 163¾–163⅞ | 163¾–163⅞ |
| Warsaw .. | Zloty tot. | 43.38 | 43$^{5}/_{16}$–43$^{9}/_{16}$ | 43$^{5}/_{16}$–43$^{11}/_{16}$ |
| Riga .. .. | Lats to £ | 25.2215 | 25.20–25.27 | 25.20–25.27 |
| Bucharest .. | Lei to £ | 813.6 | 817–819 | 817–819 |
| Const'ple. .. | Pst. to £ | 110 | 1,025‡ | 1,025‡ |
| Belgrade .. | Din. to £ | 25.2215 | 27$^{1}/_{4}$–27$^{3}/_{4}$ | 27$^{1}/_{4}$–27$^{3}/_{4}$ |
| Kovno .. .. | Lit. to £ | 48.66 | 48$^{1}/_{2}$–48$^{7}/_{8}$ | 48$^{1}/_{2}$–48$^{7}/_{8}$ |
| Sofia .. .. | Lev. to £ | 673.659 | 666–673 | 666–673 |
| Reval .. .. | E.Kr. to £ | 18.159 | 18.20–18.27 | 18.20–18.27 |
| Oslo .. .. | Kr. to £ | 18.159 | 18.15$^{3}/_{4}$–16$^{1}/_{4}$ | 18.15½–18.16 |
| Stockholm .. | Kr. to £ | 18.159 | 18.09¼–09¾ | 18.09–18.09½ |
| Copenh'gen | Kr. to £ | 18.159 | 18.16–18.16½ | 18.16–18.16½ |
| Alexandria | Pst. to £ | 97½ | 97$^{7}/_{16}$–97$^{9}/_{16}$ | 97$^{7}/_{16}$–97$^{9}/_{16}$ |
| Bombay .. | Per rup. | 18d. | 1/5$^{3}/_{4}$–1/5$^{13}/_{16}$ | 1/5$^{3}/_{4}$–1/5$^{29}/_{32}$ |
| Calcutta .. | Per rup. | 18d. | 1/5$^{3}/_{4}$–1/5$^{13}/_{16}$ | 1/5$^{3}/_{4}$–1/5$^{29}/_{32}$ |
| Madras .. .. | Per rup. | 18d. | 1/5$^{3}/_{4}$–1/5$^{13}/_{16}$ | 1/5$^{3}/_{4}$–1/5$^{29}/_{32}$ |
| Hong-kong | Per dol. | — | 1/3$^{29}/_{32}$–1/3$^{31}/_{32}$ | 1/3$^{29}/_{32}$–1/3$^{31}/_{32}$ |
| Kobe .. .. | Per yen. | 24.58d. | 2/0$^{1}/_{16}$–2/0$^{3}/_{16}$ | 2/0$^{1}/_{16}$–2/0$^{3}/_{16}$ |
| Shanghai .. | Per tael | — | 1/7-1/7$^{3}/_{8}$ | 1/7-1/7$^{3}/_{8}$ |
| Singapore .. | Per dol. | 2/4 | 2/3$^{11}/_{16}$–$^{15}/_{16}$ | 2/3$^{11}/_{16}$–$^{15}/_{16}$ |
| Batavia .. .. | Fl. to £ | 12.107 | 12.07$^{3}/_{4}$–08¼ | 12.07½–12.08 |
| Manila .. .. | Per peso | 24.666d. | 2/0$^{1}/_{16}$ | 2/0$^{1}/_{16}$ |
| Rio de Jan'o | Per mil. | 5.990d. | 4$^{13}/_{16}$–4$^{29}/_{32}$ | 4$^{27}/_{32}$–4$^{29}/_{32}$ |
| B. Aires .. | Per dol. | 47.577d. | 38$^{3}/_{4}$–38$^{13}/_{16}$ | 38$^{7}/_{16}$–38$^{9}/_{16}$ |
| V'paraiso† | $ to £ | 40 | 39.87 | 39.79 |
| M'video .. | Per dol. | 51d. | 38$^

# COMPANY RESULTS

## IMPORTANT DIVIDEND STATEMENTS

### BROOMHILL COLLIERIES REPORT

The dividends shown in the following table are those announced on the Ordinary capitals (unless otherwise indicated) of the companies mentioned, and are the actual rates being paid (as distinct from the rates per annum):

| Company | Dividend | Corresponding div. | Date payable | Total for year | Prev. year |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | % | % | | % | % |
| Bank of Brit. W. Africa .. | Int. 2½ | Same | Dec. 1 | — | — |
| Peyer-Cam Corp. | 6 | Same | | 6 | Same |
| Tasmah and Abosso Mines | Int. 6¼d | — | Dec. 16 | — | — |

† Maiden distribution.

**Rungajaun Tea.**—Interim divid end of 3 per cent. on the Preference shares, payable December 31. The last dividend paid on the Ordinary shares was 10 per cent. for 1928.

**Allied Newspapers.**—The directors have declared an interim dividend at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum on the Ordinary shares. A year ago an interim dividend of 6 per cent. (actual) was paid.

**Stewarts and Lloyds of South Africa.**—Dividend of 3 per cent. on the First Cumulative Preference shares for the half-year to December 31, 1930, payable on January 1. No dividend yet paid on the Ordinary shares.

**Second Anglo-Celtic Trust.**—Dividend at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum on the Ordinary stock, calculated from the due date of conversion (January 31, 1930) to November 1, 1930, in respect of the first accounting period, ended that date.

**Central Mining and Investment Corporation.**—It has been the corporation's custom to declare an interim dividend at this period of the year. On this occasion in reviewing the uncertainty in world affairs in general, and in particular in the course of the Spanish exchange, in which the corporation is concerned through its important interest in the Santander-Mediterraneo Railway undertaking, the board believes it wise to defer the question until the time arrives for the consideration of the year's accounts in regard to the payment of a final dividend. An interim dividend of 5 per cent., tax free, was paid last year.

**Tate and Lyle** (sugar refiners and manufacturers).—After charging against general reserve the expenses in connexion with the issue of the Five-and-a-Half per Cent. Mortgage Debenture stock and placing £26,651 to credit of general reserve, so as to bring the general reserve figure back to £1,150,000, and transferring £80,000 from dividend reserve to the credit of profit and loss, the directors propose to pay a final dividend of 6 per cent., making a total for the year of 10 per cent., subject to tax, and to carry forward £40,850. For 1928-29 a total dividend of 15 per cent. was paid, £150,000 was placed to general reserve, £50,000 to depreciation reserve, and £100,000 to investment reserve. Meeting, December 4.

**Agar, Cross and Co.** (export merchants).—Final dividend on the Ordinary shares for the Years ended June 30 of 6 per cent., free of tax, making a total on the Ordinary shares for the year of 11 per cent., free of tax, as against a total of 16 per cent. for last year. In addition, the directors have transferred £100,000 from general reserve to exchange depreciation reserve account to meet the depreciation on exchange at June 30, 1930. It is proposed that this dividend should be payable on the date of the annual meeting, December 15 next. The directors are also recommending an issue of 225,000 additional Ordinary shares in the proportion of one in three to all holders on the register of Ordinary members as at December 1 next, price of issue being 30s. per share. Full particulars of the issue are being sent to the Ordinary shareholders with the notice calling the meeting.

**MAPPIN'S MASBRO' OLD BREWERY**

The directors of Mappin's Masbro' Old Brewery report a profit of £3,539 for the year ended September 30 (compared with £34,268 a year ago). They recommend a dividend on the Ordinary shares of 12½ per cent., tax free (unchanged) and place £2,500 to reserve, leaving £29,304 to be carried forward, compared with £28,086 brought in.

**NEW ZEALAND LOAN AND MERCANTILE AGENCY**

The New Zealand Loan and Mercantile Agency Company reports a net profit of £7,651 for the year ended June 30, against £17,716 for 1928-29, the figures having been arrived at after writing £10,000 off premises but before adding £10,000 to staff benevolent fund). As previously announced, the dividend for the year on the Ordinary stock is reduced from 5 per cent., to 4 per cent. This dividend and those for the year on the two classes of Preference stock absorb £122,500, necessitating a reduction in the carry-forward from £58,412 to £12,463. Meeting, December 4.

**SIONE TIN (F.M.S.)**

The accounts of Sione Tin (F.M.S.) show a working profit of £7,251 for the year ended June 30 (against £2,513 for the year under review, after £5,000 has been added to the reserve for depreciation and amortization and income-tax there remains £312 to be carried forward. During the year 1,308,547 cubic yards were dredged, the production of clean tin ore amounting to 1,892 tons, equivalent to 251·07 tons of metallic tin. The average gross price realised for the metallic tin was £168 17s. 1d. The total cost in the East (excluding tribute) was £84·68 per ton of ore. Meeting, December 2.

**NAMUNAKULA TEA ESTATE**

The report of the Namunakula Tea Estate Company states that the work of replacing the company's tea factory, which was destroyed by fire on April 22, was practically completed by the end of October, 1930. The accounts now presented include actual payments received under fire insurance policies and an estimated amount due to the company under its consequential loss insurance policy. The outturn of tea for the season was reported to be 778,149lb. (against 850,064lb.). The profit for the year ended June 30 was £14,161 (against £20,331 for 1928-29), and £1,441 was brought forward. A final dividend of 5 per cent. is recommended, making 15 per cent. for the year (against 27½ per cent.), and £5,000 (against £8,000) is to be transferred to reserve, leaving £3,042 to be carried forward. Meeting, November 28.

**ANGOSTURA BITTERS**

The report of Angostura Bitters (Dr. J. G. B. Siegert and Sons), Limited, states that the profit for the year ended September 30 amounted to £21,434 (against £25,124 for the previous year) to which must be added £2,267 brought forward. Interim dividends paid on the Preference and Ordinary shares absorbed £6,800 leaving £16,901 available for appropriation. A sum of £2,534 (against £2,601) is placed to the reserve created in accordance with the Memorandum of Association, while £1,000 is withdrawn from the general reserve (which represented an addition of £5,000 last year). Final dividends of 6 per cent. on the Preference shares and 15 per cent. on the Ordinary shares make 10 per cent. and 15 per cent. respectively for the year (unchanged) and a bonus of £700 (against £725) is paid to the staff, leaving £547 to be carried forward.

**BROOMHILL COLLIERIES**

Profits of the Broomhill Collieries increased from £13,737 in 1928-29 to £61,147 for the year ended June 30, 1930. The dividend on the Ordinary shares is to be raised from 2½ per cent. to 5 per cent., £10,000 (against nil) is to be placed to general reserve, and £10,000 (against £5,000) is reserved for taxation and contingencies. After these allocations the amount to be carried forward will be increased from £29,085 to £55,132. The report states that the improvement in the coal trade which began in 1929 has not been sustained, and the outlook is not reassuring, "especially in view of the regrettable interference with the industry by the Coal Mines Act of this year." Since the date of the balance-sheet the steamers owned by the company have been transferred to Broomhill Steamships, Limited. The auditors state that no depreciation has been written off the mines or royalty during the year, but substantial sums have been written off in previous years. The market value of the investments is higher than the figure at which they appear in the balance-sheet. War stock, &c., stands in the balance-sheet at £86,145, and in addition there is £2,005 of War stock deposited with the trustees of the East Chevington Estate loan. Meeting, November 28.

**LAWAS (SARAWAK) RUBBER**

The net profit of the Lawas (Sarawak) Rubber Estates for the year to June 30 amounted to £1,863 (against £8,572 for 1928-29), to which is added £6,174 brought forward. After allowing for the Preference dividend of 7 per cent. for the year there remains a sum of £6,345, which it is proposed to carry forward, subject to staff commissions and agreement of taxation liability. A dividend of 5 per cent. was paid on the Ordinary shares last year. In view of the altered aspect of the industry and present values of planted acreage the board has transferred from reserve a sum of £109,497, which has been written off property account, and the estate now appear in the books at £182,723, or £40 9s. 2d. per planted acre. The reserve account will thus be reduced to £30,000. During the year a crop of 1,220,550lb. was secured (against 1,132,266lb.). The all-in cost, after charging London expenses, freight, insurance, and selling charges, but excluding the managers' commission, was 6.90d. per lb. (against 8.23d., including depreciation). The average gross price realised was 7.28d. per lb. (London equivalent), which compares with 9.89d. per lb. for the previous year. It is impossible to state at the moment what profits may be gathered during the current season, the directors' aim being to produce a minimum crop at the lowest cost possible. Meeting, November 28.

**TOWN INVESTMENTS**

The net profit of Town Investments for the year to September 29 amounted to £48,026 (against £60,435 for 1928-29). The directors propose to transfer £4,000 from reserve and recommend a final dividend of 10 per cent. on the Ordinary shares, making 20 per cent. for the year (unchanged), and £2,000 (against £3,000) is to be transferred to reserve, leaving £3,042 to be carried forward. Meeting, November 28.

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# NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

## REACTIONARY

NEW YORK, Nov. 20.—After ruling firm during the greater part of the session the Stock Exchange developed a reactionary trend. Trading was fairly active, sales being returned at 2,621,000 shares.

After a steady opening, the market advanced on reliable reports that powerful banking and industrial sources, together with insurance companies, were responsible for the recent stronger support. There were also reports of increased foreign investment in high-grade issues. It was reported that Switzerland and Holland were noticeable among the buyers, the demand centring on public utilities and motor stocks. The realizing which appeared in other sections of the market was readily absorbed. Professional traders supported Steel Common, American Can, and General Electric, these operations being ascribed as attempts to attract the outside public. Some irregularity developed later in the morning on the resumption of realizing, but the volume of trading diminished on set-backs, and when "bull" support was renewed the list rallied quietly. Allis-Chalmers stock was a firm feature on reports that the company had received large orders, Westinghouse responded to estimates that the fourth quarter earnings will cover dividend requirements comfortably, Hudson Motor Car was helped by the announcement of a quarterly dividend of 75c., showing no reduction on the previous payment, and Chrysler Corporation was firm on reports that a pool was supporting the stock.

The rally was continued in the early part of the afternoon, standard issues being supported with Steel Common bought up to 149, though the remainder of the list was quiet. Later, however, the reported closing of several North Carolina banks due to runs, though the concerns were reported to be solvent, prompted a renewal of realizing which checked the upward movement and caused irregular declines.

| Exchange | Method of Quoting | Parity | Nov. 20 | Nov. 19 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Montreal on— | £1 | $ 4.86⅔ | $ 4.85⅛ | $ 4.85 |
| London, cables | | | | |
| New York on— | £1 | — | 4.85½ | 4.85½ |
| London, sight | £1 | 4.86⅔ | 4.85⅝ | 4.85⅞₃₂ |
| Cables | £1 | — | 4.83⅝₁₆ | 4.85⅛₃₂ |
| 60 days' sight | £1 | — | 4.85⅛ | 4.85⅞₁₆ |
| Grain bills, sight | £1 | — | 4.84⅛ | 4.84⅞ |
| Seven days | £1 | — | 4.84⅛ | 4.84⅞ |
| Paris, short sight | 100f. | 3.91¾ | 3.92¾ | 3.92¾ |
| Rome, cables | 100l. | 5.26 | 5.23⅝ | 5.23⅝ |
| Amsterdam, short sight | 100fl. | 40.20 | 40.20⅞ | 40.20⅝ |
| Oslo, cables | 100kr. | 26.80 | 26.75 | 26.75 |
| Stockholm, cables | 100kr. | 26.80 | 26.83⅛ | 26.84½ |
| Copenh'g'n, cables | 100kr. | 26.80 | 26.74¼ | 26.75 |
| Prague, cheques | 100kr. | — | 2.96⅝ | 2.96⅝ |
| Berlin, short sight | 100mk. | 23.80 | 23.83 | 23.83 |
| Brussels, cables | 100bel. | 13.90 | 13.94⅜ | 13.94½ |
| Berne, cables | 100f. | 19.30 | 19.38½ | 19.38¼ |
| Madrid, cables | 100pes. | 11.35 | 11.11 | 11.11 |
| Vienna, cables | 100sch. | 14.07 | 14.08¾ | 14.08⅝ |
| Budapest, cables | 100pen. | 17.49 | 17.49¼ | 17.49⅛ |
| Belgrade, cables | 100din. | 19.30 | 1.77⅛ | 1.77⅛ |
| Athens, cables | 100dr. | 1.29½ | 1.29¾ | 1.29¾ |
| | | Cents | Cents | Cents |
| B. Aires | 1 peso | 42.54 | 34.94 | 34.50 |
| Rio, cables | 1 mil. | 32.45 | 9.88 | 10.00 |

**RAILWAYS**

| | Closing Prices Nov. 20 | Nov. 19 | | Closing Prices Nov. 20 | Nov. 19 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Atchison | 193 | 194 | Int. Amer. | 12¼ | 11 |
| Atl. Coast | 120 | 119 | Kansas City | 39¼ | 40 |
| B. & O. | 76 | 76½ | Louisville | 100 | 100 |
| Do., Pref. | 77 | 76¼ | Min. St. P. | | |
| Brooklyn | | | Mo. Pac. | 35 | 33 |
| M. Tait | 65 | 65 | Do., Pref. | 101½ | 100 |
| Can.P.(Nw) | 42¾ | 43⅜ | N.Mex.I.Pf. | | |
| Cent., N.J. | 205½ | 205 | Do., 2 Pf. | | |
| Ches. & O. | 43¾ | 43 | N.Y. Cent. | 134½ | 134⅜ |
| C. G. W. | 7¾ | 7¾ | Norfolk | 209¼ | 209 |
| Do., Pref. | 25⅞ | 24½ | N.Y. Pacific | 44¾ | 45¼ |
| Ch. N.W. | 43¼ | 43½ | Pennsylv'a | 60⅞ | 61¼ |
| Ch.Mil.St.P. | 7¾ | 7¾ | Reading | 91 | 90 |
| Ch.Rock Is. | 65 | 66 | St.L. & S.F. | 66½ | 65½ |
| Del.& Hud. | 146 | 144 | St.L. & S.F. | 30 | 30 |
| Del., Lack. | 87½ | 86 | S. Pacific | 103¾ | 103 |
| Erie | 30½ | 29⅜ | Southern | 67 | 65⅜ |
| Do., 1 Pf. | 43¼ | 43½ | Do., Pref. | 82¼ | 82¼ |
| G. N. Pref. | 64½ | 64½ | Union | 191 | 188 |
| Illinois | 84½ | 86 | Do., Pref. | 85¾ | 85¾ |
| Interboro' | | | Wabash | 19 | 17½ |
| Rapid Tr. | 29 | 28 | Do., Pf. A | 46 | 45½ |

**INDUSTRIALS**

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Air Reduct. | 104¾ | 104½ | Int. Nickel | 18⅛ | 18⅛ |
| AlliedChem. | 207 | 208½ | Int. Paper | 7½ | 7¼ |
| Amer. Can | 2 | 2 | Int. T. & T. | 29½ | 29⅜ |
| Do., Pref. | 11¼ | 12 | Kennecott | 28 | 29⅛ |
| Am.Br.Boy | 10 | 9½ | Kresge S.S. | 27 | 27 |
| Am. and F. | | | K'ger, 5% | 24½ | 24½ |
| Pref. | 40¾ | 41½ | Liggett&M. | 84 | 85 |
| Am. Can | 117¼ | 117¼ | Loew's Inc. | 52 | 51½ |
| Am. Loco. | 32 | 31 | Mack Teks. | 47½ | 45⅛ |
| Am.Rolling Mills | | | Montg'y W. | 20⅛ | 20⅝ |
| Am. Sm. | 33½ | 33⅞ | Nash Mtrs. | 30⅛ | 29½ |
| Am.Smelt. | 52 | 53¼ | Nat. Biscu. | 78 | 76⅞ |
| Am.Sug. R. | 48 | 48¼ | Nat.Cash R. | 32 | 31⅝ |
| Am. Tel. | 190½ | 190¾ | Nat. Dairy | 44 | 44⅛ |
| Am. Tob. | 105½ | 105½ | N. Amer. | 72⅝ | 73¼ |
| Am.Wool'n | 6 | 5⅞ | Packard | 9⅝ | 9¼ |
| Anaconda | 36 | 37 | Pan A. Pet. | 43 | 39 |
| Armour Pf. | 71 | 70 | Pub. Ser. | | |
| As.Dry.Gds. | 28¼ | 29⅛ | N.J. | 76½ | 76½ |
| Atl'tic Ref. | 22⅝ | 22⅜ | Pullman | 61¾ | 62½ |
| Baldwin | 24¼ | 24 | RadioCorp. | 17⅜ | 17⅝ |
| BarnsdalA | 14⅞ | 14⅞ | R'm'gton | 14 | 13⅞ |
| Beth. Steel | 64¼ | 65 | Ryl. Dutch | 39⅞ | 40 |
| Celanese | 15½ | 14½ | Sears R'b'k | 51⅞ | 51⅝ |
| C.de Pascoe | 30 | 30 | ShellTrans. | 33⅝ | 33⅝ |
| Chile Copp. | 28¼ | 29 | Shell Un. | 8½ | 8⅝ |
| Chrysler | 19⅝ | 18¼ | Simms | 11 | 11 |
| Col. Fuel | 26 | 26 | Std.Brands | 15⅝ | 15¾ |
| Colum. Gas | 38⅛ | 39½ | Std. Gas | 71 | 71½ |
| Col. Graph. | 11½ | 11⅝ | Std. Oil of Cal. | 50¾ | 50⅝ |
| Comm. Cr. | 90¼ | 90¾ | Do., N.J. | 55 | 54⅞ |
| Cont. Can | 50 | 50⅛ | Do., N.Y. | 26 | 25⅞ |
| Cont. Oil | 12½ | 12 | Studebaker | 23⅜ | 23⅝ |
| Corn. Prod. | 81⅛ | 81¼ | Texas Corp. | 37⅞ | 38⅜ |
| Crucible | 59 | 55 | Tex. Gulf Sul. | 53 | 53¼ |
| Curtiss Aer. | 17½ | 18 | Tidewater | 8⅝ | 8¼ |
| Du Pont | 92½ | 92⅞ | Tr.Cont.Cp | 9 | 9¼ |
| Eastman K. | 168¼ | 170 | Un.Carbide | 62 | 62⅛ |
| Elec. P.&L. | 45¼ | 46⅝ | Un. Corp. | 19⅞ | 20 |
| Elec. Stor. | 57 | 56 | Un. Fruit | 56½ | 56½ |
| Fox Films | 33⅞ | 33⅞ | United Gas | 28⅛ | 29 |
| Gen. Elect. | 50¼ | 50⅝ | U.S. L'ther | 5¾ | 5¾ |
| Gen. Foods | 51⅝ | 51⅞ | U.S. Rbr. | 15¼ | 15 |
| Gen. Motors | 36¼ | 35⅞ | U.S. Steel | 147½ | 147⅝ |
| Gillette | 33 | 34⅛ | Do., Pref. | 145¾ | 145¾ |
| Goodrich | 20⅝ | 21¼ | W. Un. Tel. | 141 | 140 |
| Goodyear | 50¾ | 50½ | Whse. Mfg. | 103¾ | 103½ |
| Hou.OilTx. | 43 | 43⅝ | Woolworth | 59⅜ | 59¾ |
| Hud. Mtrs. | 26⅝ | 26¼ | Wor.Pump | 85½ | 83½ |
| Ind. Rayon | 53½ | 54 | Youngst'n | | |
| Int. Harvr. | 61½ | 61 | Sheet | 75⅜ | 75⅛ |
| Int. Match Pref. | 63 | 63 | | | |

**CURB EXCHANGE**

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Assd. Gas A | 20⅞ | 20¾ | Mid. West Utilities | 20⅞ | 21 |
| Br.Am.Tob (Bearer) | 25 | 24¾ | Penn Road | 7½ | 7⅜ |
| Elec. Bond | 48⅜ | 49 | Silica Gel. | 9 | 8¾ |
| Gulf Oil | 80¼ | 78½ | Std.Oil Ind | 36⅞ | 36⅜ |
| Hydro Elec | 26½ | 26⅜ | Swift | 31½ | 31 |
| Int. Petlm. | 14½ | 14¼ | VacuumOil | 64 | 66 |

**BONDS**

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Libty. Ln., 3½% | 101²⁰/₃₂ | 101¹⁸/₃₂ | Finl., 6% 1945 | 87½ | 87½ |
| Do., 4¼% | 102²⁷/₃₂ | 102²⁸/₃₂ | Fren.,7½% 1941 | 125⅜ | 125½ |
| 4¼% | 103²²/₃₂ | 103²²/₃₂ | Fren., 7% 1949 | 120⅛ | 120⅛ |
| U.K., 5½% 1937 | 105¼ | 105½ | Ger., 7% 1949 | 101⅞ | 101½ |
| Do., 4½% 1960-90 | 91½ | 92 | Gerk., 7% 1964 | 101 | 100½ |
| Arg., 6% 1959 | 94 | 93⅞ | Hambg., 8% '46 | 86 | 86 |
| Aust'l, 5% 1957 | 79¼ | 78½ | Hungary, 7½% '44 | 100 | 100 |
| Aust., 7% 1943 | 104¾ | 104¾ | Ital., 7% 1951 | 94¾ | 94¾ |
| Belg., 6% 1955 | 102¼ | 102¼ | Japan,6½% 1954 | 103¼ | 103⅛ |
| Belg., 7% 1955 | 111½ | 111¾ | Nord Rly. 6½% '50 | 106 | 106 |
| Bordeaux, 6% '34 | 105⅛ | 105⅛ | Norway6% 1952 | 102½ | 102½ |
| Brazil,7½% 1952 | 98½ | 100 | P.L.M., 6% 1958 | 105 | 104½ |
| Bulg., 7% 1967 | 69⅞ | 69⅞ | Do., 7% 1958 | 106½ | 106½ |
| Canada5% 1931 | 100¾ | 100¾ | Poland,7% 1947 | 76¾ | 76⅛ |
| Chile, 7% 1942 | 91½ | 90¼ | Do., 8% 1950 | 83½ | 84 |
| Chile, 6% 1960 | 83 | 83½ | Rio do Sul, 8% '46 | 80¾ | 80½ |
| Czech., 8% 1951 | 110 | 110 | San P.,8% 1950 | 83 | 82⅞ |
| Denm'k5% 1942 | 105¾ | 105⅝ | Seine, 7% 1942 | 107½ | 107½ |
| Dutch E.I. 6% '62 | 102⅞ | 102⅞ | Swed'n,5% 1954 | 104⅝ | 104⅝ |
| Dutch E.I. 5½% '53 | 102⅞ | 102⅞ | Tokio City, 5½% '61 | 90⅛ | 90 |
| Est. Rly. 7% '54 | 105 | 105 | | | |

The following quotations are supplied by Reuter :—

| | Nov. 20 | Nov. 19 |
|---|---|---|
| Atchison, Pref. | 106⅝ | 106⅜ |
| Lehigh Valley | 47 | 48 |
| Missouri, Kansas and Texas | 21½ | 21¼ |
| New York, Ontario and Western | 5¾ | 5½ |
| National Lead | 120 | 120 |

* Ex dividend. † Ex rights. † Ex stock dividend. ‖ Asked. ‖ New stock.

The money market continued quiet, call loans ruling at 2 per cent. throughout the day. Commercial Paper remained at 2½ to 3 per cent. for prime names. Open market discount rates were unchanged at 2 per cent. to 1⅞ per cent. for 90-day bank bills, and 2¼ to 2⅜ per cent. for six-months bills.

Sterling exchange was slightly easier at 4.85⅛ for cable transfers.

Silver was unchanged at 36c. for foreign bullion.

Gold imports this week amounted to $4,973,000. There were no exports, and earmarked stocks are unchanged.

The Baldwin Locomotive Company declared the usual quarterly dividend of 87½ cents, and the Atlantic Coast Line is paying its regular half-yearly dividend of $3.50, with the usual extra dividend of $1.50.

The weekly report on brokers' loans shows a further reduction of $50,000,000, bringing the total to the new low record of $2,185,000,000, against $2,235,000,000 last week, and $3,511,000,000 in the corresponding week last year.

# AMERICAN PRODUCE MARKETS

NEW YORK, Nov. 20.—WHEAT.—The cash market was steady and ¼c. higher, Manitoba was firm and ¼c. up. No. 2 red winter, 94½c.; No. 2 amber durum, 80¼c.; No. 2 hard winter, 85½c.; No. 2 Manitoba, 73⅛c. MAIZE firm at ¼c. higher. No. 2 mixed, 91¼c., f.o.b., New York. OATS steady at ¼c. advance. White clipped, 41c., f.o.b., New York. RYE firm and 1¼c. higher. No. 2 Western, 40¼c. f.o.b., New York. BARLEY unquoted.

FLOUR was firmer with Spring clears and Kansas straights 5c. higher at $4.25 and $4.45 respectively. Minneapolis patents and bakers' clears 5c. up at $4.60 and $3.95. Rye flour 5c. up at $3.65 to $4.05.

DAILY GRAIN MOVEMENTS (Thousands)

| — | To-day | Same day last yr. | This week | This season | Last season |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Wheat (bushels)— | | | | | |
| Receipts, West'n | 1,166 | 495 | 4,584 | 281,878 | 293,358 |
| Do., Atlantic | 378 | 567 | 1,285 | 59,107 | 51,283 |
| *Exports, ditto | 96 | 375 | 736 | 50,117 | 36,329 |
| Maize (bushels)— | | | | | |
| Receipts, West'n | 580 | 556 | 3,114 | 75,772 | 81,924 |
| Do., Atlantic | 9 | 14 | 59 | 1,929 | 2,065 |
| *Exports, ditto | — | — | — | — | 9 |
| Flour (barrels)— | | | | | |
| Shipmts., West'n | 84 | 97 | 453 | 13,584 | 10,907 |
| Receipts, Atl'tic | 65 | 70 | 265 | 8,861 | 8,252 |
| *Exports, ditto | 8 | 6 | 51 | 2,019 | 1,417 |
| Oats (bushels)— | | | | | |
| Receipts, West'n | 155 | 267 | 825 | 59,946 | 78,751 |
| Do., Atlantic | 12 | 27 | 83 | 1,909 | 3,172 |
| *Exports, ditto | — | — | 18 | — | 47 |

* From New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore and New Orleans.

LARD was unchanged. Prime Western steam $10.40; Middle West, spot, $10.25.

COFFEE.—Rio futures closed 16 to 7 points higher. Dec., 6.77c. ; Jan., 6.30c. ; March, 6.13c. ; May, 5.93c. ; July, 5.79c. ; Sept., 5.72c. Sales, 10,000 bags. Santos No. 4 futures closed steady at 9 to 17 points advance. Dec., 10.33c. ; Jan., 9.90c. ; March, 9.58c. ; May, 9.29c. ; July, 9.17c. ; Sept., 8.98c. Sales, 9,000 bags. Cash coffee steady. Rio No. 7, 7½c. to 7¾c. Santos No. 4, 11½c. to 11¾c.

COCOA futures closed easy and 5 to 6 points down. Dec., 6.00c. ; Jan., 6.12c. ; March, 6.34c. ; May, 6.54c. ; July, 6.72c. ; Sept., 6.90c. Sales, 40,000 bags.

SUGAR.—Raw futures opened firm at 1 point to 4 points advance, and continued steady throughout, due to an absence of offerings and a better general feeling with less uncertainty over developments in Cuba. The close was firm and 5 to 6 points up. Sales, 51,000 tons. Closing prices :—Dec., 1.36c. ; Jan., 1.36c. ; March, 1.44c. ; May, 1.52c. ; July, 1.59c. ; Sept., 1.64c. ; No. 2 contract, duty free, Dec., 3.22c.

Cuban centrifugal sugar, 96deg., spot, was quoted at 3.37c. per lb., buyers.

COTTON on the spot closed 10 points lower at 10.90c. A rally and a partial clearer in sympathy with firm closing Buenos Aires and Winnipeg markets, but afterwards gave way, owing to another heavy shipment from the Black Sea (858,000qr.). An official Argentine crop report and higher opening of cleared markets caused a rally and the market closed firm, 7pd. to 1d. higher on the day. Sales amounted to 400 loads.

GRADED WHEAT FUTURES

| Per 100lb. | Business done | | Official settlement prices | Closing values | Prev. closing values |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Highest | Lowest | | | |
| | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. |
| Dec. | 4 10⅞ | 4 10½ | 4 10⅝ | 4 10 | 4 10½ |
| March | 4 11¾ | 4 11¼ | 4 10⅝ | 4 11 | 4 11⅝ |
| May | 5 1 | 5 1¼ | 5 0 | 5 1 | 5 1⅛ |

MAIZE.—Shipment parcels of La Plata opened with sellers asking 3d. advance and after a limited business closed easy and 3d. below the previous closing level. La Plata, Jan.-Feb., afloat at 5s. 1½d. and 5s. 1¾d., with afloat and Nov.-Dec., quoted 15s. 4½d. ; Dec.-Jan., 15s. 9d. ; and Jan.-Feb., 16s. Spot parcels were steady with a fair trade.

OATS.—Shipment parcels were steadier with sellers of farms; barley, afloat, 11s. 3d., and La Plata, f.a.q., Jan., 10s. 3d.

FLOUR was quiet and unchanged.

BRISTOL, Nov. 20.—English wheat was in small supply, but sales were quiet, ranging from 28s. to 29s. per quarter, on rail. More interest was shown in imported wheat at the lower rates. No. 2 Manitoba, 30s. Barley was in better demand and more firmly held owing to the cessation of Russian offerings; English, 32s. to 34s. ; Danubian, 32s. 3d. to 33s. 6d. Oats were firm for English, with foreign quiet; English, 18s. to 22s. ; Russian, 17s. Maize was steadier, with shippers asking 6d. advance; La Plata, 16s. 9d. English beans, 28s. to 30s. Straight-run flour was quoted 25s. 6d. to 26s. per sack; Hungarian, 34s. to 6s., and bran, 5s. 6d. to 6s. per cwt., sacks charged.

MAIDSTONE, Nov. 20.—Wheat was scarce at 30s. at farms; barley, 35s. to 50s.; oats, 18s. Feedingstuffs firm at prices.

MANCHESTER, Nov. 20.—Cereals generally showed an easier tendency. English wheat sold from 26s. 6d. to 28s. per quarter. English beans were offered around 38s. per 532lb. Feeding barley 15s. per 400lb., ex elevator. La Plata maize, 3s. 10d. to 3s. 11d. per cental, ex elevator; yellow African, 4s. 6d. per cental. Flour was quiet; straight run made 25s. 6d. per sack. Wheat feed dearer. Bran, 5s. 9d. to 6s. 9d. per cwt.; thirds, 6s. to 6s. 9d.; Cheshire oats, 5s. 6d. to 6s. 6d. with scattered liquidation, caused a further set-back, but the tone improved somewhat later in the session owing to steadier cables from New York and purchases by a leading house. The close was quiet, with values unchanged to 1 point higher on the day. Jan., 5.87; Mar., 6.00; May, 6.13; July, 6.23. New York Nov. 6.00 prices.—Jan., 11.10; Mar., 11.38; May, 11.66; July, 11.82.

Egyptian futures.—Sakellaridis contracts opened 8 points higher and after moderate fluctuations closed quietly steady at 2 points decline to 2 points advance. Nov., 8.78; Dec., 8.70; Jan., 8.73; Feb. and Mar., 8.84; April and May, 8.99; June to Aug., 9.13; Sept., 9.30; Oct., 9.35; Nov., 9.52. Upper contracts closed quiet, a rise of 2 to 3 points. Nov., 6.61; Dec., 6.65; Jan., 6.68; Feb., 6.79; Mar., 6.81; April, 6.87; May, 6.94; June,

# COMPANY MEETINGS

## WANKIE COLLIERY COMPANY

### SATISFACTORY YEAR'S TRADING

### INCREASED SALES OF COAL

### LOWER PRODUCTION COSTS

### MINERAL DEVELOPMENTS IN RHODESIA

### SIR EDMUND DAVIS'S REVIEW

The SEVENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Wankie Colliery Company, Limited, was held yesterday at Abercorn Rooms, Liverpool Street Hotel, E.C.

SIR EDMUND DAVIS (chairman and managing director of the company) presided.

The SECRETARY (Mr. H. W. Lampard) having read the notice convening the meeting and the report of the auditors,

The CHAIRMAN said:—Ladies and gentlemen,—In presenting our report and accounts for the 12 months ended August 31, 1930, we are pleased to report a satisfactory year's trading.

Although coke sales show a slight falling off as compared with the previous year, coal sales have increased by 38,792 tons, the total amounting to 855,088 tons, as compared with 816,296 tons for the previous year and 724,186 tons in 1928.

BALANCE-SHEET ITEMS

Turning now to the balance-sheet, the authorized capital, £1,100,000, the issued capital, £995,568, and the 6 per cent. Debentures, £150,000, all remain the same as shown in the previous year's balance-sheet.

Creditors in London and Africa, amounting to £25,930, show a reduction of £67,380 as compared with last year. This is mainly due to the fact that large amounts in respect of income-tax payable in Rhodesia and in London were outstanding at the end of our previous financial year, but in the present accounts these liabilities were dealt with before the end of the financial year. In addition, last year we had several substantial sums outstanding in respect of plant extensions, which have been cleared up during the year covered by the accounts.

Provision for income-tax, £2,004, is shown as a separate item in this year's balance-sheet. Unclaimed dividends, £1,815, shows an increase of £1,093 over last year's figure. This increase is due to a dividend having been paid shortly before the close of our financial year—namely, on July 31 last.

RESERVE AND DEPRECIATION

Reserve and depreciation account, which stood in our previous balance-sheet at £349,426, now stands at £409,033. This increase is made up by the addition of depreciation for the year, £65,563, and by deducting cost of buildings and washery dismantled and removal of plant, £1,864, advances to North Zambesi Coal Syndicate, Limited, £457, and prospecting and shaft sinking, £3,635, making the net addition to this account for the year £59,607.

The only item remaining on this side of the balance-sheet is under the heading profit and loss account, in which we have brought forward the balance at August 31, 1929, £96,995. From this we have deducted dividends paid on September 30, 1929, and November 30, 1929, amounting to £74,667, leaving £22,328. To this we have added the profit for the year ended August 31, 1930, £189,808, giving a total of £212,136. From this we have deducted £14,000 by way of income-tax reserve.

Turning to the other side of the balance-sheet, coalmining and other rights stand at the same figure as at the previous balance-sheet. New colliery general development at £79,593 represents an increase of £2,334 compared with the previous year.

THE CASH POSITION

Cash in London and Africa, £33,762, compares with £87,556 at the close of the previous year. This, however, is not a fair comparison of the cash position, as at the close of the previous financial year one interim dividend of 5 per cent. only, amounting to £47,500, had been paid, whereas in respect of the year under review three interim dividends, representing 12½ per cent., and amounting to £124,446, had been paid before the close of our financial year. Our interest in the North Zambesi Coal Syndicate, Limited, calls for no comment. Debtors at £62,839 compare with £79,895 last year—a decrease of £17,056. This reduction is mainly accounted for by the receipt during the year of payment for a reserve dump of coal which we had to maintain under a contract which has now expired.

Permanent works, £40,641, is practically the same figure as last year. Buildings, at £232,041, show an increase of £22,571, most of which represents work at the new colliery. Machinery and plant, £631,757, represents an increase of £23,584, consisting mainly of additional boiler plant and water-softening plant. The remaining items on this side of the balance-sheet are practically the same as those appearing in last year's accounts, with the exception of stores and material on hand and in transit, £74,067, which is a reduction of £7,971 on the figure shown in last year's accounts.

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

Turning now to the profit and loss account, the sales of coal, coke, and other products amount to £596,001, compared with £590,466 last year, an increase of £5,535. Rent and sundry receipts in Africa, £14,022, are £841 less than last year, and interest and registration fees in London, at £1,423, show a reduction of £185.

On the other side of the profit and loss account, cost of production amounts to £329,671, as compared with £388,613 last year, a reduction of £58,942 on a considerably increased output. This result is mainly due to the large capital expenditure we have incurred at both collieries—so large as to have necessitated the borrowing of £150,000 by means of a Debenture issue three years ago—and which was necessary in plant improvements to reduce costs and place the collieries in a position to meet increased demands as Northern Rhodesia develops.

Depreciation amounts to £66,001, compared with £63,287 last year. African general expenses, £6,163, show practically no change, and London expenses, at £7,202, are £546 higher than last year.

Directors' fees and additional remuneration and interest on Debentures stand at the same figure as in previous balance-sheets. The balance of profit carried to the balance-sheet is £189,808, as compared with £129,430 last year.

WELFARE OF THE STAFF

I would here like to say a few words in connexion with our employees. The community at Wankie consists almost entirely of colliery employees, who are isolated some 7,500 miles from home, nearly 900 miles from the nearest seaport, and over 200 miles from Bulawayo, which is the nearest town.

We have about 190 Europeans (45 being employed at the new colliery), and of these 61 per cent. are married. In such circumstances it is obvious that unless such a community is able to create suitable social amenities deterioration might ensue.

In our case I think I can say without hesitation that on the whole no concern in South Africa can boast of a more loyal and contented staff, and in this connexion we give unstinted credit to our esteemed general manager, Mr. A. R. Thomson, M.L.A., who is with us to-day, and whose popularity with his co-workers, and his human understanding of their needs, has been for the past 22 years one of our great assets. (Hear, hear.)

CLUBS AT THE COLLIERIES

We have provided clubs at both collieries at a cost of £11,000. These clubs consist of a cinema, dance hall, lounge, reading room, billiard room, ladies' room, and up-to-date conveniences, with electric light and water service, and connected with the clubs there are sections for golf, football, tennis, swimming, &c.

Originally we charged the club interest at the rate of 5 per cent. on the capital cost of the buildings. This we have now reduced to 4 per cent. The provision of these clubs has made such a great difference for good in the lives of the people that we feel that this reduction, which enables the monthly subscription to be reduced to a popular figure, is justified.

The company has provided ample living accommodation for its employees, all houses being brick built, fitted with electric light and with water laid on. We also have an ice-plant which provides employees with daily supplies of ice, and a dairy farm for the supply of fresh milk, &c., at cheap rates.

An interdenominational church hall has been established, and a fully equipped hospital provides employees and their families with medical care.

NATIVE EMPLOYEES

As regards our native employees, we had, at the end of August last, 4,136 employed at the two collieries, and of this number 88 per cent. voluntarily offered their services.

This large percentage of voluntary workers is the best evidence of the popularity of the colliery among the natives, many of whom travel long distances to secure work there.

Originally, all native employees were housed in daub and wattle huts of their own construction. These have been gradually superseded by permanent brick buildings.

There has lately been an increasing desire among the married natives to settle permanently at the colliery, and the influx of their wives and families has proved a tax upon the provision of the necessary accommodation, but this is now being overcome and the permanent married accommodation which has already been built has been much sought after.

We have, at present, some 1,068 women and 954 children in our native compounds, and their presence has provided a further inducement for the men to settle down instead of working spasmodically, as hitherto. The native compound is provided with a restaurant, which is very popular, a cinema, school, two churches (Christian and Mohamedan), baths (including a women's bath), and a fully equipped hospital.

At our last ordinary general meeting I stated that with the two collieries opened out and producing we were in a position to meet any likely demands for fuel we might be faced with, both in Northern and Southern Rhodesia, and to make this position absolutely safe we have, as you will have gathered from my remarks, incurred very heavy capital expenditure during the year under review, and we have found ourselves, for the purpose of placing the colliery in a safe production position, and to assure our customers of their supplies, obliged to incur further capital expenditure for the plant. The result of all this capital expenditure has meant a considerable reduction in our working costs.

RAILWAY FACILITIES

It will interest you to know that the Rhodesian railways are also dealing with the positions which will arise at no distant date through the continued growth in our northward bound coal and coke traffic, and the fact that when the new copper mines in Northern Rhodesia start operations on a large scale there will be a further considerable increase. The railways have recently been considering what steps they should take to provide for the expeditious handling of this traffic.

At present the traffic requires 10 trains a day in each direction over the Wankie-Livingstone section, which, owing to many steep gradients, restricts the loads of such trains and results in congestion. The railways have therefore decided to improve this section, and they have recently obtained legislative authority for the construction of an entirely new line between Wankie and Livingstone.

This new line will be 74¼ miles in length, some 11¼ miles longer than the existing line, but the ruling gradient for traffic going northwards will be one in 120, against one in 50 on the existing line.

This improvement in gradient will enable trains of 1,100 tons to be hauled northwards, instead of 440 tons on the present line. In other words, one train on the new line will carry as much traffic as 2½ trains on the existing route.

The railways will have to expend on this new line, which is being started at once, and which will take about two years to complete, about £500,000.

DEMAND FOR COAL IN NORTHERN RHODESIA

When presiding at our meeting a year ago, I referred to the demand for coal which is bound to arise in Northern Rhodesia, and I see no reason to vary the estimates I then made, though I anticipate the demand for the Roan Antelope and the Bwana M'Kubwa's N'Kana mine will arise at a much earlier date than originally anticipated.

The only other information I wish to give you deals with the Debenture debt of the company. The Debenture debt carries interest at 6 per cent. per annum, and, in these times of cheap money, we are of opinion that it is far too high a rate for such a company as ours to pay. We have therefore made an arrangement to pay off that Debenture debt, and to obtain the necessary funds at Bank rate with a minimum of 4 per cent., which we think is a very satisfactory arrangement for this company. (Hear, hear.)

DIVIDEND OF 17½ PER CENT.

I now beg to move:—

"That the directors' report and statement of accounts to August 31, 1930, submitted to this meeting, be and the same are hereby approved and adopted," and

"That the interim dividends of 2½ per cent., less income-tax, paid on November 30, 1929, 5 per cent., less income-tax, paid on March 11, 1930, and 5 per cent., less income-tax, paid on July 31, 1930, on the shares of the company be confirmed, and that a final dividend of 5 per cent., less income-tax, be declared, making a total dividend of 17½ per cent. for the year ended August 31, 1930."

I will ask Sir Henry Birchenough to second the resolution, and previous to putting it I shall be pleased to answer any questions you may wish to address to the chair.

SIR HENRY BIRCHENOUGH, Bt., K.C.M.G.—Ladies and gentlemen, I have much pleasure in seconding the resolution, and I should like to take this opportunity to pay a compliment to our chairman for having obtained such very favourable terms from the bank, which enables us to pay off our Debenture debt carrying 6 per cent. per annum, and to substitute a debt upon which, as far as one can judge from the present position of the market, we shall only pay 4 per cent., thereby saving £3,000 a year. I think it is only fair to pay a compliment to the chairman for his ability in succeeding in doing this.

Mr. F. L. STEPHENSON.—Mr. Chairman, I have a very small criticism, or, rather, a suggestion, I should like to make. On one side of our balance-sheet we have a capital of approximately £1,000,000 and a reserve and depreciation account of about £400,000. On the other side of the balance-sheet we really have no assets that are invested outside the business. It seems to me that reserves invested in the business are very much like reserve troops which are placed in the front line; they are very useful for offensive purposes, but when there is a break through they are of very little value, and I would suggest to you, sir, that we should gradually build up a reserve fund which is invested entirely outside our business.

CHAIRMAN'S REPLY TO QUESTIONS

The CHAIRMAN.—I think the shareholder who has raised this question may perhaps not have been a shareholder for many years, and he does not understand really what that reserve consists of. The reserve simply consists of depreciation. The plant and buildings are left at their actual cost, and they are depreciated every year by an amount which is debited in the profit and loss account, and the whole of that depreciation is carried to reserve account. Of course, if shareholders should prefer us to write off depreciation every year and in the course of time bring down the value of some of these assets on the other side of the balance-sheet to a nominal amount, we are quite prepared to give consideration to such a suggestion, but it is not one which I consider any board of directors would support, as it would place a company in a very unsatisfactory position to have these assets written off over a long term of years and brought down to a nominal amount which might perhaps lead to some question being raised at a later date—when dividends may be the same, or perhaps a little higher—as to what profits we were making on our investment as set out on the credit side of the balance-sheet, which would be considerably less than the amount you have now. I think that if you will bear that in mind you will agree with me that it is better to leave the accounts framed as they are at present; it is in the interest of the shareholders, surely, to do so.

A shareholder has written to say that he wishes to know the objects and prospects of the North Zambesi Coal Syndicate. Our original object in forming this was to peg any areas in Northern Rhodesia in which we thought there might be some valuable coal deposits, as it is only right that we should take every possible step to protect this company against possible competition in any new northern trade; that is the only object. We write off any amount that we may expend in connexion with the syndicate every year, and we hold concessions which stand in the books at nothing. It is, you may call it, a sort of insurance policy. It is in the interests of the company that we should hold these rights, and if valuable coal were found elsewhere in Northern or Southern Rhodesia it might also be in the interests of the company to see whether we could secure those coal rights also, and write off the costs of them so that they should stand in the books at nothing, and the whole of our profit-earning capacity centred in the collieries at Wankie on which we have spent such a very large amount of money in equipment.

The resolution was then put to the meeting and carried unanimously.

Mr. William Rhodes was re-elected a director, and Messrs. Cooper Brothers and Co. were reappointed auditors.

SHAREHOLDERS' CONGRATULATIONS

Mr. J. E. H. LOMAS.—I should like to propose a vote of thanks to the chairman and the directors for the really wonderful achievement which they have presented to us to-day. It is the more gratifying in view of the particularly bad times through which we are passing to find a report and accounts which show record profits or, at any rate, an increase in profits on the previous year. I think the directors, particularly the chairman and managing director, and Mr. Thomson, the general manager, are to be congratulated upon this really fine achievement. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. ATTWOOD seconded the motion, and it was unanimously agreed to.

The CHAIRMAN.—I wish to assure the shareholder who proposed the resolution, the gentleman who seconded it, and all of you who so kindly carried it that we all appreciate the kind vote of thanks that you have passed, and it was with great pleasure that we noted that you added the name of the general manager, Mr. Thomson, to that vote, as a great deal of credit is due to him and the able staff he has under him on the colliery.

The proceedings then terminated.

# PRICES, TAILORS (1928)

### "THE FIFTY SHILLING TAILORS"

The SECOND ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Prices, Tailors (1928), Limited, was held yesterday at Winchester House, London, E.C.

Mr. H. P. PRICE (the chairman) said that the trading profit was £106,454, compared with £92,148 for the previous year. The directors proposed to pay a dividend of 12½ per cent. for the year upon the Ordinary share capital. In the spring of the year under review they first produced their new super seventy-five shilling suit. The directors realized at the outset that that was a very bold venture, which had in it an element of risk, because they had hitherto supplied only goods at the standard price of fifty shillings. They embarked on the new policy because of the repeated demands of the public urging them to supply the same standard of value in a better-class suit. That better-class suit had already become well known as the "Super seventy-five." The fact that the demand for the "Super seventy-five" suit and overcoat was constantly increasing was proof that that bold policy had been justified and the "Super seventy-five" had already become a very valuable part of their business.

They now had 109 depôts trading in England, Scotland, Wales, Northern Ireland, and the Irish Free State. The public were beginning to realize that their standard of value was pre-eminently the highest in the country, and the popularity of The Fifty-Shilling Tailors was eloquent testimony to the success of the policy of the directors in giving maximum value all the time. The public were so amazed at the value they were giving in comparison with the value it was possible to obtain elsewhere that they naturally imagined the company were buying cheap foreign materials or paying low rates of wages. The truth was, on the contrary, that every inch of material, whether it were the material from which the suit was made or the linings used in the making of the suit, overcoat, or raincoat was all-British, and not only were their goods made under trade union conditions, but their rates of wages would compare with the highest-paid by any manufacturing firm in the country.

The report was unanimously adopted.

# BANK OF ENGLAND RETURN

The figures of the weekly Bank of England statement made up to November 19 show that a reduction of £1,114,974 in the holding of coin and bullion has been more than offset by a contraction of £1,640,597 in the note circulation, the reserve on balance being thus £525,623 higher at a total of £65,225,250. The proportion has risen from $58\frac{9}{16}$ to $59\frac{3}{16}$ per cent. Of the other movements in the return, the largest are those in the various security items, and they largely offset one another. Thus, while the Government securities have declined by £3,295,000, increases of £2,415,000 and of £110,000 are shown in the "securities" and in the discounts and advances respectively. Bankers' deposits have fallen by £860,000, while at the same time public deposits show an increase of £801,000. The "other" deposit accounts show a reduction of £197,000. The official return is appended:—

ISSUE DEPARTMENT

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Notes Issued: | | Govt. debt | £11,015,100 |
| In circulation | £353,740,322 | Other Govt. securities | 233,046,115 |
| In banking department | 64,172,894 | Other securities | 11,476,460 |
| | | Silver coin | 4,462,325 |
| | | Amt. of fiduciary issue | £260,000,000 |
| | | Gold coin and bullion | 157,913,216 |
| | £417,913,216 | | £417,913,216 |

BANKING DEPARTMENT

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Capital | £14,553,000 | Govt. securities | £33,431,247 |
| Rest | 3,169,754 | Other securities | |
| Public deposits* | 17,779,906 | Discounts and advances | 4,398,154 |
| Other deposits: | | Securities | 24,864,042 |
| Bankers | 59,460,865 | Notes | 64,172,894 |
| Other accounts | 32,953,368 | Gold and silver coin | 1,052,356 |
| Seven-day and other bills | 1,800 | | |
| | £127,918,693 | | £127,918,693 |

* Including Exchequer, Savings Banks, Commissioners of National Debt, and Dividend Accounts.

| — | Amount | Inc. or Dec. on last week | Inc. or Dec. on last year |
|---|---|---|---|
| | £ | £ | £ |
| Rest | 3,169,754 + | 11,395 − | 40,147 |
| Public deposits | 17,779,906 + | 801,397 + | 2,439,733 |
| Other deposits: | | | |
| Bankers | 59,460,865 − | 860,428 + | 915,942 |
| Other accounts | 32,953,368 − | 196,770 − | 5,591,540 |
| Govt. securities | 33,431,247 − | 3,295,000 − | 29,067,371 |
| Other securities: | | | |
| Discounts and advances | 4,398,154 + | 110,350 − | 3,710,007 |
| Securities | 24,864,042 + | 2,414,838 + | 5,020,085 |
| Reserve | 65,225,250 + | 525,623 + | 27,481,452 |
| Note circulation | 353,740,322 − | 1,640,597 − | 1,346,517 |
| Coin and bullion | 158,965,572 − | 1,114,974 + | 28,134,935 |
| Proportion | $59\frac{3}{16}\%$ + | $\frac{5}{8}$ + | $25\frac{11}{16}$ |

CLEARING HOUSE RETURN

The London Bankers' Clearing House return for the week ended November 19 shows a total of £765,305,000—a decrease of £118,252,000 compared with last year. The aggregate total for 1930 to date is £39,171,996,000, being £859,669,000 less than for the period to November 20 in 1929. The usual details follow:—

| 1930 | Town clearing | Metropolitan clearing | Country cheque clearing | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Nov. 13 | £118,731,000 | £5,714,000 | £9,708,080 | £134,213,000 |
| „ 14 | 120,948,000 | 5,231,000 | 11,591,000 | 137,770,000 |
| „ 15 | 87,685,000 | 4,981,000 | 9,496,000 | 102,162,000 |
| „ 17 | 122,660,000 | 6,127,000 | 8,500,000 | 137,287,000 |
| „ 18 | 113,762,000 | 5,707,000 | 9,420,000 | 128,898,000 |
| „ 19 | 108,160,000 | 6,185,000 | 10,650,000 | 124,975,000 |
| Week | £671,946,000 | £33,925,000 | £59,434,000 | £765,305,000 |
| 1929 | Town clearing | Metropolitan clearing | Country cheque clearing | Total |
| Nov. 14 | £141,183,000 | £8,499,000 | £11,276,000 | £158,958,000 |
| „ 15 | 154,337,000 | 5,538,000 | 12,152,000 | 172,027,000 |
| „ 16 | 100,287,000 | 5,329,000 | 10,356,000 | 115,972,000 |
| „ 18 | 140,779,000 | 6,793,000 | 9,001,000 | 156,573,000 |
| „ 19 | 124,548,000 | 6,040,000 | 10,721,000 | 141,000,000 |
| „ 20 | 122,950,000 | 5,455,000 | 10,804,000 | 139,018,000 |
| Week | £783,793,000 | £35,654,000 | £64,110,000 | £883,557,000 |

# TRAFFIC RECEIPTS

| Company | Past week* | Inc. or Dec. | Aggregate Inc. or Dec. from July 1* |
|---|---|---|---|
| Rehn-Umlali Section (Sept.) | £72,586 | −11,537 | — |
| Burma Electric Supply (Oct.) | Rs.64,928 | +2,022 | +19,576 (Aug. 1) |
| Catalinas, Warehouses and Mole (Oct.) | £8,200 | −7,350 | — |
| Mashonaland (Sept.) | £151,207 | −30,448 | — |
| Paraguay Central Rhodesia Rly. (Sept.) | £3,160 | −290 | −6,770 |
| S. Indian (Oct. 18) | £234,544 Rs.12,35,961 | −23,217 −84,387 | −19,58,797 (Apl. 1) |

* Unless otherwise shown.

# DALGETY & COMPANY

### RESULTS OF THE YEAR'S OPERATIONS

### THE PRIMARY PRODUCTS OF THE COMMONWEALTH

### PHENOMENAL FALL IN PRICES

### SEASONAL PROSPECTS

### THE HON. EDMUND PARKER'S SURVEY OF THE SITUATION

The FORTY-SIXTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of Dalgety & Company, Limited, was held yesterday at the offices, 65-68, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.

The HON. EDMUND W. PARKER, chairman of the company, presided.

The SECRETARY (Mr. C. D. Mackintosh Gow) having read the notice convening the meeting,

The CHAIRMAN, in the course of his remarks, said:—Ladies and gentlemen,—This year I am afraid I have to address you under somewhat clouded skies as far as our interests in Australia and New Zealand are concerned.

On this occasion I have not the happy task that I had last year when addressing you. The 12 months we are dealing with proved very difficult ones for all those whose operations are connected with Australia. We have had to contend against a bad season for most of the period and a phenomenal fall in the price of the primary products of the Commonwealth. The income derived from wool alone will show a reduction of £30,000,000 or thereabouts, and that is an appalling drop in the resources of a country with a population of about 6,500,000 people, which has to find some £36,000,000 annually in interest on its external debt. Then, in addition to this tremendous fall in wool prices, there came an equally serious slump in the price of the Commonwealth's second most important industry—namely, wheat production. These movements contributed in a great measure to the creation of a financial situation which can only be described as very serious.

THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT'S POLICY

The Federal Government, under Mr. Scullin, are doing their utmost to cope with the situation. I will not dwell on the steps that are being taken to alleviate the position, as recently they have been so freely ventilated in the Press, and you are all familiar with them. The visit, on the invitation of the Government, of Sir Otto Niemeyer to Australia has, I hope, borne good fruit, and there seems to be an inclination on the part of its people to face the problems confronting them and to tackle them in no half-hearted manner. The fundamental essential to the rehabilitation of the country's position is a reduction in the cost of production. Until this great problem is faced with a united front by the people of Australia, no substantial progress can be made; the measures already adopted by the Government can only be temporary ones. The reduction of imports at the present time is a necessity, but the artificial means adopted to bring this about cannot continue for any lengthy period without permanent damage to the country's trade. I trust, then, that Mr. Scullin's Government will face the situation with a resolute front and fearlessly take those steps which will restore the credit of the Commonwealth to the high pinnacle on which it has rested for so many years.

The exchange question has caused, and still is causing, everyone connected with Australia considerable anxiety. The depreciation of the Australian £ has rendered trading very difficult. I hope that, as the result of Mr. Scullin's discussions with the financial authorities on this side during his visit, and the steps which are being taken and still require to be taken in Australia, this exchange position may be relieved, because, as you all must see, while it lasts a great handicap is placed on those whose mission it is to trade with the Commonwealth.

BRIGHTER ASPECT OF THE SITUATION

Let us now look at a somewhat brighter aspect of the situation. At the moment it can be said that, excluding a few districts, the season in Australia gives every promise of being exceptionally good. This will greatly assist our clients to recover some of the leeway which they have lost owing to the drought; but here again we are up against the problem of finance. To re-establish themselves it will be necessary for them, in many instances, to restock, and it will be our duty, in so far as can safely be done, to assist in this process. You all know the recuperative powers of Australia, and if we could only see an improvement in prices for our primary products I venture to think that it would not be long before many of those accounts which are causing us anxiety to-day would again be in a flourishing condition, and I am hopeful that this much-to-be-desired state of affairs will not be long postponed—given good seasons. *This* is essential.

Foreseeing that the needs of our clients in Australia would be abnormally large, your directors thought it prudent to seek more capital by means of a Debenture stock issue, and in April last £500,000 4½ per cent. stock, redeemable from 1955-60, was offered for subscription, and this was taken up *en bloc* by our brokers at the price of £80 per £100 of stock. The stock has since been taken up by holders all over this country, which only goes to show the esteem in which the securities of your company are still held by the investing public. The funds thus secured are of immense value to us at the present juncture.

PRICE SLUMP IN NEW ZEALAND

New Zealand is suffering, too, from a big slump in the prices of its primary products. Wool and dairy produce have shown a great decline, and the situation as regards returns to our clients is much the same as in Australia, and in most cases their accounts have gone up. Land values still remain on too high a level; this will probably adjust itself with the fall in commodity prices, but, of course, must be a painful process. Luckily the national financial situation is on a much sounder basis than that of Australia at the moment, but the exchange position—in sympathy with Australian exchange—has also become very difficult.

Our business in the Dominion is a sound one, and I have no doubt that, given a reduction in the cost of production and a return to higher prices, we shall continue to receive, as in the past, handsome contributions to the credit side of our profit and loss account from this source.

So far I appear to have been rather pessimistic in my remarks, but I want you clearly to understand that, although we have, in all human probability, lean times before us for some years, I have the fullest confidence in Australia's ability to surmount all her difficulties and to return in full to the prosperous times she has enjoyed in the past, in which the business of the company will participate as before. At the same time I must warn you that I see very little prospect of improvement during the current 12 months, and I am of opinion that we shall do remarkably well if we are able to pay the same dividend next year.

CONSERVATION OF RESOURCES

Although your directors, in view of the circumstances I have described, and also in view of their opinion of the necessity of strictly conserving our resources, have deemed it advisable to abstain on this occasion from recommending any bonus in addition to the usual dividend of 10 per cent., I do not think you can possibly be dissatisfied with the balance-sheet which has been presented to you. It discloses a very strong position, and I shall, in a few minutes, have pleasure in going into a few of the figures in detail.

Now I will deal with operations in those products which most intimately concern us. That the Australian clip was practically cleared within the season must be regarded as a distinct achievement. The carry-over actually amounted to 108,318 bales, as compared with 44,302 bales of the 1928-29 season. In this total, however, are the 70,000 bales dealt with in Brisbane in July, so that the actual carry-over was less than the previous season. The New Zealand carry-forward to the 1930-31 season is estimated at 116,000 bales, many owners being unwilling to accept the prevailing low prices. With regard to the clip itself, most of the early shorn wools reflected severe drought conditions during the period of growth. Financially the results of the past season have been a staggering blow, from which it will take the industry some considerable time to recover. I am glad to say that we still hold the premier place in the world as a wool-selling institution. In 1929-30 we sold in Australia, New Zealand, and London 511,580 bales, against 529,181 bales in 1928-29.

In these days of slump prices there are many plans suggested for the stabilization of the market, but I am convinced that any attempt to introduce outside control of the marketing of wool (leading perhaps for the time being to an artificial rise, but most probably also to an accumulation of stocks) would eventually result in a worse position than now. I am sure that we can safely leave the auctioning of the clips in the competent and well-tried hands of those whose business it is to deal with it.

PROSPECTIVE BUMPER WHEAT CROP

Coming now to wheat, although the 1929-30 crop turned out larger than at one time seemed likely, wheat has been a most disappointing article in which to deal. As regards the coming 1930-31 season, never in the history of Australia has the outlook for a bumper crop been more favourable at this time of the year than at present. Every State has a larger area under crop than ever before, and, cabling a month ago (on October 13), our grain export manager stated that a minimum of 200 million bushels was then practically assured. What this wheat will fetch we cannot predict and hardly like to think. Crops everywhere are large, and, with a surplus of wheat in the world, selling will be difficult.

In regard to frozen meat, the total quantities exported from both the Commonwealth and the Dominion up to the end of September compare very favourably with last year. Shipments from New Zealand show a considerable increase regarding mutton and lamb, while those from Australia were well over the average.

BALANCE-SHEET ITEMS

I will now comment upon a few items in the balance-sheet. On the credit side there is an increase in cash in hand of £232,000, but, if you take into consideration the sale of £250,000 Treasury Bonds which were held as sundry investments, there is an actual decrease in this item of £13,926 16s. 4d., but nevertheless the position is a very strong one. The reserve fund remains at £1,000,000, while its actual value at June 30 last was £1,023,013 5s. 6d.

The net profits show a reduction of £186,643 14s. on those of last year. I said when I last addressed you that we must be prepared for reduced earnings, and my remarks have been justified by results, but at the same time I think we do show very good figures taking everything into account.

After very careful consideration your directors decided to recommend the payment of the usual dividend of 10 per cent. for the year, but, in view of the uncertain conditions which lie ahead of us, they have deemed it prudent to discontinue the bonus payment, and I hope you will agree with this conservative policy. It is a safe one, and, as I have already said, given a few good seasons and higher prices—which I feel must come sooner or later—and a restoration of confidence in affairs Australian, I hope we may be able to revert, at all events to some extent, to our former distributions of prosperous years. The present dividend, paid free of British income-tax, is equal to a distribution of 12s. 11d. per share, and I consider that every shareholder ought to be content with such a satisfactory return on his capital in these times. We have increased our carry-forward to £238,887 16s. 5d., a sum which is equivalent to over 15 per cent. on the Ordinary capital.

LATEST CABLED NEWS

I will now read you the latest news received by cable from the other side:—

Australia.—In Queensland seasonal conditions throughout the State are highly satisfactory. Sheep numbers are rapidly approaching normal figures. In the agricultural districts prospects are good and largely increased crops are expected. The pastoral conditions in New South Wales are most favourable in all districts, whilst the agricultural seasonal conditions are excellent and there is a record area under crop. In Victoria pastoral conditions generally are favourable and a good season is assured. It is anticipated that the wheat crop will be double that of last year. As regards South Australia, except in the far west and upper north the whole State is now well provided with feed and water for some time to come. Recent shearings have disclosed a heavy loss of sheep. In the agricultural districts a good harvest is assured. In Western Australia the seasonal outlook in the Port Hedland, Roebourne, Ashburton, and Gascoyne districts is fair. In the Kimberley, East Gascoyne, Murchison, and Goldfields districts the rainfall has been light. Agricultural conditions are excellent. The Australian wool clip is estimated at about 60,000 bales less than last year. The condition of many early shorn clips is below the average owing to drought last season, but later shorn clips are much improved in quality and condition. Sheep values are 40 per cent. to 50 per cent. lower than last year. Prices for fat cattle are 30 per cent. lower, whilst prices for stores are unchanged. The wheat production is estimated at about 215,000,000 bushels, of which about 75 per cent. will be available for export. There is a 13 per cent. increase in butter production. Cotton production has more than doubled since last year, and the anticipated area under crop during the coming season will be almost double this year. The estimated increases in frozen meat exports are beef 10 per cent. and mutton and lamb 50 per cent.

New Zealand.—Consequent upon unfavourable weather, the season in New Zealand will be late. Stock are backward, with heavy losses in some districts, particularly Hawkes Bay. The lambing generally is 15 per cent. below the average. The wool clip will be lighter than usual and generally tender. Owing to an increase in herds a satisfactory dairying season is expected, with an increase in production of 10 per cent. Land business is depressed, and a further reduction in price is necessary.

East Africa.—In Kenya Colony, Uganda, and Tanganyika Territory the seasonal conditions are satisfactory.

That, I think, on the whole, should give us more confidence in the future, especially as regards Australia.

PROFIT AND DIVIDENDS

The result, then, of our operations for the year is that, after providing for bad and doubtful debts, current expenses, depreciation, Debenture interest and taxation, and for all contingencies it is possible to foresee, the net profit for the year amounts to £235,946 2s. After adding to this sum the balance brought forward from last year, £227,941 14s. 5d., and charging the 12 months' dividend on the Five per Cent. Preference shares £25,000, and the interim dividend at 5 per cent. on the Ordinary shares paid last May, £75,000, there remains at the credit of general profit and loss account a balance of £363,887 16s. 5d., which the directors recommend should be appropriated as follows:—£75,000 in payment of a final dividend on the Ordinary shares, for the year ended June 30 last, of 5s. per share, free of British income-tax, making, with the interim dividend as above, 10 per cent. per annum, payable on November 25; £25,000 to writing down cost of premises; £25,000 to the staff provident fund; making £125,000 in all, and leaving £238,887 16s. 5d. to be carried forward.

In conclusion, the Chairman moved the adoption of the report and accounts.

Mr. STEPHEN FAIRBAIRN seconded the resolution, which was unanimously adopted.

SIR NEWTON J. MOORE, M.P., in moving a vote of thanks to the chairman, directors, local boards of advice, and the staff, said that the failure of the Imperial Conference and the somewhat ill-advised suggestions of some of our politicians in regard to the question of the advisability of admitting further additions of Australian Government securities to the list of Trustee Stock under the Colonial Act of 1900 had further had a depressing effect all round. But it was very satisfactory to read the reply given by the Financial Secretary to the Treasury. In reply to a question Mr. Pethick-Lawrence said:—"I think the hon. member misunderstands the position. My right hon. friend the Chancellor of the Exchequer is not aware that he has any power to refuse admission to the List of Trustee Stocks under the Colonial Stock Act, 1900, of any securities provided the borrowing Government complies with the conditions prescribed under the Act." He personally suggested that the question might well have been left unasked, more especially as it was put during a period of reconstruction in Australian finance, for fair play demanded that criticism be withheld at present.

The motion was duly seconded and unanimously carried, and the CHAIRMAN having briefly acknowledged the vote, the proceedings terminated.

# CONSOLIDATED AFRICAN SELECTION TRUST

### DISTRIBUTION OF 60 PER CENT.

### CONDITIONS IN THE DIAMOND INDUSTRY

### MR. SELKIRK ON THE OUTLOOK

The SIXTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Consolidated African Selection Trust, Limited, was held yesterday at Winchester House, Old Broad-street, London, E.C.

Mr. W. SELKIRK presided.

The ACTING SECRETARY (Mr. R. Angas) having read the notice convening the meeting and the report of the auditors,

The CHAIRMAN said:—Gentlemen,—Our chairman, Mr. Chester Beatty, is unable to be present through indisposition. He has asked me to express his regrets to you and to say how sorry he is he cannot be with you to-day.

Following our usual practice, I propose, with your approval, to take the directors' report and statement of accounts as read. (Agreed.)

From the profit and loss account you will see that the total revenue received was £290,648 3s. 7d., and that, after payment of Debenture interest and the premium on Debentures redeemed, writing off expenditure on investigations, and providing for London administration and office expenditure, the net profit was £180,400 3s. 2d.

ALLOCATION OF PROFITS

Adding to this profit the balance of £106,853 4s. 3d. brought forward from last year, there is an amount available for distribution of £287,253 7s. 5d., out of which have been paid two dividends representing 60 per cent. on the capital. These dividends, together with income-tax and the sum of £40,300 credited to Debenture redemption account, absorb £196,537 0s. 1d., leaving a balance of £90,716 7s. 4d., which it is proposed to carry forward.

The combined carry-forward of Consolidated African Selection Trust, Limited, and African Selection Trust, Limited, of £113,971 is substantially the same as that of last year, notwithstanding that for the first time an amount has been debited to appropriation account in respect of Debentures redeemed and purchased. In future the Debentures redeemed annually will be similarly dealt with. But for this debit the combined accounts would show an increase over last year in the carry-forward.

At the bottom of page 5 of the annual report before you you will find certain information which it is necessary to state in accordance with the Companies Act, 1929. The concluding sentence refers to the assets of the West African Selection Trust, Limited, which was not mining or trading during the year, and whose property assets have now been cancelled and are lapsed. The auditors, as you will see, have given unqualified certificates regarding African Selection Trust, Limited, and Anglo-African Exploration, Limited.

As hitherto, our revenue continues to be derived mainly from African Selection Trust, Limited, and we have continued to annex the accounts of that company as well as those of Anglo-African Exploration, Limited, to this company's report and accounts.

SATISFACTORY OPERATION RESULTS

The operations of African Selection Trust, Limited, continue to give satisfactory results. There was a decrease of about 10 per cent. in the average price obtained for our diamonds during the year, but, owing to an increase in sales and a decrease in costs, the total profit of £231,107 17s. 7d. compares very favourably with that of last year, which amounted to £233,059 12s. 7d. This result is all the more satisfactory in view of the depressed state of the diamond market which obtained during the major portion of the financial year.

The deposits being worked by the various plants have been revalued on the basis of closer development work which has been carried out, and I am pleased to say that this shows a considerable increase in yardage and value per cubic yard over the previous conservative diamond reserve estimates. There still remains a considerable area unprospected, in which it is fully expected that further workable deposits will be found.

During the year under review additions and improvements have been made to the various camps, and additional plant has been erected; the reserves of diamonds have been added to; the recovery has been improved, and working costs lowered. These satisfactory results are due largely to the efficiency and loyal cooperation of the management and staff and native employees.

CAPE COAST EXPLORATION, LIMITED

Our interest in Cape Coast Exploration, Limited, remains unaltered at 32 per cent. of the issued capital. The third annual mee

## BENGAL-NAGPUR RAILWAY COMPANY

### RECONSTRUCTION WORK NEARING COMPLETION

### THE NEW CONSTITUTION OF INDIA

### RAILWAYS AND THE IMPENDING CHANGES

### SIR TREVREDYN WYNNE'S VIEWS

The SEVENTY-SECOND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the stockholders of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway Company, Limited, was held yesterday at 132, Gresham House, Old Broad-street, London, E.C.

SIR TREVREDYN WYNNE, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E. (the managing director), presided.

The SECRETARY (Mr. R. Grant) having read the notice convening the meeting and the report of the auditors,

The CHAIRMAN said:—Gentlemen,—The report of the directors on the accounts of the undertaking for the year 1929-30 has been sent to all the shareholders, and, with your permission, I propose to take it as read. (Agreed.)

The report gives you full information regarding the expenditure on lines opened to traffic during the year, the new rolling stock placed on the line, and the expenditure on lines in course of construction.

It further deals with our earnings from passenger and goods traffic, gives figures of operating costs, and explains the cause of variations in receipts as compared with the previous year. I trust you will consider that the report gives you all the results of working for the year you require.

#### A PIONEER RAILWAY

It would perhaps be more of interest to you if I dealt with certain general matters concerning the railway. Since its inception it has been a pioneer railway and has continued to be so up to the present time. It has not served well-populated and rich areas. On the contrary, it has, in the main, had to open up sparsely populated areas, largely forest with little cultivation, which it has been its mission to develop. In addition, it has been a prime factor in the development of the production of iron and steel in India by works situated on the line, the railway carrying all the raw materials at the exceptionally low rate of .17d. per ton per mile.

The Raipur Vizianagram extension, which should be completed next year, will be the last of the pioneer extensions which the company will be called on to undertake, and for the future it will be able to devote its energy and resources to the construction of feeder lines for the purpose of increasing the earning capacity of the system and developing cultivation and trade.

Your railway system is now more than 3,000 miles long, and the area it serves is 200,000 square miles of country, most of which previously had been entirely cut off from railway facilities.

#### THE HISTORY OF THE COMPANY

The company was formed in 1887 and by 1891 about 900 miles had been constructed and opened to traffic.

It was not until 1905 that the system earned surplus profits. It continued to do so until 1928, during which period it was also able to create a substantial reserve fund, at the same time paying a dividend on its stock in addition to the guaranteed interest given by Government.

During the period of the War the dividend paid was high, as the board considered that the whole of the surplus profits earned during that period should be distributed to the stockholders.

#### POST-WAR IMPROVEMENTS

At the conclusion of the War the credit of the Government of India was high, funds for railway construction and development were very plentiful, and the Government of India then decided to raise the standard of construction of the railways in India, and the Bengal-Nagpur Railway, moving with the times, had to take in hand the strengthening of all its bridges and the relaying of the whole of its permanent way with heavier rails and sleepers. It is estimated this work will be nearly finished by the end of 1931.

The carrying out of this policy, mainly at the cost of revenue, has, since 1928, prevented any surplus profits being paid to the company. Incidentally, I want you to appreciate that owing to the modest share the company has in the capital of the undertaking the major part of this heavy expenditure has been borne by the Government of India, and when this work is completed the undertaking will be up to the highest class of Indian railways and will be able to deal with as much traffic as may be developed in the area it serves without any possibility of the recurrence of such special revenue expenditure during the rest of the company's contract.

Further, as a result of this heavy expenditure the cost of future maintenance should be reduced.

During this period of bringing our line up to a higher standard our ordinary operating expenses have not increased unduly, and if this extraordinary but necessary temporary revenue expenditure had not been taken in hand the railway would have earned surplus profits both last year and this.

#### THE POSITION OF INDIAN RAILWAYS

While expressing great confidence in the future of Indian railways generally, I cannot help thinking in your interests that the time has come when it is necessary to consider the position of Indian railways under the changes that seem imminent affecting the governing of India in the future.

The capital outlay on all lines in India, according to the report of the Railway Board for 1928-29, amounts to 831.39 crores of rupees, which, at exchange of 1s. 6d., is 623 million pounds sterling, a large amount of which has been raised by sterling loans.

How will changes in Government affect future provision of capital and the control of the railways in India, now a valuable financial asset and a source of revenue?

The Simon Report does not seriously discuss this most important question, but I am glad to say that it has not been lost sight of by the Government of India, and in its Dispatch, published last week, it is proposed that an authority for the administration of Indian railways should be set up by Statute and that a detailed inquiry to that end should be made by a Commission as soon as possible.

With regard to the future provision of capital for railway development, the amount available will depend on the security offered for loans, which, in the past, has been the revenues of the Government of India and the guarantee of the Secretary of State.

#### QUESTION OF CONTROL

Referring to control, to enable the proposed Commission to advise how far the working of the proposed Statutory body should or should not be subject to political control, I assume it will be necessary for it to consider carefully how far political interference, under which the present Railway Board now operates, is or is not advisable in the interests of the trade and commerce of India.

Personally I am of the opinion that the present meticulous control is largely due to politics and seriously affects the efficient working of Indian railways, which should be operated entirely with the object of developing the trade of the country. I feel sure that the present system of control increases the cost of working, reduces the authority of agents, and restricts their initiative, and further impairs the loyalty of employees to their railway.

Such an inquiry might indicate that it would be advisable under the new Constitution of India to give a substantially larger degree of self-government to boards and agents of company-worked lines as well as to agents of State-worked lines. This was recommended by the Inchcape Retrenchment Committee in their report in 1922.

#### ECONOMICAL AND EFFICIENT OPERATION

If this recommendation is followed I imagine the future Statutory Railway Board would be constituted with full powers to settle all railway matters. Freed from politics it would confine itself to dealing mainly with important matters, agents being responsible for the economical and efficient operation of their railways, and the present railway bureau, the annual cost of which the Budget estimate of 1929-30 shows as costing £125,000, could then be largely reduced.

Under this arrangement the members of the Statutory Railway Board would have time to keep in close personal touch with agents and their work and could give helpful advice.

I welcome such an inquiry and think that the result would be beneficial to the trade and commerce of India.

With these remarks, which I trust have been of interest to you, I beg to move: "That the report of the directors, together with the accounts and balance-sheets appended thereto, be approved and adopted."

Mr. FREDK. SCHOOLING seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously.

The dividend recommendation of the directors was approved.

The retiring directors, Sir Charles Stewart-Wilson, K.C.I.E., and Sir Ernest Bell, Kt., C.I.E., were re-elected. The auditors, Messrs. Gerard Van de Linde and Son and Messrs. Peat, Marwick, Mitchell and Co., were re-appointed.

The proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

## THE GROCERY STORE SCHEME

### INTERNATIONAL COMPANY'S STATEMENT

When last month the directors of the International Tea Company's Stores announced that serious difficulties had arisen in regard to the proposed merger with the Unilever group of grocery store companies, they stated that they would not proceed with the proposed amalgamation without further authority from the shareholders, to whom an explanatory letter would be issued. This letter, signed by the chairman, Mr. Guy Collier, has now been sent out. With it are enclosed cards for the purpose of taking a ballot of shareholders for or against proceeding with the merger.

The letter recalls the following statement that was made when the scheme for the merger was submitted in July last:—"The directors of the amalgamating companies consider that if the scheme now proposed is carried out the new company will have the elements essential for becoming the most complete and efficient organization for the buying, manufacture, wholesaling, retailing and distribution of foodstuffs in this country." As is now known, serious differences arose regarding the future management and administration of the new company's business and the policy of the new company was subsequently under consideration by the directors who were to become the executive of it, differences arose, and your board found it necessary to call for safeguards which would effectively ensure to the new company those elements which were, in the opinion of your directors, essential to the achievement of the fundamental objects of a merger which included the business of the International Company."

Since then negotiations have taken place for the purpose of endeavouring to compose the differences which had arisen but the final proposals for meeting the situation have not proved acceptable either to the International Company's board or to the other group of companies and the negotiations have been broken off. In these circumstances the directors do not consider that from the International Company's point of view the elements essential for becoming the most complete and efficient organization for the buying, manufacture, wholesaling, retailing, and distribution of foodstuffs in this country would be achieved by the new company, and therefore they could not proceed with the scheme without reporting to the shareholders and obtaining further authority from them.

"It is not in the interests of shareholders in any of the companies concerned," continued Mr. Collier, "that details of the methods of conducting any of the businesses should be publicly discussed; the published trading results of each of the companies in the past speak for themselves and the successful management and administration of the International Company by your board is indicated by the profits earned and dividends paid to the shareholders. Although the proposed merger in its original form has become impracticable, the friendly trading arrangements between the International Company and those interested in the other group of companies will be continued and, it is hoped from the experience gained during the past six months, will be extended and thus benefit all the companies concerned."

The directors will not proceed with the scheme unless further authority is given by a representative majority of shareholders to do so.

## SPANISH BANK'S NEW CAPITAL

The directors of the Banco de Bilbao have decided to offer 30,000 of the unissued shares to the present shareholders in the proportion of one new share for every four shares held, the price of issue being 1,250 pesetas per share, of which 500 pesetas will be placed to capital and the balance of 750 pesetas to reserve. The subscription will open on December 15 next and will be closed on January 10, 1931. Calls are spread over a long period, the shares becoming fully paid in January, 1932, when the paid-up capital will be 75,000,000 pesetas and the reserve fund 87,500,000 pesetas.

## GLOVE COMPANY'S CAPITAL REDUCTION SCHEME

In conformity with the views expressed at the last general meeting the directors of Dent, Allcroft and Co., glove manufacturers, announce proposals for writing down the company's capital. The scheme involves writing off 16s. per share from each of the 500,000 issued Ordinary £1 shares, thus reducing the capital from £2,250,000 to £1,850,000. The 1,075,000 unissued Ordinary £1 shares are then to be converted into 1,075,000 shares of no specified denomination, and the capital restored to £2,250,000 by the creation of 2,000,000 Ordinary 4s. shares. The £400,000 resulting from the reduction of capital, together with £13,135 of the balance standing to the credit of profit and loss, will be applied in eliminating the item of £289,635 for "leases, trade-marks, goodwill, &c. (London)" and in writing down freehold properties by £10,000, investments in subsidiary companies by £15,078, stock-in-trade and work in progress by £62,000, and current accounts with subsidiary companies by £36,422. The residue standing to the credit of the profit and loss account will be appropriated to meet the liability arising out of a claim by the original vendors to be indemnified against certain excess profits duty and other contingencies.

A meeting to consider the scheme is called for December 10.

## THE BANKERS' ALMANAC

The *Bankers' Almanac and Year Book* for 1930-31 (Thomas Skinner and Co., 42s. net), is the eighty-sixth number of this useful work of reference. The present edition contains a new section, "Numerical List of British Banks," which is made possible by the introduction of the national scheme for the numbering of bank offices. Under this scheme, the numbers are to be printed in the top right-hand corner of all cheques and other paying orders. Three-figure numbers indicate Town clearing; four-figure numbers under 7,000 Metropolitan clearing; four-figure numbers over 7,000 Walks; five-figure numbers under 79,000 Country clearing; five-figure numbers under 79,001/79,999 banks in the islands adjacent to England; five-figure numbers under 90,001/99,999 offices in Ireland of the Irish Banks.

In addition to the customary details of individual banks, the work contains a large amount of useful statistical matter.

## HUGH BAIRD AND SONS

A summary of the results of Hugh Baird and Sons for the year ended August 31 was given in yesterday's issue. The report states that the directors have had valuations prepared of land, buildings, and fixed plant. The total of these valuations brought out a figure about £3,000 below that shown in the balance-sheet for 1929. In order to keep the book values on a safe and conservative basis the directors have transferred £30,000 from reserve (reducing that account to £30,000) and that sum has been written off the value of the fixed assets.

## CONTINENTAL BOURSE QUOTATIONS

**PARIS, Nov. 20.**—Following are closing quotations on the Bourse:—

3% Perpetual Rentes, 86.50 (previous, 86.65); 5% Rentes, 1915-16, 101 (101.05); 4%, 1917, 102.25 (102.20); 4% 1918, 99.75 (99.85); 5%, 1920, 132.45 (132.65); 6%, 1920, 104.95 (105); 5%, 1927, 104.75 (104.90); 5% Credit National, 1919, 620 (619); 5%, 1920, 565 (560); 6%, 1921, 545 (547); 6%, 1922 (1st), 528 (528); 6%, 1923 (1st), 552 (552); 6%, 1924, 555 (555); 4% Egyptian Unified, 354 (354); 3½% Italian State, 91.90 (92.70); 4% Brazilian, 1914, 350 (355); 5% Russian, 1906, 4.10 (4); 4½%, 1909, 1.70 (1.70); 4% Turkish Unified, 37.80 (38.50); Banque de France, 20,405 (20,500); Banque de Paris, 2,515 (2,540); Banque Parisienne, 1,376 (1,395); Comptoir National d'Escompte, 1,690 (1,705); Credit Foncier Egyptien, 3,370 (3,365); Credit Lyonnais, 2,675 (2,698); Banque d'Athens, — (181); Banque d'Orient, 297 (298); Banque Ottomane, 751 (770); Suez, 540 (522); Messageries Maritimes, 199 (198); Transatlantique, 565 (568); Rafinerie Say, 1,760 (1,760); Sucreries d'Egypte, 640 (651); Wagons Lits, 369 (368); Thomson Houston, 525 (640); Lautaro Nitrate, 310 (321); Ford of France, 221 (228); Rio Tinto, 3,900 (3,900); Thars, 445 (447); De Beers Deferred, 686 (697); De Beers Preferred, 1,224 (1,222); Tagersfontein, 141 (142); Central Mining, 1,570 (1,586); Chartered, 182 (181); Brakpan, 353 (351); Crown Mines, 490 (492); East Rand, 51 (50); Geduld, 455 (434); General Mining, 75 (73); Consolidated Goldfields, 143 (141); Johannesburg Consolidated, 200 (202); Randfontein, 78 (79); Rand Mines, 552 (550); Ranganyika, 102 (204); Transvaal Consolidated, 123 (122); Union Corporation, 296 (x.d.) (301); Mozambique, 37 (37); West Rand Mines, 41 (41); Cautchoucs, 95 (93); Eastern International, 67 (69); Gula Kalumpong, 96 (102); Kuala Lumpur, 144 (142); Malacca, 150 (150); Mexican Eagle, 43 (45); Royal Dutch, 30,550 (30,200); Shell Transport, 459 (457); Platine, 1,665 (1,675); Oceana Consolidated, 6.25 (6.25). Exchange on New York, 25.45¼ (25.46¼); on London, official average, 123.65 (123.66); cheques, closing market rate, 123.65 (123.66½); private discount rate, 2% (2%); short money, 1¾% (1¾%).—*Reuter.*

**AMSTERDAM, Nov. 20.**—Closing quotations:—6% Dutch, 1922, 103⅝ (previous, 103⅝); 5% Dutch, 1013/16 (101⅝); 2½% Dutch, 57 (67½); 3% Dutch, —(81 15/16); 4% Brazilian, 1889, — (44¼); Peruvian, 4% (5 13/16); Peruvian, 4% Cum. Pref., 32 (34⅛); Rio, 3½% (—); New York Ontario, 69/16 (—); United States Steel, 147⅞ (147⅜); Southern Pacific, 104⅞ (—); Union Pacific, — (186); Royal Dutch Petroleum, 298½ (303); Anaconda, 77⅛ (76¾); Deli Batavia Rubber, 60¾ (60); Deli Batavia Tobacco, 275¾ (—); Deli Mij., 256½ (268¼); Senembah Mij., 305 (306¾); Amsterdam Rubber, 115¼ (113¼); Margarine Unie, 209½ (208); Philips Lamps, 218 (217½). Exchange on Berlin, 59.24½ (59.23); London, 12.07⅛ (12.07 3/16); New York, 2.48⅝ (2.48⅝); Paris, 9.76½ (9.76).

**BERLIN, Nov. 20.**—Closing quotations:—Deutsche Erdöl, 63.25 (previous, 64.75); Kali Industrie Kassel, 129.50 (130.50); Salzdetfurth, 253 (257); Rheinbraunkohlen, — (158.60); Rhein. Westfael. Elekt., 144.10 (147.50).

Reuter's quotations:—German Loan Liquidation Debt, 6.30 (6.40); Mexican Consols, 16.37 (16.20); Reichsbank, 217 (222.50); Berliner Handels Ges., 125.75 (127.75); Commerz und Privat Bank, 110.50 (111.50); Darmstadter, 149.25 (149.25); Deutsche Bank and Disconto Ges., 109 (109.50); Dresdner Bank, 109 (109.75); Reichskirchen Bergwerke, 84.50 (85.75); Harpener, 80 (—); Gelsenkirchner Bergwerk, 85 (85¼); Allgemeine Elektrizitats, 108 (110); Lahmeyer Elektrizitatswerke, 130¼ (132); Siemens and Halske, 170 (—); Schuckert, — (128⅜); Deutsche Gold und Silber, — (131); Philipp Holzmann, 75 (75½); Norddeutscher Lloyd, 71⅛ (72); Hamburg Amerika, 69¾ (71½); Suddeutsche Zucker, 135 (133¼); German Liquidation Loan, 53¼ (53⅛); German Railroad 7% Pref., 87½ (88); German Protectorate Loan, 2⅜ (2⅝); Anatolian Railway Loan, 11¼ (—); Mexican Silver 5% Loan, 8⅞ (8¾).

**BUDAPEST, Nov. 20.**—Closing quotations:—National Bank of Hungary, 216.70 (previous, 217.10); British Hungarian Bank, 72 (72.40); Hungarian General Credit Bank, 64.50 (64.50); Hungarian Discount and Exchange Bank, 85.50 (85.50); Hungaro-Italian Bank, 66 (66); Hungarian Commercial Bank, 101 (101); City Savings, 64 (64); Central Savings, 75.50 (75); Hungarian Atlantic, 178 (178); 1st National Savings, 170.50 (170.50); Total Coal, 477.50 (471); United Industry of Nagybatony-Ujlak, 30.50 (30.50); Salgo Tarjan Coal, 33.60 (33.40); Hungarian Colliery of Urikany-Zsilvolgy, 83.50 (82); Arms and Machine Works, 182.50 (182); Ganz and Co. Danubius, 67 (66.80); Rima Iron, 54.50 (54.40); Ofa Timber, 59 (58.50); Union des Usines de Nasic, 100.50 (100); Sugar Works Veriki Becskereck, 90 (90); Hungarian Sugar, 89 (89); United Glow Lamps, 114.20 (114.20); Hungarian Artificial Fertiliser, 22.20 (21.50); Electric Power Traction, 107 (107.20); Cellulose Works of Brasso, 18.50 (18.60). Exchange on London, 27.77½ (27.77½).—*Reuter.*

**VIENNA, Nov. 20.**—Closing quotations—Gar. Oest. Voelkerbundanl (Austrian Issue), 107.25 (previous, 106.50); Donau-Save-Adria-Bahn, — (11.84); Donau-Save-Adria-Bahn Pref., 86.35 (86.40); Oest. Kont. Bank, 310.25 (310.50); Wiener Bankverein, 16.80 (16.80); Oest. Credit-Anstalt, 46.30 (46.25); Niederoest Eskompte-Ges., 157.50 (157.95); Zivnostanska Banka, 89.55 (89.65); Donau-Dampfschiffahrts-Ges., 19.25 (19.15); A.E.G., Union Elekt. Ges., 18 (—); Oest. Brown-Boveri, 143 (—); Oest. Siemens Schuckert, 68.50 (—); Oest. Salgo Tarjaner Steinkohlen, 41.50 (41.05); Oest. Alig. Kohlen, 587 (—); Oest. Alpine-Montan, 19.62 (19.50); Berg and Huettenwerke, — (576.50); Felten and Guilleaume, 185.10 (185.10); Galiz Karpathen Petroleum, — (5); Austrian Tobacco, 275 (275); Austrian State Loan, 1930, 95.75 (95.70). Exchange on Amsterdam, 285.80 (285.74); on London, 34.49⅞ (34.49⅝); on New York, 703.50 (703.50); on Paris, 27.88½ (27.89).—*Reuter.*

**MILAN, Nov. 20.**—Closing quotations:—Exchange on London, 92.77½ (previous, 92.74); Consolidato 5%, 82.35 (82.40); Banca d'Italia, 1,700 (1,695); Banca Commerciale, 1,410 (1,410); Banca Nazionale di Credito, 100 (100); Banco di Roma, 108 (108); Credito Italiano, 750 (752); Cosulich Navigazione, 966 (498); Cantoni Coats, 625 (621); Soie Ilva, 213 (213); Snia Viscosa, 41½ (41½); Montecatini, 202½ (202½); Fiat, 246½ (242½); Esercizi Elettrici, 79¾ (81); Terni, 388 (387). Consorzio Mobiliare Finanziario, 742 (744); Adamello, 267 (266).

## ROYAL BANK OF SCOTLAND

### EXPANSION OF CAPITAL AND REST

The accounts of the Royal Bank of Scotland for the year ended October 11 show that net profits amounted to £533,665, as compared with £504,532 for the preceding year. No change is made in the rate of the dividend at 17 per cent. per annum, although the amount absorbed is £73,000 larger consequent upon the union of interests, announced in July last, with Williams Deacon's Bank by exchange of shares. A sum of £20,000 is written off expenditure on bank buildings and heritable property and £30,000 is carried to pension fund reserve, these allocations being the same as in previous years, leaving £70,606 to be added to the rest, as against £114,532. Results for the past three years are shown in the following table:—

| | Twelve months ended | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Oct. 11, 1930 | Oct. 12, 1929 | Oct. 13, 1928 |
| | £ | £ | £ |
| Net profits | 533,665 | 504,532 | 502,561 |
| Dividend (17 per cent. per annum) | 413,059 | 340,000 | 340,000 |
| Written off buildings and property | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 |
| To pension reserve fund | 30,000 | 30,000 | 30,000 |
| Added to rest | 70,606 | 114,532 | 112,561 |

At the end of the financial year £862,442 of additional capital stock had been created and issued to the shareholders of Williams Deacon's Bank in exchange for transfers of their shares, increasing the fully-paid capital to £3,362,442. Out of the premium emerging on this transaction, after meeting the expenses of transfer, writing down the value of the shares, and adding materially to the inner reserves of the bank, there remains £600,000 to be added to rest. With this addition and the appropriation from the year's profits, the rest now amounts to £3,580,926.

Since the date of the accounts further capital stock amounting to £407,902 has been issued, or is in course of issue, to meet the transfers of the remaining shares of Williams Deacon's Bank, the holders of which have accepted the offer of the Royal Bank of Scotland. Out of the premium on this additional stock, after writing down the value of the shares, it is proposed to add a further substantial sum to the inner reserves, and to carry £260,000 to rest account. When these transactions are completed the fully-paid capital of the bank will amount to £3,770,344, and the rest will stand at £3,780,926.

The totals of the shares which have been acquired of Williams Deacon's Bank, represented by the above additions to the capital, are:—"A" shares, £1,549,880; "B" shares, £310,441.

As previously announced, the private banking business heretofore carried on by the Bank of England at their western branch in Burlington-gardens, London, was transferred to the Royal Bank of Scotland as at August 11, 1930, and is now being continued under the same management and at the same address, the branch being known as Royal Bank of Scotland, Western Branch.

The meeting of the bank will be held on November 26.

# Mails and Shipping

## OUTWARD MAILS

### TO-DAY'S DISPATCHES

Mails will be dispatched from London to the destinations shown.

The times given are the latest hours for posting at the General Post Office, King Edward-street, London, E.C.1. In some of the district offices collections will be closed earlier.

**11.30 A.M.**—To Madeira‡‡, Mauritius‡‡, Portuguese East Africa, South and South-West Africa (Union Provinces, Rhodesia, Nyasaland, Bechuanaland, &c.)‡‡.

**NOON.**—To China (all parts)*, Japan*, Air Mail to South Africa, Port Elizabeth, East London, Durban, &c.)*†, parts (Mar. Post), Newfoundland (Mar. Post).

**5.30 P.M.**—To Brazil (exc. Rio and Santos)††, Canada (all parts)†, Peru (Iquitos)†.

**8 P.M.**—To Canada (New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia), Newfoundland.

## TO-MORROW (SATURDAY)

**2 A.M.**—To Canada (New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia)†, Canada (exc. New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia)†, China (all parts), Costa Rica, Fiji, Jamaica, Japan, Newfoundland*, New Zealand, Venezuela, United States*; Bahamas, Bermuda, Central America (British Honduras, Guatemala, Honduras Republic, Nicaragua, Panama, El Salvador), Cuba and Mexico (North), Colombia, Ecuador, Peru (exc. Iquitos), West Indies (Leeward Islands).

**6 A.M.**—To Argentine, Bolivia, Chile (exc. North), Paraguay and Uruguay*†, Air Mail to Egypt, Sudan, Palestine, Iraq, Persia, Persian Gulf, India and Afghanistan.

**7.30 A.M.**—To Canary Islands (all parts), West Indies (Barbados, Grenada, St. Vincent and St. Lucia).

**11 A.M.**—Air Mail to Argentine, Bolivia, Chile (exc. North), Paraguay and Uruguay, Brazil (all parts)††.

**NOON.**—To China (all parts)*, Japan*.

**6 P.M.**—To Argentine, Bolivia, Chile (exc. North), Paraguay and Uruguay*†, Brazil (Rio and Santos)†, Egypt, Palestine, Sudan and Syria, Iraq and Persia (Abadan, Bushire and Mohammerah), West Coast of Africa (French Equatorial Africa (Gabon), French Senegal and Sudan, Ivory Coast, French Togoland and French Guinea).

## FULL LIST OF DISPATCHES

In the following table are shown the main overseas mails, other than daily, including those set out above, to be dispatched shortly from London:—

| Destination | Posting at G.P.O., London | |
|---|---|---|
| ARGENTINA, BOLIVIA, CHILE (exc. North), PARAGUAY AND URUGUAY: Air Mails†‡ | | |
| Houlder†† (Hardwick Grange) | Nov. 22 | 11 a.m. |
| Ger. pkt.† (Cap Arcona) | Nov. 22 | 6 p.m. |
| R.M.S.P.† (Darro) | Nov. 22 | 6 p.m. |
| Ger. pkt.† (Sierra Cordoba) | Nov. 24 | 6 p.m. |
| B. Star (Almeda Star) | Nov. 28 | 6 p.m. |
| B. Star† (Almeda Star) | Nov. 28 | 7.30 a.m. |
| Nelson (Highland Monarch) | Nov. 28 | 6 p.m. |
| Nelson† (Highland Monarch) | Nov. 29 | 7.30 a.m. |
| ASCENSION AND ST. HELENA: U.-Castle (Garth Castle) | Dec. 11 | 7.30 a.m. |
| AUSTRALIA (Adelaide, &c.) AND ALL EASTERN STATE CITIES: Air Mails‡ | Nov. 27 | 8 p.m. |
| AUSTRALIA: P. & O. (Kaisar-i-Hind and Beradine) | Nov. 27 | 6 p.m. |
| P. & O. (Comorin and Moldavia) | Nov. 27 | 6 p.m. |
| BAHAMAS, BERMUDA, PERU (exc. Iquitos): Via N.Y. (Aquitania) | Dec. 4 | 6 p.m. |
| BRAZIL (all parts): Air Mails‡‡ (exc. Rio, Santos): Du. pkt.† (Orania) | Nov. 22 | 2 a.m. |
| (Rio, Santos): R.M.S.P.†† (Darro) | Nov. 21 | 6 p.m. |
| (Rio, Santos): Ger. pkt.† (Cap Arcona) | Nov. 21 | 5.30 p.m. |
| (Rio, Santos): R.M.S.P.† (Darro) | Nov. 22 | 6 p.m. |
| (Rio, Santos): Ger. pkt.† (Sierra Cordoba) | Nov. 24 | 6 p.m. |
| (Rio, Santos): B. Star (Almeda Star) | Nov. 26 | 6 p.m. |
| (Rio, Santos): B. Star† (Almeda Star) | Nov. 28 | 7.30 a.m. |
| (Rio Santos): Nelson (Highland Monarch) | Nov. 28 | 6 p.m. |
| (Rio, Santos): Nelson† (Highland Monarch) | Nov. 29 | 7.30 a.m. |
| CANADA (New Brunswick, &c.): Direct (Adriatic) | Nov. 29 | 6 p.m. |
| (New Brunswick, &c.): Via N.Y. (Lancastria) | Nov. 21 | 8 p.m. |
| (exc. New Brunswick, &c.): Via N.Y. (Aquitania)‡ | Nov. 22 | 2 a.m. |
| (all parts): Via N.Y. (Olympic) | Nov. 22 | 2 a.m. |
| (Nova Scotia): Direct (Ascania) | Nov. 26 | 2 a.m. |
| (all parts): Direct (Duchess of Richmond) | Nov. 28 | 2 a.m. |
| (all parts): Direct (Montclare) | Nov. 28 | 6 p.m. |
| (Mag. Post) (all parts): Direct (Ascania) | Nov. 29 | 2 a.m. |
| (Mag. Post) (Nova Scotia): Direct (Ascania) | Nov. 21 | 5.30 p.m. |
| (Mag. Post) (all parts): Direct (Duchess of Richmond) | Nov. 27 | 5.30 p.m. |
| CANARY ISLANDS (all parts): Du. pkt.† (Orania) | Nov. 28 | 5.30 p.m. |
| (all parts): Via Madrid and Cadiz | Nov. 21 | 6 p.m. |
| (all parts): Via Madrid and Cadiz | Nov. 22 | 7.30 a.m. |
| (all parts): U.-Castle (Guildford Castle)‡‡ | Nov. 26 | 7.30 a.m. |
| CAPE VERD IS.: B.-Star (Almeda Star) | Nov. 28 | 7.30 a.m. |
| B. Star (Almeda Star) | Nov. 28 | 7.30 a.m. |
| CENTRAL AMERICA (B. Honduras, Guatemala, Honduras Republic, Nicaragua, Panama, El Salvador), CUBA AND MEXICO: Via N.Y. (Aquitania) | Nov. 28 | 6 p.m. |
| CEYLON: P. & O. (Kaisar-i-Hind and Baradine) | Nov. 22 | 2 a.m. |
| P. & O. (Comorin and Moldavia) | Nov. 27 | 6 p.m. |
| CHINA (all parts): Via Siberia* | Dec. 4 | 6 p.m. |
| (all parts): Holt* (Helenus) | Daily | Noon |
| (all parts): Via Vancouver (Aquitania and Emp. of Russia) | Nov. 25 | 6 p.m. |
| (Shanghai, N. China): Via U.S.A. (Olympic) | Nov. 22 | 2 a.m. |
| (Hong-kong, S. China): Via Suez and Bombay (Krisar-i-Hind) | Nov. 26 | 2 a.m. |
| (Shanghai, N. China): Via U.S.A. (Samaria) | Nov. 27 | 6 p.m. |
| COLOMBIA: Via N.Y. (Aquitania) | Nov. 29 | 2 a.m. |
| COSTA RICA: Via N.Y. (Aquitania) | Nov. 22 | 2 a.m. |
| Via N.Y. (Olympic) | Nov. 22 | 2 a.m. |
| DUTCH EAST INDIES: Du. pkt. (Prins der Nederlanden) | Nov. 26 | 2 a.m. |
| Du. pkt. (Prins der Nederlanden) | Nov. 25 | 6 p.m. |
| P. & O. (Kaisar-i-Hind) | Nov. 26 | Noon |
| EAST AFRICA: Kenya, Uganda, Zanzibar and Tanganyika): Fr. pkt. (Exp. Grandidier) | Nov. 27 | 6 p.m. |
| P. & O. (Kaisar-i-Hind) | Nov. 26 | 6 p.m. |
| ECUADOR: Via N.Y. (Aquitania) | Nov. 27 | 6 p.m. |
| EGYPT, SUDAN, PALESTINE, SYRIA: Fr. pkt. (Angkor) | Nov. 22 | 2 a.m. |
| EGYPT, PALESTINE AND SYRIA: Ital. pkt. (Esperia) | Nov. 22 | 6 p.m. |
| Ital. pkt. (Esperia) | Nov. 25 | 6 p.m. |
| EGYPT (exc. Port Said) AND SUDAN: Ital. pkt. (Vienna) | Nov. 26 | 9 a.m. |
| EGYPT (exc. Port Said): Ital. pkt. (Vienna) | Nov. 26 | 6 p.m. |
| EGYPT, CYPRUS, SUDAN, PALESTINE, &c.: P. & O. (Kaisar-i-Hind) | Nov. 27 | 9 a.m. |
| EGYPT, SUDAN, PALESTINE, &c.: Air Mails‡ | Nov. 27 | 6 p.m. |
| FALKLAND IS.: B. Star (Almeda Star) | Nov. 22 | 6 a.m. |
| FIJI: Via Vancouver (Aquitania and Niagara) | Nov. 28 | 7.30 a.m. |
| Via Vancouver (Olympic and Niagara) | Nov. 22 | 2 a.m. |
| Via Panama (Taranaki) | Nov. 26 | 2 a.m. |
| GUIANAS (Br., Fr. and Du.): Du. pkt. (Cottica) | Nov. 26 | 7.30 a.m. |
| Du. pkt. (Colombia) | Nov. 25 | 6 p.m. |
| ICELAND AND FAROE IS.: Via Bergen (Lyra) | Nov. 29 | 7.30 a.m. |
| INDIA, ADEN, PERSIA (exc. North) (Arabia, Bushire, Mohammerah) AND SETTLEMENTS: P. & O. (Kaisar-i-Hind) | Nov. 24 | 6 p.m. |
| INDIA, IRAQ, PERSIA AND PERSIAN GULF: Air Mails‡ | Nov. 27 | 6 p.m. |
| IRAQ, PERSIA (Abadan, Bushire and Mohammerah): Fr. pkt. (Angkor) | Nov. 22 | 6 a.m. |
| P. & O. (Kaisar-i-Hind) | Nov. 22 | 6 p.m. |
| JAMAICA: Via N.Y. (Aquitania) | Nov. 27 | 6 p.m. |
| Via N.Y. (Olympic) | Nov. 22 | 2 a.m. |
| JAPAN: Via Siberia* | Nov. 26 | 2 a.m. |
| Via Vancouver (Aquitania and Emp. of Russia) | Daily | Noon |
| Via U.S.A. (Olympic) | Nov. 22 | 2 a.m. |
| Via U.S.A. (Samaria) | Nov. 26 | 2 a.m. |
| MADEIRA: U.-Castle (Windsor Castle)‡‡ | Nov. 29 | 2 a.m. |
| MADAGASCAR: Fr. pkt. (Exp. Grandidier) | Nov. 21 | 11.30a.m |
| MAURITIUS: Via Capetown (Windsor Castle)‡‡ | Nov. 26 | 6 p.m. |
| Fr. pkt.* (Exp. Grandidier) | Nov. 21 | 11.30a.m |
| NEWFOUNDLAND: Via Canada (Adriatic) | Nov. 28 | 6 p.m. |
| Via N.Y.† (Lancastria) | Nov. 21 | 8 p.m. |
| Via N.Y. (Olympic) | Nov. 22 | 2 a.m. |
| (Mag. Post): Via Canada (Adriatic) | Nov. 26 | 2 a.m. |
| NEW ZEALAND: Via Vancouver (Aquitania and Niagara) | Nov. 21 | 5.30 p.m. |
| Via Vancouver (Olympic and Niagara) | Nov. 22 | 2 a.m. |
| Via Suez (Kaisar-i-Hind and Baradine) | Nov. 26 | 2 a.m. |
| NEW ZEALAND: Air Mails‡ | Nov. 27 | 6 p.m. |
| PERU (Iquitos): Du. pkt.† (Orania) | Nov. 27 | 8 p.m. |
| PORTUGUESE EAST AFRICA: U.-Castle (Windsor Castle) | Nov. 21 | 11.30a.m |
| SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST AFRICA (Union Provinces, Rhodesia, Nyasaland, Bechuanaland, &c.): U.-Castle (Windsor Castle)‡‡ | Nov. 21 | 11.30a.m |
| SOUTH AFRICA (Port Elizabeth, East London, Durban, &c.): Air Mails*‡ | Nov. 21 | Noon |
| STRAITS SETTLEMENTS: Holt*(Helenus) | Nov. 25 | 6 p.m. |
| STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, SIAM, FRENCH INDO-CHINA, NORTH BORNEO, &c.: P. & O. (Kaisar-i-Hind) | Nov. 27 | 6 p.m. |
| UNITED STATES: Cunard (Aquitania)‡: W. Star (Olympic) | Nov. 22 | 2 a.m. |
| Fr. pkt.* (Paris) | Nov. 26 | 2 a.m. |
| Ger. pkt.* (Bremen) | Nov. 26 | Noon |
| Ger. pkt.* (Deutschland) | Nov. 27 | 2 a.m. |
| Cunard (Samaria) | Nov. 27 | Noon |
| VENEZUELA: Via N.Y. (Aquitania) | Nov. 29 | 2 a.m. |
| Du. pkt. (Colombia) | Nov. 22 | 2 a.m. |
| WEST COAST OF AFRICA: Belgian Congo (exc. Katanga) and Fr. Middle Congo: Bel. pkt. (Albertville) | Nov. 29 | 7.30 a.m. |
| Fr. Equatorial Africa (Gabon), Fr. Senegal, Sudan: Fr. pkt. (Touareg) | Nov. 24 | 6 p.m. |
| Fr. pkt. (Anfa) | Nov. 22 | 6 p.m. |
| Fr. pkt. (Foucauld) | Nov. 24 | 6 p.m. |
| Fr. Guinea: Fr. pkt. (Foucauld) | Nov. 27 | 6 p.m. |
| Ivory Coast and Gambia: E.D. (Alfred Jones) | Nov. 27 | 6 p.m. |
| Ivory Coast, Fr. Togoland and Fr. Guinea: Fr. pkt. (Touareg) | Nov. 29 | 2 a.m. |
| Sierra Leone, Liberia, Gold Coast, Nigeria, Br. and Fr. Togoland, Dahomey, Br. Cameroons, Gambia, Fernando Po, and Spanish Guinea: E.D. (

# STOCK EXCHANGE PRICES

SETTLEMENT DATES

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ticket .. | Dec. 2 | Dec. 16 | Jan. 6 |
| Pay-day .. | Dec. 4 | Dec. 18 | Jan. 8 |

## BRITISH FUNDS, &c.

| Highest and Lowest, 1929 | Name of Security | Closing Prices | Rise or Fall |
|---|---|---|---|
| 56⅜ 52 | Consols, 2½% .. | 58½ 58¼ | +⅛ |
| 88⅛ 81⅝ | Do., 4% .. | 92⅝ 92⅜ | +¼ |
| 103¼ 99⅞ | War Loan, 5% .. | 102⅝ 102¼ | .. |
| 101⅞ 99½ | Do., 4% .. | 100⅜ 101 | .. |
| 91¼ 82½ | Fdg. Loan, 4% .. | 94⅜ 95⅛ | –⅛ |
| 95⅛ 90 | Victory, 4% .. | 96¼ 97 | .. |
| 95⅜ 90 | Do., 5% Red. .. | 96¾ 97 | .. |
| 80¼ 72⅞ | Conversion, 3½% .. | 81⅝ 81⅞ | .. |
| 100 93 | Do., 4½% .. | 102¾ 103 | +⅛ |
| .. .. | Do., 5% .. | 105⅞ 106⅛ | +⅛ |
| 101⅜ 97¼ | Treas., 5% .. | 103⅛ 103⅜ | .. |
| 100 94⅛ | Do., 4½% .. | 101⅛ 101¼ | .. |
| 98⅛ | Do., 4% .. | 101⅛ 101¼ | .. |
| 66 60¼ | Do., 3% .. | 68¼ 69¼ | .. |
| 65⅛ | Do., 2½% .. | 63⅞ 64⅛ | .. |
| 66 60¼ | Do., 3% .. | 68¼ 69¼ | .. |
| 65⅛ | Local Loans, 3% .. | 63⅞ 64⅛ | .. |
| 84¾ 80 | Transvaal 3% .. | 83 85 | .. |
| 266 239 | Bank of England | 270 272 | .. |
| 82⅞ 77¼ | Egyptian, 3% .. | 84 86 | .. |
| 71¾ 60 | India, 3½% .. | 63¼ 64⅜ | .. |
| 61⅜ 50½ | Do., 3% .. | 46⅛ 47⅜ | .. |
| 51⅞ 44 | Do., 2½% .. | 46⅛ 47⅜ | .. |
| 101⅞ 98 | Do., 5% .. | 102¾ 103 | .. |
| 92¾ 80¼ | Do., 4½% '50-55 | 86½ 87½ | .. |
| 109 103⅛ | Sudan, 4½% .. | 108 109 | .. |
| 66⅜ 60 | Do., 3% .. | 67½ 68½ | .. |
| 76⅛ 70 | Do., 3½% .. | 79½ 80½ | .. |
| 104⅜ 99¼ | Do., 5% '40-60 | 104¼ 105¼ | .. |
| 104¼ 100 | Corp. of Ldn., 5% | 105½ 106½ | +⅛ |
| 65¾ 59 | Met. Water, "B" | 60 70 | .. |
| 67 58⅜ | Do., "A" | 68 69 | +¼ |
| 85⅛ 81 | Met. Cons., 3% | 89½ 90½ | .. |
| 73½ 67½ | Do., 2½% | 75 76 | .. |
| 64 58 | Pt. of Lond., 3% "A" | 65 66 | +1/2† |
| 83¼ 76¼ | Do., 4% "B" | 87 88 | +¼ |
| 100¾ 93 | Do., 4¾% .. | 102¼ 103¼ | +¼ |

## DOMINION AND COLONIAL

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 103¼ 98 | Aust., 6% '31-41 | 92 97 | .. |
| 99¼ 90½ | Do., 5% '45-75 | 82 87 | .. |
| 91¼ 86¼ | Can., 4% '40-60 | 94½ 95 | .. |
| 85⅝ 78⅜ | Do., 3½% '30-50 | 87¼ 87¾ | –¼ |
| 95¼ 91⅛ | Cape, 4% '16-36 | 97 97½ | .. |
| 82⅝ 79½ | Do., 3½% '29-49 | 86¾ 87¼ | –¼ |
| 81⅛ 78¼ | Do., 3% '33-43 | 85¾ 86¼ | –¼ |
| 115¾ 108½ | G.Cst., 6% '45-70 | 110 110½ | .. |
| 104¾ 99 | Kenya, 5% '48-58 | 104½ 105 | .. |
| 88⅜ 81⅝ | N.Zld., 5½% '34-44 | 89¾ 89¼ | .. |
| 76⅛ 72⅛ | Do., 5% '29-49 | 80¾ 81¼ | .. |
| 88 83⅛ | N.S.W., 3% '35 | 75 80 | –1 |
| 77 69¼ | Do., 5½% '30-50 | 55 60 | –1 |
| 97¾ 90½ | Do., 4% 1933 | 86 91 | .. |
| 99½ 93¼ | Do., 5% '42-65 | 77 82 | .. |
| 102 92 | Do., 5½% '54-74 | 78 83 | .. |
| 104 98¾ | N.Zeal., 5% '46 | 104⅛ 104¾ | .. |
| 97⅞ 91⅞ | Do., 4½% '45 | 98 98½ | .. |
| 89⅛ 82⅜ | Do., 4% '43-63 | 88½ 89 | .. |
| 94⅜ 90⅛ | Do., 3½% '40 | 90 90¾ | .. |
| 80¾ 75 | Do., 3% '45 | 81¼ 81¾ | .. |
| 104½ 98½ | Nig., 5% '47-57 | 104½ 105 | +¼ |
| 100 89 | Q'ld, 5% '40-60 | 74 81 | .. |
| 84 73¾ | Do., 4% '40-50 | 62 67 | .. |
| 98⅜ 84⅞ | S. Af., 5% '45-75 | 104¼ 104¾ | .. |
| 90 81½ | Do., 4% '43-63 | 91 91½ | .. |
| 99⅜ 89 | S.A'st.,5% '45-75 | 77 82 | .. |
| 102¾ 97⅜ | S.Rd., 5% '34-49 | 103½ 104 | .. |
| 85⅞ 79½ | Tas'a.,5½% '40 | 100 .. | .. |
| 99⅜ 91 | Vict., 5% '45-75 | 77 82 | .. |
| 79¼ 70 | Do.,3½% '29-49 | 57 62 | –1 |
| 99⅜ 91 | W.As.,5% '45-75 | 77 82 | .. |
| 90⅛ 86 | Do.,3½% '29-35 | 78 83 | .. |
| 81⅜ 72 | Do., 4% '42-62 | 60 65 | .. |

## FOREIGN GOVERNMENT

| Making-up prices, Nov. 17 | Name of Security | Closing Prices | Rise or Fall |
|---|---|---|---|
| 87¼ | Arg., 4% Rescision.. | 85 87 | .. |
| 80 | Do., 4% 1900 .. | 79 81 | .. |
| 92 | Do., Port Cap., 5% .. | 91 93 | .. |
| 104¼ | Austrian, 6% .. | 103½ 104½ | .. |
| 109¾ | Belgian, 7% .. | 109 110 | .. |
| 79 | Berlin (City of), 6% .. | 78 80 | .. |
| 45½ | Brazil, 4%, 1889 .. | 43½ 45½ | .. |
| 53½ | Do., 4% Rescision.. | 53 55 | .. |
| 54½ | Do., 5% 1913 .. | 53 55 | .. |
| 71½ | Do., 5% Fdg., 1914 | 71 73 | .. |
| 76 | Do., 6½% 1927 .. | 74 76 | .. |
| 79 | Buenos Aires, 3½% .. | 55 57 | .. |
| 79 | Bulgaria, 7% .. | 75 78 | .. |
| 90⅜ | Chile, 6% 1926 | 89 91 | .. |
| 85 | Do., 5% 1911 .. | 83 86 | .. |
| 104 | Do., 7½% 1922 .. | 102 104 | .. |
| 99½ | Chinese, 5% 1896 .. | 99 100 | .. |
| 90 | Do., 4½% 1898 .. | 87 88 | –1 |
| 49 | Do., 5% 1912 .. | 48½ 49½ | –½ |
| 68 | Do., 5% 1913 .. | 66½ 67½ | –½ |
| 61⅛ | Do., Shanghai-N., 5% | 58 60 | –2 |
| 30 | Do., Tientsin-Pu., 5% | 25 30 | –2 |
| 34 | Do., Hukuang, 5% .. | 28 32 | –4 |
| 110 | Czechoslovakia, 8% .. | 109 111 | .. |
| 71½ | Egyptian Unified .. | 70 72 | .. |
| 20⅝ | French, 5% .. .. | 20⅜ 20⅝ | .. |
| 20⅝ | Do., 4% .. .. | 20¼ 20⅝ | .. |
| 105 | Midl, 6% .. .. | 104½ 105½ | .. |
| 105 | Nord, 6% .. .. | 104½ 105½ | .. |
| 105 | Orleans, 6% .. .. | 104½ 105½ | .. |
| 105⅞ | P.L.M., 6% .. .. | 104½ 105½ | .. |
| 110¼ | Seine (Dept. of), 7% | 110¼ 111¼ | .. |
| 100½ | German, 7% .. .. | 100 101 | –½ |
| 76 | Do., 5½% 1930 .. | 73½ 74½ | –½ |
| 63½ | Greek Monopoly, 4% | 61 64 | .. |
| 81 | Do., 5% 1914 .. | 79 81 | .. |
| 101⅛ | Do., 7% Refugee .. | 100½ 101½ | .. |
| 92¼ | Do., 6% Stabilization | 90½ 91½ | .. |
| 102 | Hungarian, 7½% .. | 101½ 102½ | .. |
| 18¼ | Italian, 3½% .. .. | 17½ 18½ | .. |
| 100¼ | Do., Cst. Consol.,"B" | 99½ 100½ | .. |
| 77½ | Japan, 4% 1899 .. | 76¾ 77¾ | .. |
| 93 | Do., 5% 1907 .. | 92¼ 93¼ | .. |
| 102 | Do., 6% 1924 .. | 101¼ 102¼ | .. |
| 95⅛ | Tokyo (City of), 5½% | 94¾ 95¾ | .. |
| 91⅛ | Mexican, 5% .. .. | 17 17 | –½ |
| 58 | Peru, 6% .. 1928 | 57 58 | .. |
| 82 | Polish, 7% .. .. | 80 84 | .. |
| 45½ | Portugal, 3% .. 1st Ser. | 43 44 | .. |
| 42½ | Roumanian, 4% Cons. | 42 45 | .. |
| 2 | Russian, 4% 1889 .. | 1 2 | .. |
| 2 | Do., 5% 1906 .. .. | 1 2 | .. |
| 79½ | San Paulo Coffee, 7½% | 77 78 | .. |
| 84½ | Do., 7% 1930 .. .. | 82½ 84½ | +2 |
| 104¼ | Siamese, 6% 1924 .. | 103½ 104½ | .. |
| 61½ | Turkish, 4% Unified .. | 59 61 | .. |
| 60 | Uruguay, 5½% .. .. | 59 61 | .. |
| 4½ | Peruvian Corporation | 4¼ 5¼ | +¼ |
| 32½ | Do., Pref. .. .. | 31½ 33½ | .. |
| 102 | German Potash, 7% .. | 101 102 | .. |

## BRITISH RAILWAYS

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 68½ | Great Western .. | 67½ 68½ | +¼ |
| — | Do., 4% Deb. .. | 84½ 85½ | .. |
| — | Do., 5% Gtd. .. | 100½ 102 | .. |
| — | Do., 5% Pref. .. | 94½ 96 | .. |
| 32¾ | L. Mid. and Scottish .. | 31¼ 32¾ | +¼ |
| — | Do., 4% Deb. .. | 81½ 82½ | –¼ |
| — | Do., 4% Gtd. .. | 78½ 80 | .. |
| — | Do., 4% Pref. .. | 64 65 | +¼ |
| 6¼ | L. and N. Eastn., Def. | 6 6½ | .. |
| 17 | Do., Pref. .. .. | 16½ 17¼ | +¼ |
| — | Do., 5% Deb. .. | 77¾ 79¼ | +¼ |
| — | Do., 4% 1st Gtd. .. | 77¾ 79¼ | .. |
| — | Do., 4% 1st Pref. .. | 56½ 58 | .. |
| — | Do., 4% 2nd Pref. .. | 39½ 41 | .. |
| 69½ | Metropolitan .. .. | 69 70 | .. |
| 76½ | Met. Dist. .. .. | 72½ 77 | .. |
| 23 | Southern, Defd. .. | 22¼ 23 | +¼ |
| 67¼ | Do., Pref. .. .. | 66 67 | +¼ |
| — | Do., 4% Deb. .. | 84½ 85½ | .. |
| — | Do., 5% Gtd. .. | 100 101½ | .. |
| — | Do., 5% Pref. .. | 91 92½ | .. |
| 24·0 | Underground, £1 | 24·3 24·9 | +3d |
| 104½ | Do., Income .. | 105½ 105 | .. |

## FOREIGN AND COLONIAL RAILWAYS

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 48 | Antofagasta, Cons. .. | 46 48 | –1 |
| — | Argentine Gt. West. .. | 68 70 | .. |
| — | Argentine N. Eastn. .. | 25½ 27½ | .. |
| 77 | B.A. Gt. Southern .. | 71 75 | –1½ |
| 70½ | B.A. and Pacific .. | 62 64 | –1½ |
| 65 | B.A. Western .. .. | 61 63 | –1½ |
| 45 | Canadian Pacific ($25) | 45 45¼ | +¼ |
| 65 | Central Argentine .. | 61 63 | –1 |
| 65 | Central Uruguay .. | 62½ 64½ | .. |
| 14½ | Cordoba Central .. | 13½ 15½ | .. |
| 22 | Do., 2nd Pref. .. | 20½ 22½ | .. |
| 22 | Costa Rica .. .. | 28 30 | .. |
| 75 | Entre Rios .. .. | 71½ 73½ | –½ |
| — | Int. Cent. America .. | 10 15 | .. |
| 26⅜ | Leopoldina .. .. | 25 27 | –½ |
| 6 | Mexican, 1st Pref. .. | 4 6 | .. |
| 2⅞ | Nitrate (Bearer) .. | 2¾ 3 | .. |
| 165 | San Paulo .. .. | 161 165 | .. |
| 7 | United of Havana .. | 6 8 | .. |

## BANKS AND DISCOUNT COMPANIES

| Security | Closing Prices | Rise or Fall | Security | Closing Prices | Rise or Fall |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ag. of Egypt | 6⅝ | –1/16 | Lloyds, A .. | 64/6 | –3d |
| Alexanders | 68/9 | .. | Martins .. .. | 73¾ | .. |
| Anglo-S. Am. | 5⅜ | –1/16 | Merc. Ind. C. | 12⅛ | .. |
| Bk. of Aust. | 9¾ | –⅛ | Midland, Def. | £179/0 | –3d |
| B.Ld. & S.A. | 7½ | .. | Do., £12 (£2 10s. pd.) | 9⅛ | .. |
| Bk. of Mtl. | 59 | .. | Nat. of N.Z. | 51/16 | .. |
| Bk.of N.S.W. | 28⅛ | .. | Nat. Dist. B. | 9 3/16 | .. |
| Bk. of N.Z. | 54/3* | –1½d | Nat. Prov. £4 | 14 | –1/16 |
| Barclays, A | 8½ | .. | Nat. Prov.,£4 | 14 | –1/16 |
| Do., B | 57/6 | –3d | Nat. Prov.,£4 | 14 | –1/16 |
| Do., D.C.O. | 26/0 | .. | Nat. Prov.,£4 | 14 | –1/16 |
| B. Overseas | 5¼ | –1/16 | Ryl. of Can. | 58 | .. |
| Can. Com. .. | 46 | .. | Ryl. of Scot. | 356 | +1 |
| Char. India.. | 15 11/16 | .. | Stand. B.A. | 15¼ | .. |
| District | 65/0 | .. | Un. of Aust. | 8 | .. |
| Eng. S. & A. | 6* | –1/16 | Un. Discount | 9 15/16 | .. |
| Hambros .. | 8½ | .. | Westminster | 79/0 | .. |
| Hongkong .. | 11 3/16 | –1 | Do., £1 .. | 52/3 | .. |

## INSURANCE

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Alliance, New | 21¼ | .. | Phœnix, f.p. | 14¼* | .. |
| Atlas Assur. | 13½ | .. | Prudential | 25 | .. |
| Britannic .. | 16 | .. | Do., "B" | 40/6 | .. |
| Com. Un. .. | 24⅜ | –1/16 | Royal .. .. | 8 5/16 | –1/16 |
| Eagle Star .. | 12⅝ | .. | R. Exchange | 61 1/16 | .. |
| Empr'rs'Liab. | 71/6 | +6d | Scottish "A" | 16⅝* | .. |
| Gen. Accdt. | 15 5/16 | –1/16 | Sea .. .. | 74/6 | .. |
| Guardian .. | 10 5/16* | .. | San Insur. .. | .. | .. |
| Ldn. and L. | 28/6 | –1/2 | £1 (fds. pd.) | 82/0* | +1/0 |
| Ldn. Assur. | 10⅜ | .. | Sun Life .. | 53 | .. |
| N. Brit. & M. | 35⅛ | .. | Y'shire (50/-) | 6⅞ | .. |
| Nthn. Assur. | 16¾ | .. | | | |

## TEXTILE AND CHEMICAL

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Amal. Cotton | 7½d. | .. | Encl. Cotton | 1 15/16 | .. |
| Bleachers .. | 18/6 | .. | Fine Spinners | 20/9 | .. |
| Borax, Def. | 9/0 | .. | Hoyles, J. .. | 3/0 | –3d |
| Brad. Dyers | 21/6 | .. | Imp. Chem. | 20/0 | .. |
| Brit.Celanese | 9/3 | –3d | Do., Defd. | 5/9 | –1½d |
| B. Cot. Dyers | 4/0 | –3d | Linen Thread | 1 9/32 | .. |
| Brit. Enka .. | 4/6 | .. | Lister .. .. | 13/0 | .. |
| Calico Print. | 10/0 | +3d | Patons & B. | 21/0 | –3d |
| Can. Celanese | 2⅛ | –⅛ | Ryland's .. | 16/6 | –3d |
| C'n'se Amer. | 3⅛ | .. | Salt Union .. | 1 1/16 | –1/32 |
| Coats .. | 59/6 | +3d | Salts (S'R'te) | 2/3 | –3d |
| Cook, Son .. | 7/6 | +3d | Sta. Viscosa | 8/6 | –3d |
| Courtaulds .. | 2⅛ | –1/16 | Wardle&Day* | 1 31/32 | –1/32 |

## ELECTRICAL POWER & EQUIPMENT

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ass. Elec. In. | 22/3 | +3d | Hydro Elec. | 27¼ | +¼ |
| Atlas .. .. | 22/0 | –1½d | Johnson&Ph. | 35/0* | –1½d |
| BarcelonaTr. | 25 | +½ | Metro. Elec. | 42/3 | .. |
| B'mouth&Pl. | 61/0 | .. | Mex.Lt. Com. | 82½ | .. |
| Braz. Tract. | 27¾ | +⅛ | Do., 1st Pf. | 74½ | +1½ |
| Brit. Insuld. | 70/0 | .. | Mid.Counties | 28/6 | .. |
| Bursch Elec. | 11/6 | .. | N'vle'n Elec. | 25/6 | .. |
| Callenders .. | 65/0 | .. | Perak River | 6/0 | .. |
| City of Lond. | 34/6 | .. | Siemens .. | 21/3* | –1½d |
| County Lond. | 49/3 | +3d | Teleg. Const. | 17½ | –⅛ |
| English Elec. | 11/0 | .. | Ujh. Falls .. | 2 1/16 | .. |
| Gen. Elec. .. | 46/6 | +3d | Whitehall,Pf. | 25/7½ | .. |
| Hendry's Ind. | 53/3* | .. | Yorkshire .. | 54/6 | .. |

## MISCELLANEOUS

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| A. & L. Trad. | 6/9 | +3d | Imperial Tob. | 4 11/16 | .. |
| Am. Dest. Df. | 3/6 | .. | Imps. Tob. Can | 37/6 | .. |
| Apollinaris | 6/0 | .. | Int. Nickel | 19¼ | +¼ |
| Asd. Cement | 25/6 | .. | Kreuger & T. | 24⅝ | +⅜ |
| Bovril, Def. | 58/3 | .. | Lautaro, Pf. | 21½ | –1/8 |
| Brit. Alum. | 53/9 | .. | Do., Def 'rts | 4½ | .. |
| Brit.Am. Tb. | 5⅛ | –1/32 | Lever, 7% Pf. | 24/3 | .. |
| Brit. & S.Fce. | 12/0 | –1/0 | Liverpool Nit. | 7/0 | .. |
| Brit. Match | 24/6 | .. | London Brick | 39/10½ | +10½d |
| Brit. Oil Cake | 28/3 | –3d | Manbré G.Df. | 16/3 | –3d |
| Brit. Port.Cm. | 2 1/16 | .. | Marconi Mar. | 1⅞ | .. |
| Brit. Ropes | 5/0 | .. | Do., Can. .. | 2⅜ | .. |
| Cab.&W."B" | 13 | .. | Hather & P. | 1 15/16 | .. |
| Do.,7½% "A" | 25½ | .. | Nairn,M.& G. | 17⅜ | .. |
| Do.,5½% Pf. | 75 | .. | New Tam'y | 15/0 | .. |
| Carreras "A" | 55⅜ | –1/16 | P. & O., Def. | 41/6 | –6d |
| Col. Graph. | 2 3/32 | +⅛ | Phillips (G.) | 19/4½ | –4½d |
| Crittall .. | 18/9 | –3d | Plessin J'son | 41/0 | –9d |
| Cr.&Bl., 1 Pf. | 11 7/32 | –1½d | Prim. Hldgs. | 24/6 | .. |
| Cunard S.Co. | 16/0 | .. | Royal Mail | 12½ | .. |
| Dunlop, Rbr. | 11/10½ | +1½d | Sm.&Arg. Mt. | 7/6 | +3d |
| E.Ready G.B. | 18 7/32 | +1½d | Sth. Met. Gas | 105 | .. |
| Finlay, Jas. | 80/0 | .. | Spillers .. | 22/0 | –3d |
| Furness, W. | 33/3 | .. | Swed.Match.B | 15 7/16 | +1/16 |
| Gas Lt. & C. | 19/9 | +3d | Tarapaca Nit. | 4/0 | .. |
| Gaumont Br. | 14 4½ | –1/0 | Turner & N. | 21 11/16 | .. |
| Globe Tel. .. | 14½ | .. | Utd. Dairies | 31/9 | –6d |
| Gramophone | 21s | +1/16 | Utd. Molasses | 19/6 | .. |
| Harris'ts&C. | 9¼ | .. | Unilever .. | 2 1/16 | +1/32 |
| Imp.Con.Gas | 350 | +5 | Utd. Tob.(S.) | 4 | .. |
| Imp. Smelt. | 12/6 | .. | Wall Paper D. | 54/3 | –2/3 |

## COAL, IRON, AND STEEL

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Amal.A'th'te | 4/0 | .. | Howard & B. | 15/32 | .. |
| Armstrong | 0/6 | .. | Lambert .. | 30/0 | .. |
| Babcock&W. | 52/3 | .. | Pease & Ptnr. | 1/9 | .. |
| Baldwins .. | 2/0 | .. | Platt Bros. | 5/0 | +3d |
| Bengal .. .. | 6/0 | .. | Powell, Duff. | 5/9 | –3d |
| B.S.A. .. | 8/3 | .. | Richds. West | 2/6 | .. |
| Bolsover .. | 14/6 | .. | Ruston & B. | 3/6 | .. |
| Brown(John) | 2/0 | .. | S. Spencer&man | 9/6 | .. |
| Cammell Ld. | 1 1/32 | .. | Staveley .. | 20/9 | .. |
| Consett .. | 6/0 | .. | Stew. & L.Def | 25 7/32 | –1½d |
| Cory (Wm.) | 59/3* | +1½d | S. Durham | 18/3 | .. |
| Dorman Long | 4/6 | –3d | Swan Hunter | 21/0 | .. |
| Ebbw Vale | 6d | –1½d | Tata, Def. | 98 | .. |
| Guest, Keen | 26/6 | .. | Thomas, R. | 1 7/32 | .. |
| Hadfields .. | 6/3 | .. | Vickers .. | 7/6 | –1½d |
| Hark.&W.P. | 5 7/32 | .. | Weardale,Df. | 17/6 | .. |
| Hopkinson .. | 24/9 | .. | Yk.Am.A&D | 6/9 | .. |

## MOTOR AND AIRCRAFT

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Austin (5/0) | 27/0 | .. | National Bus | 23/0 | .. |
| Dennis Bros. | 35/0 | .. | Rolls-Royce | 40/0 | –3d |
| Ford .. .. | 6 2/6 | +1/6 | Rover (8/0) | 5/9 | .. |
| Guy Motors | 10/6 | –6d | Singer .. | 18/0 | .. |
| Humber .. | 15/6 | –3d | S.T.D., Pref. | 4/6 | .. |
| Imp.Airways | 18/6 | .. | Smith, S., Pf. | 2/9 | .. |
| Leyland .. | 55/0 | +6d | Thornycroft | 33/9* | +7½d |
| Lucas, J. .. | 67/9 | +6d | Til. & Brill. | 45/3 | .. |
| Morris,7½ Pf. | 21 10½ | .. | T.S. Motors | 6/3 | –6d |
| Napier, D.. | 10/0 | .. | Tilling, T. .. | 4 13/16 | .. |

## BREWERIES

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Allsopp .. | 23/6 | .. | Hoare .. | 62/0 | +3d |
| BarclayPerk. | 26/3 | .. | Ind. Coope .. | 63/3 | .. |
| Bass., Ratcl. | 66/0 | –6d | Meux's .. | 35/9 | .. |
| Benskin's .. | 36/9 | .. | Mitch's & B. | 53/6 | .. |
| C. of Lon.,Df. | 12/4½ | .. | S. African .. | 58/6 | .. |
| Courage .. | 59/9 | –3d | Taylor Wlkr. | 33/0 | .. |
| Distillers .. | 60/6 | –3d | WalkerP.&C. | 18/9 | .. |
| Guinness .. | 107/6 | .. | Watney, Df. | 57/0 | .. |

## STORE, CATERING, AND HOTEL

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Aerated B... | 18/6 | .. | Lewis, Pfd. | 47/0 | +1½d |
| Army & N... | 38/0 | .. | Lipton .. | 4/0 | +1½d |
| Barker .. | 57/0 | .. | Lyons, "A" | 4 2/32* | –1/32 |
| Boots Pure D. | 6 | .. | Maple .. | 29/0 | .. |
| Carlton .. | 25/0 | .. | Map.& Webb | 8/6 | .. |
| Debenhams | 5 10½ | +1/16 | Maypole,Def. | 4/9 | .. |
| Fredk.Hotels | 8/0 | .. | Savoy Hotel | 27/6 | .. |
| Gordon Hts. | 11 4½ | .. | Selfridge,Pfd | 23/0 | .. |
| Harrods .. | 58/6 | .. | Smart Bros. | 19/6 | .. |
| Harrds(B.A.) | 14/5 | .. | Spl'rs&P.10/- | 17/9 | .. |
| Home&C.4/0 | 13/6 | +1½d | Waring & G. | 5 7/32 | –4½d |
| Internat. Tea | 19/6 | –1½d | Whitbread .. | 41/0 | .. |

## FINANCIAL, LAND, &c.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Arg. Ld. Inv. | 31/0 | .. | Dalgety .. | 8 | .. |
| Arg.Sthn.Ld. | 17/0* | +6d | Forestal .. | 12/9 | –3d |
| Aust. Est. M. | 43 | .. | Goldsbr., Mt. | 20/0 | .. |
| Aust.Merc.f.p | 3 1/2 | .. | Hudson's B. | 1 15/16 | –1/8 |
| Brit.N. Born. | 4/6 | –3d | Kasala Cst. | 1/4 | .. |
| City Ld.Real | 17/0* | .. | K.L.L. & M. | 82/6 | .. |
| Cordova .. | 1/3 | .. | Sudan Plants | 2 1/16* | –3/32 |

## RUBBER

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Allied Sum. | 9/3 | .. | L. Asiatic .. | 3/0 | .. |
| An.-Dutch .. | 25/0 | .. | Lumut .. .. | 1/4 | .. |
| An.-Java .. | 1/0 | .. | Malacca .. .. | 3/4 | .. |
| An.-Malay .. | 1 3/32 | .. | Malayalam.. | 17/0 | .. |
| Bah Lias .. | 3/4 | .. | Mendaris .. | 1/2 | .. |
| Bajoe Kidoel | 18 1/2 | .. | Merlimau .. | 1 1/32 | .. |
| Batu Tiga .. | 12/6 | .. | Pataling .. | 3/4 | .. |
| Bertam Cons. | 2/6 | .. | Perak .. | 2/0 | .. |
| Bukit Mert'm | 1/6 | .. | Rembau Jelei | 16/3 | .. |
| Castlefield .. | 3/3 | .. | Rubber Tst. | 24/9 | +3d |
| Cons. Malay | 2 1/0 | +1½d | Sarawak .. | 0/9 | .. |
| Duff Devt. .. | 2/32 | .. | Selangor Un. | 1/0 | .. |
| E. Asiatic .. | 1 4/32 | .. | Sennah .. | 17/6 | .. |
| Grand Cent. | 11/9 | +6d | Sialang .. | 1 1/16 | .. |
| Gula Kalump. | 3/8 | .. | Straits Rbr. | 2 1/32 | .. |
| Highlands .. | 1 | .. | Sum. Para .. | 1 7/32 | .. |
| Java Invest. | 1 1/16 | .. | Tandjong .. | 5/8 | .. |
| Java United | 1 1/16 | .. | Tanjong Mal. | 2 3/32 | .. |
| Jugra&Carey | 9/6 | .. | Telogoredjo | 19/32 | .. |
| Kapar Para | 1 1/16 | .. | U. Serdang .. | 2 7/32 | .. |
| Kuala Lump. | 23/9 | .. | U. Sua Betong | 2 3/32 | +1/32 |
| Labu .. .. | 1 1/16 | .. | U. Sumatra .. | 1/0 | .. |
| Lanadron .. | 5/16 | .. | U. Temiang .. | 1/3 | .. |
| Linggi .. .. | 1 1/16 | .. | Vallambrosa .. | 8/9 | .. |

## TEA

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Amal. Est... | 17¼ | .. | Eastn. Prod. | 68/0 | .. |
| An.-Ceylon .. | 1¼ | .. | Empire .. | 30/6 | –9d |
| Assam Co. .. | 1 7/16 | .. | Galaha .. | 2 1/16 | .. |
| Assam Front. | 20/9 | .. | Imperial Tea | 31/0 | .. |
| Bogaw'Tawa | 3¼ | +1/32 | Jhanzie .. | 46/0 | .. |
| Bramap'tra | 31 1/2 | .. | Jokai .. .. | 2⅜ | .. |
| Brit. Indian | 42/6 | .. | Jorehaut .. | 3 | .. |
| Budla Beta | 61/0 | .. | Lanka Plant. | 1/8 | .. |
| Carolina .. | 2 7/16 | +1/32 | Lebong .. | 76/0 | .. |
| Ceylon Plant. | 4/3 | .. | Lungla .. .. | 10/6 | .. |
| Chargola .. | 8/6 | –3d | Makum .. .. | 33/6 | .. |
| Chubwa .. | 3 1/16 | .. | Nedeem .. .. | 1/8 | .. |
| Cons. T. & L. | 18⅜ | +⅛ | NewDimbula | 5½ | .. |
| Darjeeling .. | 2 9/32 | .. | NuwaraEliya | 2 9/16 | +1/32 |
| Darj. Cons. .. | 3½ | .. | Pabbojan .. | 5 1/16 | .. |
| Deundi .. | 13/6 | .. | Scot. T. & L. | 2 31/32 | –1/32 |
| Dooars .. .. | 1 15/16 | .. | Singlo .. .. | 2 7/32 | –1/16 |
| DoomDooma | 78/0 | .. | Travancore .. | 43/6 | .. |
| Eastn.Assam | 68/0 | +3d | Upper Assam | 36/0 | .. |

## OIL

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| A.-Ecuador .. | 10/3 | .. | Lobitos .. | 1 9/32 | .. |
| A.-Egypt, B | 1 15/16 | –1/32 | Mex. Eagle .. | 7/3 | .. |
| A.-Persian .. | 2 29/32 | +1/32 | Do., 7% Pf. | 8/3 | .. |
| Apex Trin.. | 12/1½ | –3d | Phœnix,£1 sh. | 6/10½ | –1½d |
| Attock .. | 1 | .. | R. Dutch .. | 25 | +1/2 |
| Brit. Borneo | 5/6 | .. | Shell .. .. | 3 11/16 | .. |
| Brit. Burmah | 4/3 | .. | Spies (2/0) .. | 0/3 | .. |
| Brit.Cont.,Pf. | 5/6 | .. | Steaua Rom. | 5/6 | .. |
| Burmah .. | 3 19/32* | .. | Trinidad C. | 2/0 | .. |
| Canad. Eagle | 7/9 | +1½d | Trinidad L. | 1 3/16 | +1/32 |
| Do., 7% Pf. | 12/3 | .. | U.-Brit. Trin. | 4/9 | +3d |
| Creole .. .. | 14/6 | .. | Ural Caspian | 0/6 | .. |
| Kern River | 3/3 | .. | V.O.C., Ord. | 1 17/32 | .. |

## SOUTH AFRICAN MINES

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Af.& Europ'n | 14/9 | .. | Modder. B... | 12/3 | .. |
| Angl-Amer. | 15/9 | .. | Modder. Deep | 1⅞ | .. |
| An.-French .. | 5/8 | .. | Modder. East | 1 3/16 | .. |
| Brakpan .. | 2 29/32 | +1/32 | Mozambique | 5/6 | –3d |
| C.Mining. Br. | 13 | .. | Natal N. Col. | 21/32 | .. |
| City Deep .. | 4 10½ | +1½d | New Jagers. | 1⅛ | .. |
| Cons. Diads. | 5/0 | –3d | New Modder. | 3⅛ | .. |
| Cons. G. Fds. | 1 3/32 | .. | New State A. | 1 15/16 | .. |
| Cons. M.R.. | 17/0 | +3d | Nourse .. | 10/6 | –6d |
| Cons. M. Sel. | 10/0 | .. | Randfntn. E. | 13/0 | .. |
| Crown .. | 3 21/32 | .. | Rand Mines | 2 5/32 | –1/32 |
| Daggafontein | 3/6 | .. | Rand Select. | 7/3 | .. |
| De Beers, D | 5/9 | .. | Rob. Deep B. | 8/9 | .. |
| Durban Deep | 11/9 | –3d | S.A. Town | 6/6 | –3d |
| East Geduld | 2 3/32 | .. | S.W. Africa | 15/9 | .. |
| East Rand .. | 8/3 | .. | Springs .. | 3 1/16 | .. |
| Geduld .. | 3 7/32 | .. | Sub Nigel .. | 2 5/32 | .. |
| Gen. Mining | 5/9 | .. | T. Cons. Lds. | 1 5/16 | .. |
| Govt. Areas | 1 9/16 | .. | Union Corp. | 27/6 | .. |
| J'b'gCr'nsInv. | 32/3 | .. | V. Ryn Deep | 1 5/8 | +3/32 |
| Knights .. | 8/9 | .. | Vereen'g Est. | 1 3/8 | .. |
| Langlaagte.. | 23/9 | .. | W. Rd. Cons. | 6 10½ | .. |
| Meyer & C... | 1 5/16 | +1/32 | West Springs | 13/0 | –1½d |

## RHODESIAN MINES

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bwana M'kb | 8 10½ | +3d | Rhod.Cons.B | 9 | –1/4 |
| Cam & Motor | 1 5/16 | +1/16 | Rhod. K't'ga | 7/8 | .. |
| Chartered .. | 29 10½ | –4½d | Rhod.Sel.Tr. | 29/32 | +1/32 |
| Gds. Rhod. | 5/6 | .. | Roan Antel. | 1 5/16 | .. |
| Loangwa .. | 2/3 | –1½d | Selukwe .. | 3 1/32 | –1½d |
| Lonely Reef | 7/8 | .. | Shamva .. | 0/9 | .. |
| N'Changa .. | 2 23/32 | +5/32 | Tanga'ka Con. | 1 13/32 | .. |
| Rhod. Ang.A | 3/4 | +1/32 | Wankie Coll. | 1 5/16 | .. |
| Rhod. B. H. | 1 7/32 | .. | Zambesia Ex. | 1 5/32 | .. |

## NIGERIAN AND WEST AFRICAN MINES

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Anglo-Cont. | 4/9 | .. | Bisichi .. | 5/9 | .. |
| Ashanti .. | 32/3 | .. | Fanti Cons. | 8/3 | .. |
| Assoc.Nigeria | 3 10½ | .. | Naraguta .. | 9/32 | .. |

## EASTERN TIN MINES

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ayer Hitam | 10/9 | +3d | PahangCons. | 7/0 | .. |
| Bangrin .. | 13/6 | .. | Petaling .. | 9/6 | .. |
| Gopeng .. | 2 | .. | Renong .. | 7/8 | .. |
| Hong-kong .. | 16/6 | .. | Siamese .. | 7/0 | .. |
| Idris .. .. | 7/3 | –3d | Sthn. Mala'n | 11/0 | .. |
| Ipoh .. .. | 15/0 | .. | Sthn. Perak | 1 7/16 | .. |
| Kampar Mal. | 14/6 | .. | Sungei Bes

Pearl, pfd., pd., 12½ (Correction from Official List.—In yesterday's List the business done should have been marked 12½ not 12½)

Do., 6% (free tax), Red., —

Thomas, C., Law rate Deb., 81

Do., 4% Deb. (1911), 85½

Prudential, 5% 2nd Pref., 23 23¼/4¼††† 23 5

Rand Mines, 2/6 ex., 2/6

Rand Selection, 2/-

Rand Townships, 2/6

Rhodesian Anglo-American, 2/6

Rhodesian Corp., 1/4

Rhodesian Selection Trust, 18/11½†† -/4½

Rhodesian Silver, 1/-

Rio Tinto, 5% Pref., 85½

Rolls-Royce, 5% Pref., 88½

Royal Dutch, 107

Russian Bank for Foreign Trade, 5% Pref., 90

Sabah, 2/6

Selukwe, 3/3½†† -/2½ -/3½ -/6†† -/1½ x.d.

Shell Transport, 107

Shell Union Oil, 88½

Siam Rubber, 2/-

Sierra Leone, 5% Deb., 98½

Simon (Henry), 5% Pref., 83½

Sinclair Oil, 35½

Singapore Para, 2/-

Sivas Cement, 5% Pref., 97

Spassky, 1/-

Spies Petroleum, 5% Pref., 85½

Standard Oil of New York, 60

Sungei Way, 2/-

Tanganyika Concessions, 30/-

Tanjong Kling, 1/-

Tanjong Malim, 2/-

Tanjong Rubber, 2/-

Tanjong Tiga, 2/-

Tavoy, 2/-

Tekka, 2/-

Tronoh Mines, 2/-

Union Corp., 5% Pref., 97½

United Molasses, 5% Pref., 97½

United Sisal, 5% Pref., 85

Van Ryn Deep, 2/-

Waterberg, 2/-

Waterval Estates, 2/-

Waterval Gold Mining, 2/-

Waterval Townships, 2/-

Wayland Tin Dredging, 2/-

Wolverhampton Corporation, 3½% Irred., 70

Do., 3½% Deb., 70

Yellow Pine, 2/-

Yuen Long, 2/-

Zaaiplaats Tin, 2/-

Zeerust, 2/-

Zinc Corporation, 5% Pref., 97½

Zinc Mines of Great Britain, 5% Pref., 97½

Zinc Mines of Great Britain, 5% Deb., 97½

### SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES

Prudential, New "A," 23½†† 2½ 3½ 3 3½ 3½ 3 3½ 3 3½ 3 3½ 3

### INVESTMENT TRUSTS

Alliance Investment, 5% Deb., 102

American Inv. and Gen., Ltd., 21½ 1½ 1½

Anglo-Scottish, 5% Pref., 85

Atlantic, 5% Pref., 85

Atlas, 21/10½ 2/6†† -/4½†† 1/9 -/6 2/1½ -/1½ -/1½ 2/-

Bankers, 4% Deb., 83½

Brit. Assets, A., 3% Pref., 100 ¾ ¾ ¾ ¼ ¼

Brit. Investment, 41½% Deb., 86

Brit. Type Investors, 107

Consolidated, 4½% Deb., 83½

Continental and Indust., 5½% Pred., 98

Do., 4½% Deb., 86

Continental Union, 5% Pref., 85½

Est. and N. York, 60

Fgn. Amer. and Gen., Deb., 170 1††

Fgn. and Col., 5% Pref., 97

Friars, 18/- 17/- 17/-

Gen. Invest. and Trustees, 300½

Do., Deb. (4%), 80 79½

Globe Telegraph, 2/6

Govts. Stock and other Sec. Inv., 5% Pref., 88

Gt. Northern, 3% Deb., 93 ½ 91 91

Independent, 5% Pref., 80††

Internat. Financial, 5% Deb., 95

Internat. Invest., Deb., 171

Invest. Trust Corp., 4% Pred., 73½ 6

Law Debenture, 4% (1967-10 issues), 81½††

London, Deb., 385

Mercantile Invest. and Gen., 4½% Deb., 81† x.d.

Mercantile, 1/6

Do., 4% Deb., 77½

Metropolitan, Pred. (4½%), 85½

Nat. European Corp., 5½% Pref., 91½

Monks Invest. and G.T., 107

New York and Gen., 5% Deb., 96 6† x.d.

Oriental Investment, 5% Pref., 80½

Premier Invest., 4½% Deb., 85 x.d.

Rio Claro Railway and Invest., 165½

Do., 5% Deb., 95

Rubber and Tropical, 5/9††

Scottish Cities Invest., 5% Deb., 94½

Second Consolidated, 5% Deb., 95½†

Second Mercantile, 147½ ½

Do., 5% Deb., 99½

Standard, 5% Pref., 99

Sterling, 5% Pref., 97½†† ½ 8½ ½ ½

Third Guardian, 5% Pref., 87½

Trust Union, 4½% Pref., 88½

Trustees Corp., 4½% Pred., 87 x.d.

Tst. and Agency, 5% Pref., 102

Winterbottom, 77

Do., 5% Pref., 84

Witan Invest., 216½†† 17††

### SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES

Alliance, 4½ Deb., 93

Dundee and London, 5% Pref., 86

Fgn. and Caledonian, 5% Pref., 82½ 1½

Inv. and Agency, 5% Deb., 85½

Scottish American Invest., 5½% Deb., 70 69½

### IRON, COAL AND STEEL

Amal. Anthracite, 4/-

Armstrong, Whitworth, "A," -/3½

Babcock and Wilcox, 52/- 1/9 2/3

Baldwins, 6% Deb., 86½ ½

Bolckow, Vaughan, 4% Deb., 86½

Cammell, Laird, -/10½

Do., 5% Pref., 1/3½

Cory, 50, x.d.

Dorothy and Cadeby, 6% Pref., 57

Dorman, Long, 4/6 -/6 -/6

Ebbw Vale, —

Grayson, Rollo and Clover Dks., 1½

Guest, Keen, 26/6 -/9 7/1½ 6/9 7/- 6/9 -/10½

Hadfields, 4% Deb., 84½ 3½ 3½ x.d.

Do., 5% 2nd Pref. (free of tax), 19/3 -/3 x.d.

Do., 4% Deb., 82 3

Harland and Wolff, 6% Pref., 5/6 -/7½

Hawthorn Leslie, 11/9½

Palmers Shipbldg., 61½% Deb., 7½

Petters, 21/32

Do., 6% Pref., 19/-

Powell-Duffryn, 3/6½

Projectile and Eng., 5/7½ -/7½

Sth. Durham, 18/9

Stewarts and Lloyds, Pref., £15/11/6 £15/11/6

Do., Deb., 23/6

Swan, Hunter, 20/10½

Thomas, G. R., 97½ 8½ 8

Thomas, 1/32

Do., 6½% Pref. (††), 5/9 -/10½

Do., 7% Deb., 95½ ½

United Steel, 150†† 1½ 1 ½ 2A 50½

Do., 7% Pref., 150

Vickers, 7/4½ -/7½ -/6 -/8½ -/4½ -/4½

Do., 5% Cum. Pref., 88½

Do., 5% Cum. Pref. (†††), 17/11¼ -/6½ 18/- 17/10½ -/10½ 2/6 -/11½ -/9 2/-

Do., 5½% Deb., 101½††† 1†† 3¼

Wilson, Cammell, 5% Pref., 85½

Workington Iron, 5% Deb., 88½

### SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES

Anglo-Java, 5% Pref., 1/1

Cons. Malay, 2/11¼

Cons. Selangor, 2/-

Gaiabeh, 1/-†† -/9½†† -/9½

Glen Marg, 9½ -/10 -/10½ -/10¼

Golden Hope, 10/-

Gordon, 1/3

Java Consol., 16/10½††

Kedah Tin, -/2½††

Kepong, 1/9

Klein Kelian, 1/9††

Kuala Kampar, 1/-

Kuala Kubahtan, -/7¼ -/8

Malayalam, 17/-

Mayer Tin, -/8

Pahang Con., 1/-

Padang Java, -/3††

Pernambang, 4/9 4/- 4/-

Sarawak, 11/-

Sedenak, 11/-

Selangor, 1/3

Serdang Cent., 8/- -/9½

Sungei Besi, 2/-

Sungei Tiram, -/3½

Taiping, 1/-

Tekah (Ins. at 60/- 40/- pd.), 17/6

Ud. Temiang, 1/3

Way-Halim, -/9½

### SHIPPING

Brit. India, 51½% Pref., 97 ½

Cunard, 18/3 16/- -/4½ -/4½ -/3 16/-

Do., 5% Pref., 96

Elder, Dempster, 5% Deb., 47¾ 7

French, 6% Bds., 102 ½ ½ ½

Furness, 33/9 -/9

Gen. Steam Nav., 5% Pref., 14/4½

Indo-China, Deld., 35/-

Nelson, 5% Deb., 100¾

Peninsular, 6½% Pref., 21/9 -/9

P. and O., 5% Pref., 97 ½ 7 ½

Do., Deld., 41/6 2/1½ -/1½

Do., 5% Deb., 68½ 9½ 8½ ½ ½ 9½ 8½

Do., 5% Deb., 100¼ ¼

R.M.S.P., 11½

Do., 6½% Pref., 12

Do., 4½% Deb., 82

Do., 5% Deb., 39½

Union-Castle, 6½% Pref., 9/11¼ 10/-

White Star, 6½% Pref., 8/10½

### SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES

Ud. British, 6/6

### TEA AND COFFEE

Anglo-Ceylon and Gen., 24/7½

Consolidated, 42/6

Consold. Tea and Lands, 7% Pref., £10/17/0

Dimbula Valley, 57/6 -/6

Docars, 38/3 -/9 -/9 9/- 7/6

Eastern Agency, 60/3 8/9 6/3

Empire of India, 29/10½

Galaha Ceylon, 45/6

Imperial, 30/9△

India, 5% Pref., -/6

Nuwara Eliya, 57½

Ouvah Ceylon, 68/9†△ 6/10½ x.d.

Rajawella Prod., 12/9†

Scottish of Ceylon, 58/9 9/-

### SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES

Budla Beta, 60/6†† 1/-††

Darjeeling Railway Company, 1865, 1930, is hereby notified that a total sum of £14,336,240 11s. 6d. is now invested for the purpose of providing a Sinking Fund in respect of the Annuities Class "B" as under:—

| Nominal amount and description of Investments. | | Total cost of Investments. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| £ | | £ | s. | d. | |
| 387,476 | Great Indian Peninsula Railway Consolidated A Stock | 7,851,410 | 1 | 3 | |
| 474,000 | Consolidation Loan, 3½ per Cent. (1961 or after) | 365,681 | 19 | 2 | |
| 525,000 | Conversion Loan, 4½ per Cent. (1940-1944) | 481,599 | 10 | 5 | |
| 250,000 | Conversion Loan, 5 per Cent. (1944-1964) | 249,145 | 0 | 5 | |
| 1,305,800 | Local Loans, 5 per Cent. Stock | 829,560 | 10 | 7 | |
| 781,400 | Consolidated 4 per Cent. Stock | 249,334 | 9 | 9 | |
| 150,000 | Guaranteed 2½ per Cent. (Irish Land) Stock | 121,406 | 4 | 7 | |
| 629,100 | Transvaal Government 3 per Cent. Guaranteed Stock (1923-1953) | 530,957 | 16 | 6 | |
| 50,000 | Transvaal Government 3 per Cent. Guaranteed Stock (1958) | 42,192 | 5 | 0 | |
| 216,000 | Newfoundland Power and Paper Company, Ltd., 4½ per Cent. "A" Mortgage Debenture Stock (1948) Government Guarantee under Trade Facilities Acts | 206,859 | 15 | 4 | |
| 115,000 | Victoria 3 per Cent. Stock (1929-1949) | 87,377 | 16 | 0 | |
| 37,500 | Natal 3 per Cent. Stock (1929-1949) | 28,220 | 12 | 0 | |
| 15,000 | Cape of Good Hope 3½ per Cent. Stock (1929-1949) | 12,388 | 6 | 0 | |
| 90,000 | Canada 3½ per Cent. Registered Stock (1930-1950) | 90,410 | 3 | 0 | |
| 10,000 | New South Wales 3½ per Cent. Stock (1930-1950) | 8,200 | 10 | 0 | |
| 100,000 | Manchester Corporation 4 per Cent. Mortgage Loan (1948) | 100,000 | 0 | 0 | |
| 200,000 | Manchester Corporation 4½ per Cent. Mortgage Bonds (1948) | 200,000 | 0 | 0 | |
| 50,000 | Manchester Corporation 4½ per Cent. Mortgage Bonds (1948) | 50,000 | 0 | 0 | |
| 200,000 | Liverpool Corporation 4½ per Cent. Mortgage Bonds (1948) | 200,000 | 0 | 0 | |
| 100,000 | Leeds Corporation 4½% per Cent. Mortgage Bonds (1948) | 100,000 | 0 | 0 | |
| 250,000 | Leeds Corporation 5½ per Cent. Mortgage Bonds (1948) | 249,582 | 10 | 0 | |
| 50,000 | Nottingham Corporation 5½ per Cent. Mortgage Bonds (1948) | 49,875 | 0 | 0 | |
| 50,000 | Nottingham Corporation 5 per Cent. Mortgage Bonds (1948) | 49,875 | 0 | 0 | |
| 50,000 | Cambridge Corporation 5½ per Cent. Mortgage Bonds (1948) | 49,937 | 10 | 0 | |
| 100,000 | Plymouth Corporation 5 per Cent. Mortgage Bonds (1948) | 99,750 | 0 | 0 | |
| 200,000 | Oxford Corporation 5 per Cent. Mortgage Bonds (1948) | 199,500 | 0 | 0 | |
| 100,000 | Coventry Corporation 5 per Cent. Local Housing Bonds (1948) | 99,750 | 0 | 0 | |
| 100,000 | Leicester Corporation 4½ per Cent. Mortgage Bonds (1948) | 99,750 | 0 | 0 | |
| 50,000 | Sheffield Corporation 4½ per Cent. Stock (1944-1954) | 48,016 | 17 | 5 | |
| 50,000 | Bradford Corporation 4½ per Cent. Stock (1940-1960) | 49,500 | 0 | 0 | |
| 20,000 | Liverpool Corporation 3 per Cent. Stock | 19,425 | 1 | 0 | |
| 211,400 | India 3 per Cent. Stock | 194,042 | 10 | 4 | |
| 250,000 | East Indian Railway New 3 per Cent. Debenture Stock | 238,394 | 14 | 4 | |
| 2,000 | East Indian Railway Annuity, Class C | 51,637 | 13 | 6 | |
| 35,000 | Great Indian Peninsula Railway 4 per Cent. Irredeemable Debenture Stock | 39,164 | 1 | 0 | |
| 500 | Scinde, Punjaub and Delhi Railway Annuity, Class B | 13,685 | 1 | 0 | |
| 100,000 | Burma Railways 3 per Cent. Debenture Stock, Guaranteed | 96,775 | 7 | 0 | |
| 5,000 | Assam-Bengal Railway 3 per Cent. Capital Stock, Guaranteed | 4,698 | 11 | 0 | |
| 100,000 | Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway 3½ per Cent. Debenture Stock | 96,480 | 3 | 6 | |
| 17,000 | Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway 4 per Cent. Debenture Stock | 16,786 | 16 | 6 | |
| 30,000 | South Indian Railway 4 per Cent. Registered Debenture Stock | 29,119 | 1 | 5 | |
| 30,000 | Bengal-Nagpur Railway 4 per Cent. Registered Debenture Stock | 28,228 | 19 | 0 | |
| 90,000 | Southern Railway 4 per Cent. Debenture Stock | 114,123 | 7 | 0 | |
| 150,000 | London and North Eastern Railway 3 per Cent. Debenture Stock | 142,453 | 4 | 0 | |
| 100,000 | Great Western Railway 4 per Cent. Debenture Stock | 127,299 | 5 | 6 | |
| 256,750 | London Midland and Scottish Railway 4 per Cent. Debenture Stock | 322,714 | 15 | 2 | |
| | | £14,336,240 | 11 | 8 | |

By Order of the Annuity Trustees.
E. P. GOLDNEY, Secretary.
4, Coleman-street, London, E.C.2, 19th November, 1930.

## FOOT MEASUREMENT

### BOOT AND SHOE RETAILERS AND PROPOSED SURVEY

Boot and shoe retailers are being invited by the British Boot, Shoe, and Allied Trades Research Association, 19, Bedford-square, W.C.1, to assist in its statistical survey of the foot measurements of the population of Britain. The object of the survey is to find out how many types of boots are required, and what proportion each type bears to the whole, in order to provide manufacturers with more exact information.

The principle of the proposed survey, which will enable firms to make boots and shoes to fit, was described in *The Times* on August 23, when Mr. H. Bradley, director of the association, pointed out that their own research had provided a foot-measuring machine which reduced the present uncertain methods to a simple formula. A survey of 2,500 foot measurements had been made at Northampton. He now states that the statistical results of that survey have been sufficiently informative to warrant the beginning of the national inquiry, and in this he hopes to get the assistance of retailers and the general public. He states that he is confident that the general public will readily assist the association if retailers will take the trouble to point out the purpose of the survey and its ultimate benefit to them in boots and shoes that will be made to fit.

Mr. Bradley adds that American boot and shoe manufacturers are now following the example of German and Czechoslovak firms in testing the possibilities of the machine. British manufacturers have shown of late more interest in it than formerly, and some of them have begun to realize the commercial value of more definite knowledge of market requirements. It is to the retailers that he is now appealing to assist in the carrying out of the survey on a national scale.

## TRANSFER BOOKS

*4 lines 20s. (minimum)*

AGAR, CROSS and COMPANY, Limited.—Notice is hereby given that the REGISTER of TRANSFERS of Ordinary Shares will be CLOSED from 1st to 13th December, 1930, both days inclusive, for the preparation of Final Dividend Warrants.
By Order of the Board.
FRANK H. GIBSON, Secretary.

COVENTRY CORPORATION SIX Per CENT. REDEEMABLE STOCK, 1938-48.—In order to prepare the Dividend due 1st January next, the BALANCES will be STRUCK on the evening of the 1st December, the Stock being ex-dividend on the 2nd December.
Lloyds Bank Limited, 71, Lombard-street, E.C.3.
November 21st, 1930.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY ANNUITIES.—TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from 11th to 31st December inclusive, in connection with the half-yearly payment due 1st January, 1931.
E. P. GOLDNEY, Secretary.
Coleman-street, London, E.C.2, 19th November, 1930.

HUDDERSFIELD CORPORATION THREE Per CENT. REDEEMABLE STOCK, 1934.
POOLE CORPORATION THREE Per Cent. REDEEMABLE STOCK.
SCARBOROUGH CORPORATION THREE Per CENT. REDEEMABLE STOCK.
YORK CORPORATION THREE Per CENT. REDEEMABLE STOCK.—In order to prepare the Dividends due on the 1st January next on the above-mentioned Stocks, the BALANCES will be STRUCK on the evening of the 1st December, the Stocks being ex-dividend on the 2nd December.
Lloyds Bank Limited, 71, Lombard-street, E.C.3.
November 21st, 1930.

IPSWICH CORPORATION THREE Per CENT. REDEEMABLE STOCK.—In order to prepare the Dividend due on the 23rd December next, the BALANCES will be STRUCK on the evening of the 1st December, the Stock being ex-dividend on the 2nd December.
Lloyds Bank Limited, 71, Lombard-street, E.C.3.
November 21st, 1930.

SOUTH SHIELDS SIX Per CENT. REDEEMABLE STOCK, 1938-48.—In order to prepare the Dividend due on the 1st January next, the BALANCES will be STRUCK on the evening of the 1st December, the Stock being ex-dividend on the 2nd December.
Lloyds Bank Limited, 71, Lombard-street, E.C.3.
November 21st, 1930.

STEWARTS and LLOYDS of SOUTH AFRICA, Limited.
(Incorporated in the Union of South Africa.)
Notice is hereby given that the 6 Per CENT. FIRST CUMULATIVE PREFERENCE SHARE TRANSFER BOOKS of this Company (including the London Office Transfer Books) will be CLOSED from 1st to 8th December, 1930, both days inclusive, and that during said period no transfers can be passed.
By Order of the Board.
JOHN L. SHARPE, Secretary.
P.O. Box 74, Vereeniging, 20th November, 1930.

THE WALL PAPER MANUFACTURERS, Limited.—Notice is hereby given that the DEFERRED SHARE TRANSFER REGISTERS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 29th November to the 13th December, 1930, both days inclusive, for the payment of a Final Dividend of 10 per cent. for the Financial Year ending 31st August, 1930.
By Order of the Board.
S. A. PURCHESE, Secretary.
125, High Holborn, London, W.C.1.

TATE and LYLE, Limited.—Notice is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS and REGISTERS of MEMBERS of the Six per Cent. First Preference Shares of the above-named Company will be CLOSED from the 1st to the 15th December, 1930, both days inclusive, for the purpose of balancing the books for payment of the Dividend for the half-year ending 31st December, 1930.
And notice is hereby given to Holders of Share Warrants to Bearer of the above-mentioned First Preference Shares that Coupon No. 73 will be paid on and after the 1st January, 1931, at the Midland Bank Limited, 5, Princes-street, London, E.C.
Coupons must be left at the above address to permit of four clear days for examination.
Income-tax at the rate of 5s. 6.394. in the £ will be deducted from this Dividend.
By Order,
J. BRADSHAW, } Joint Secretaries.
H. G. SIDGREAVES, }
49, Moorgate, London, E.C.2, 20th November, 1930.

## DECLARATION OF DIVIDENDS

*4 lines 20s. (minimum)*

INDIAN NATIONAL CORPORATION, Limited.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.
Take notice that a DIVIDEND of $1 (One Dollar) per share (United States currency) has been declared on the outstanding Capital Stock of the Company PAYABLE December 15, 1930, to Shareholders of record at the close of business December 2, 1930.
By Order of the Board of Directors.
H. A. BURGON, Secretary.

BARCELONA TRACTION, LIGHT and POWER COMPANY, Limited.
(Incorporated under the Laws of Canada, the liability of the Shareholders being limited.)
CONSOLIDATED SIX-AND-A-HALF PER CENT. PRIOR LIEN BONDS.
Notice is hereby given that COUPON No. 12 for the half-year's INTEREST due 1st December, 1930, on the Consolidated Six-and-a-Half per Cent. Prior Lien Bonds of the Company will be PAID on and after the 1st December, 1930, at the Company's Offices, 49, Moorgate, E.C., Schroder and Co., 145, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.3.
Coupons must be lodged between the hours of 11 a.m. and 3 p.m. three clear days previous to payment.
London, 20th November, 1930.

BARCELONA TRACTION, LIGHT and POWER COMPANY, Limited.
(Incorporated under the Laws of Canada with limited liability.)
5½ per CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.
Notice is hereby given that the HALF-YEARLY INTEREST on the 5½ per Cent. First Mortgage Bonds of the Company, payable in Pesetas, and due 1st December, 1930, will be PAID on and after such date at the Offices of Messrs. Arnus-Gari, 9, Paseo de Gracia, Barcelona, Spain, against production of Coupon No. 38 in the new form.
Bondholders have the option of collecting the Pesetas Interest in Sterling in London, in French francs in Paris, and in Belgian currency in Brussels, at any one of the Banks at the said places appointed at the foot hereof, at the mean rate of exchange ruling between Madrid and London, Paris or Brussels, as the case may be, on the last business day immediately preceding the date on which the holders present their Coupons for payment.
Coupons must be lodged between the hours of 10 a.m. and 2 p.m. (Saturdays excepted) three clear days previous to payment.
Listing Forms can be obtained from the Banks.
Toronto, 21st November, 1930.
LONDON.—Bank of Scotland, 30, Bishopsgate.
PARIS.—Société Générale, 29, Boulevard Haussmann.
BRUSSELS.—Banque de Bruxelles, 2, rue de la Régence.
Caisse Générale de Reports et de Dépôts, 11, rue des Colonies.
Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas, 31, rue des Colonies.
Société Générale de Belgique, 48, rue de Namur.
Société Française de Banque et de Dépôts, 72, rue Royale.
Nagelmackers Fils et Cie., 12, Place de Louvain, Treurenberg.
Henri Wauters & Cie., 26, Boulevard Bischoffsheim.

CITY OF SANTOS (BRAZIL) SEVEN PER CENT. FUNDING LOAN OF 1927.
COUPON No. 6, representing the half-year's interest due 1st December, 1930, on the above Loan and the Bonds drawn for redemption will be PAID on that or any succeeding day (Saturdays excepted), at the Offices of Erlangers, Limited, 4, Moorgate, E.C.2, between the hours of 10 and 2 o'clock. Coupons and Drawn Bonds must be left three clear days for examination.
London, 20th November, 1930.

INTERNATIONAL SLEEPING CAR COMPANY SIX PER CENT STERLING BONDS (1926 Issue).
COUPON No. 8, representing the half-year's interest due 1st December, 1930, on the above Issue, will be PAID on that or any succeeding day (Saturdays excepted), at the Offices of Erlangers, Limited, 4, Moorgate, E.C.2, between the hours of 10 and 2 o'clock. Coupons must be left three clear days for examination.
London, 20th November, 1930.

## BONDS CANCELLED

*4 lines 16s. (minimum)*

STATE OF SAN PAULO SEVEN PER CENT. (WATERWORKS) LOAN, 1926.
Notice is hereby given that the Sinking Fund for the period ending March 1st, 1931, BONDS amounting to £21,400 have been PURCHASED, withdrawn from circulation and CANCELLED.
HENRY SCHRODER and Co.
145, Leadenhall-street, E.C.2, London.
20th November, 1930.

## MISCELLANEOUS FINANCIAL

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY ANNUITIES.—Notice is hereby given that the Register of Annuitants will be CLOSED from 11th to 30th December, 1930, both days inclusive, for the preparation of Final Dividend Warrants.
By Order of the Board.
FRANK H. GIBSON, Secretary.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY ANNUITIES.—TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from 11th to 31st December inclusive, in connection with the half-yearly payment due 1st January, 1931.
E. P. GOLDNEY, Secretary.
Coleman-street, London, E.C.2, 19th November, 1930.

HUDDERSFIELD CORPORATION THREE Per CENT. REDEEMABLE STOCK, 1934.
POOLE CORPORATION THREE Per CENT. REDEEMABLE STOCK.
SCARBOROUGH CORPORATION THREE Per CENT. REDEEMABLE STOCK.
YORK CORPORATION THREE Per CENT. REDEEMABLE STOCK.—In order to prepare the Dividends due on the 1st January next on the above-mentioned Stocks, the BALANCES will be STRUCK on the evening of the 1st December, the Stocks being ex-dividend on the 2nd December.
Lloyds Bank Limited, 71, Lombard-street, E.C.3.
November 21st, 1930.

IPSWICH CORPORATION THREE Per CENT. REDEEMABLE STOCK.—In order to prepare the Dividend due on the 23rd December next, the BALANCES will be STRUCK on the evening of the 1st December, the Stock being ex-dividend on the 2nd December.
Lloyds Bank Limited, 71, Lombard-street, E.C.3.
November 21st, 1930.

SOUTH SHIELDS SIX Per CENT. REDEEMABLE STOCK, 1938-48.—In order to prepare the Dividend due on the 1st January next, the BALANCES will be STRUCK on the evening of the 1st December, the Stock being ex-dividend on the 2nd December.
Lloyds Bank Limited, 71, Lombard-street, E.C.3.
November 21st, 1930.

STEWARTS and LLOYDS of SOUTH AFRICA, Limited.
(Incorporated in the Union of South Africa.)
Notice is hereby given that the 6 Per CENT. FIRST CUMULATIVE PREFERENCE SHARE TRANSFER BOOKS of this Company (including the London Office Transfer Books) will be CLOSED from 1st to 8th December, 1930, both days inclusive, and that during said period no transfers can be passed.
By Order of the Board.
JOHN L. SHARPE, Secretary.
P.O. Box 74, Vereeniging, 20th November, 1930.

THE WALL PAPER MANUFACTURERS, Limited.—Notice is hereby given that the DEFERRED SHARE TRANSFER REGISTERS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 29th November to the 13th December, 1930, both days inclusive, for the payment of a Final Dividend of 10 per cent. for the Financial Year ending 31st August, 1930.
By Order of the Board.
S. A. PURCHESE, Secretary.
125, High Holborn, London, W.C.1.

TATE and LYLE, Limited.—Notice is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS and REGISTERS of MEMBERS of the Six per Cent. First Preference Shares of the above-named Company will be CLOSED from the 1st to the 15th December, 1930, both days inclusive, for the purpose of balancing the books for payment of the Dividend for the half-year ending 31st December, 1930.
And notice is hereby given to Holders of Share Warrants to Bearer of the above-mentioned First Preference Shares that Coupon No. 73 will be paid on and after the 1st January, 1931, at the Midland Bank Limited, 5, Princes-street, London, E.C.
Coupons must be left at the above address to permit of four clear days for examination.
Income-tax at the rate of 5s. 6.394. in the £ will be deducted from this Dividend.
By Order,
J. BRADSHAW, } Joint Secretaries.
H. G. SIDGREAVES, }
49, Moorgate, London, E.C.2, 20th November, 1930.

## COMPANY MEETING NOTICES

NEW ZEALAND LOAN and MERCANTILE AGENCY COMPANY, Limited.—Notice is hereby given that the THIRTY-SIXTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the New Zealand Loan and Mercantile Agency Company, Limited, will be held at the Company's offices, No. 1, Coleman-street, in the City of London, on Thursday, the 4th day of December, at 3 o'clock, p.m., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors and the Accounts, declaring Dividends, electing Directors and Auditors, and transacting any other business of an Ordinary General Meeting.
The Transfer Books will be closed from 21st November to 4th December, both days inclusive.
By Order of the Board.
A. MACDONALD, Secretary.
1, Coleman-street, London, E.C.2, 20th November, 1930.

THE SHROPSHIRE, WORCESTERSHIRE and STAFFORDSHIRE ELECTRIC POWER COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shropshire, Worcestershire and Staffordshire Electric Power Company will be held at Electrical Federation Offices, 88, Kingsway, London, W.C.2, on Monday, the 8th day of December, 1930, at 11 a.m., for the purposes of considering, and, if thought fit, passing the following Resolutions:—
(1) That the Directors of the Shropshire, Worcestershire and Staffordshire Electric Power Acts, 1903 to 1930, the Company hereby creates 750,000 new Shares of £1 each in the Capital of the Company to be numbered 2,500,001 to 3,250,000 inclusive, such new shares to be called Six per Cent. Cumulative Preference Shares and to rank as to Capital and Dividend, Voting, and otherwise pari passu with the existing 1,800,000 Six per Cent. Cumulative Preference Shares of the Company.
(2) That the Directors be authorized to issue the whole or any part of the said new Shares at such times to such persons on such terms and conditions and in such manner as they may think fit.
Dated this 21st day of November, 1930.
By Order of the Board.
R. P. BEDDOW, Secretary.

## SPORT AND GARDEN

*3 lines 7s. 6d. (minimum)*

A BARGAIN in BULBS.—Hyacinths to colour, 15s. per 50s.; Lilium Candidum, Old Madonna Lily, Pure White, 3s. per doz.; Snowdrops, Double, 3s.; Galanthus Elwesii, Single Snowdrop, extra large, 4s.; Aconites, 2s.; Crocus, White, Blue, Striped, 5s.; Yellow, 8s.; Daffodils, Emperor, Sir Watkin, Horsfieldii, Barri Conspicua, Princeps, Ornatus, Queen of the North, White Lady, Double Van Zion, Double White, all at 5s.; Pheasant Eye, Lent Lily (English Wild Daff.), 4s.; Mixed Daffs. and Narcissi, 4s.; Trollius, Early Flowering, Red; White, Yellow, to name, 6s.; Mixed, 5s.; Double Red, White, Yellow, to name, 8s.; Mixed, 5s.; Darwin Tulips, Clara Butt, Farncombe Sanders, Pride of Haarlem, Rev. Ewbank, Edmée, Anton De La Tonnaye, Partridge, Princess Elizabeth, all at 5s.; Mixed, 4s.; Cottage Tulips, Inglescombe Yellow, Pink Caledonia, Bouton d'Or, Macrosphilla, Picotee, Parisian Yellow, Marvel, Salmon Queen, Mixed, 4s.; Bluebells, 3s.; Iris, Spanish, named, 4s.; Mixed, 3s. All per 100, carriage paid on orders £1 and over. Hundreds of other bargains in Bulbs, Herbaceous Plants, Trees and everything for the garden will be found in our 80-page illustrated Catalogue sent post free on request.—Cross and Co., Elm-road House, Wisbech.

DAFFODILS.—Golden Spur extra, 8s. 100, 70s. 1,000; Orange and Silver Phœnix, 10s. 100; Best Mixed, 2gns. 1,000.—A. Leon, St. Mary's, Scilly.

## HOUSES, &c., WANTED

A Colonial now settling in England is anxious to ACQUIRE a COUNTRY HOUSE of medium size in one of the Home Counties not more than 40 miles from London, particularly favours the Southern Counties, but would go to Herts or Bucks if an attractive house is available. Three reception rooms, eight to 10 bed rooms, and at least two bath rooms; accommodation for chauffeur. Well-matured gardens and sufficient land to ensure privacy, say, five Acres upwards. A figure round about £5,000 will be given. Line just missed a house in Sussex and must secure another quickly.—Write Box W.389, The Times, E.C.4.

ADVERTISER, returned from the East, REQUIRES to PURCHASE immediately, preferably in Surrey, Surrey, or Hampshire (but other good districts within 40 miles of London would be entertained), a COUNTRY RESIDENCE in good order, with electric light, not less than eight bed rooms, garage, and preferably cottage or rooms; 5-40 ACRES. PRICE ABOUT £2,500-£4,000, according to area. No mortgages or buying agents required.—Write Anglo-Persian, Box J.1306, The Times, E.C.4.

A SMALL HOUSE in a LARGE GARDEN or one AA to two Acres; preferably some character; market price paid.—HEPBURN, 39, Brompton-road, S.W.3.

## HEREFORD, WORCS, SALOP, OR WILTS

AN OLD MANOR OR FARM HOUSE
with about eight bed rooms, stabling, and roughly 100 ACRES of grass. Wanted to PURCHASE. Facilities for riding and some hunting desired. Will modernize. All particulars and photos to "K. T.," care of NORFOLK and PRIOR, 14, Hay-hill, W.1.

LADY requires to RENT unfurnished small COUNTRY COTTAGE; Wilts, Hants or Berks preferred.—Write Box B.1691, The Times, E.C.4.

URGENT. MUST BUY AT ONCE.
Within 50 miles of London, except Kent and Essex. LADY REQUIRES COUNTRY HOUSE in some inexpensive grounds; five-six bed rooms, bath room; three reception rooms, &c. Price £2,000-£2,500.—Full particulars with photos to ELLIS and SONS (who have just sold their house in Sussex), 31, Dover-street, W.1. (Usual commission required.)

## NEWBURY DISTRICT.

BUY AT ONCE.—Really genuine purchaser wants OLD or well-fitted MODERN HOUSE within five miles of Newbury, Berks; seven-nine bed rooms and enough land for privacy.—Send particulars and photographs to WILLESLEY-SMITH, 94, Baker-street, London, W.1, who will give name and address of purchaser to show bona fides.

WANTED to PURCHASE, up to £2,000, gentleman's COUNTRY RESIDENCE, preferably old fashioned; three bed, bath, two reception (one large); co.'s water; and up to about five acres garden and meadow.—O., care of CREECH JONES and PEYTEL, Ashford, Kent.

WANTED to PURCHASE on the Chiltern Hills, between West Wycombe and Reading, preferably an old HOUSE, with six-eight beds; sufficient land to afford seclusion is essential. Price up to £5,000.—Write who will give name and address of purchaser to show bona fides.

WANTED, from about December 11 to January 9, a warm and nicely FURNISHED HOUSE on or quite near golf links, on the South Coast; six bed rooms, and eight bed rooms.—Write Box 70, Smith's, 100, Finchley-road, N.W.3.

WANTED for immediate purchase, a LARGE ESTATE, preferably in Surrey or Sussex. Applicant waiting.—Owners or solicitors please send fullest particulars and lowest price to NEWELL and NEWELL, Estate Agents, 4, Half Moon-street, Piccadilly, W.1.

WANTED, HOUSE to PURCHASE, within easy distance Wanstead Flats Hospital, in quiet road or square; should have 10 rooms. No agents.—Write Box B.1695, The Times, E.C.4.

WITHIN 50 miles on London Bridge line, pleasantly situated MODERN HOUSE in own grounds, within 10-min. station; five-six bed rooms, large reception and lounge rooms; secluded, not isolated; up to £3,000.—W. Clark, 403, Clapham-road, S.W.9.

## FARMS AND NURSERIES

IDEAL HOLIDAY FARM for wealthy man; about 1,300 ACRES; good house, shooting, fishing, hunting; good position. Wilts; no agents.—Write Box J.1334, The Times, E.C.4.

## TOWN HOUSES

*3 lines 6s. 9d. (minimum)*

WESTMINSTER.
TO BE LET FURNISHED.
A Delightful MODERN NON-BASEMENT HOUSE, with central heating throughout; five bed rooms, two bath, three lovely reception, and kitchen, &c.; beautifully furnished and in spotless condition; owner going abroad, will LET for six months; full staff if required; moderate rental.—Recommended with the utmost confidence by GODDARD and SMITH, 22, King-street, St. James's, S.W.1.

ILCHESTER-PLACE, HOLLAND PARK, W.14.
PRICE CONSIDERABLY REDUCED.
A Most Attractive, RECENTLY NEWLY BUILT HOUSE for SALE, amid the

Telephone: Regent 7000. Telegrams: "Selsoit, Piccy, London."

# HAMPTON & SONS,

Branches: WIMBLEDON. 'Phone 0080. HAMPSTEAD. 'Phone 2727.

20, ST. JAMES'S-SQUARE, S.W.1.

### WILTSHIRE.
AT A GREATLY REDUCED PRICE.
A FREEHOLD RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY
ABOUT 225 ACRES.

Very Attractive Tudor-style Residence. Occupying a fine position on rising ground, facing South overlooking the
FINELY TIMBERED PARK, WITH ORNAMENTAL LAKE.

Fine Saloon hall, three reception rooms, beautiful oak panelling, billiard room, complete offices, 15 bed rooms, three fitted bath rooms, &c.

*Electric light. Hot and cold water.*
CAPITAL STABLING. LARGE GARAGE.
THREE LODGES.
SMALL FARMERY. COTTAGE.
FINELY MATURED PLEASURE GROUNDS, PARKLANDS AND WOODLANDS.

LOW PRICE.

*Further particulars from the Agents,* HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James's-square, S.W.1.

### BEACONSFIELD DISTRICT.
In a beautiful part of the County, immune from road traffic with views extending to the Hog's Back.

4 MILES FROM GUILDFORD.
1½ miles from Godalming.
FOR SALE FREEHOLD,

A Substantial Bargate-stone-built RESIDENCE standing on an embankment about 250ft. up, well away from roads with long drive and park-like surroundings.

*Electric light. Central heating. Water by ram. Four bath rooms. Entrance lodge. Gas.*

Lounge hall, with inglenook, three good reception and billiard rooms, 12 bed rooms, four baths, servants' hall, and complete offices.

STABLING. GARAGES. COTTAGE.

Finely timbered undulating pleasure grounds, lawns, terrace, hard tennis court, ornamental lakes, kitchen garden, grass and woodland, in all about

18 ACRES.

CONVENIENT FOR GOLF.

Inspected and strongly recommended by the Sole Agents, FOLKES and HORTON, Auctioneers, Godalming; and HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James's-square, S.W.1. (S.28246.)

FOR SALE FREEHOLD, an excellent MODERN RESIDENCE, over 400ft. up on sandy soil, containing lounge, hall opening to verandah and terrace, four reception rooms, play room, 12 bed and dressing rooms, four bath rooms, servants' sitting room, and spacious tiled offices.

*Company's electric light, power and water. Central heating. Constant hot water.*

TWO GARAGES. THREE COTTAGES. GLASSHOUSES. FIVES COURTS, &c.

The delightful gardens, include lawns, HARD and GRASS TENNIS COURTS, woodland, orchard, walled kitchen gardens, &c., in all about

7½ ACRES.

*Strongly recommended by the Sole Agents,* HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James's-square, S.W.1. (S.42020.)

### NEAR CHORLEY WOOD and RICKMANSWORTH.
EXCELLENT TRAIN SERVICE.

FOR SALE FREEHOLD, at CONSIDERABLY REDUCED PRICE, a most attractive PROPERTY, with beautifully timbered surroundings, long drive, with lodge, hall, double drawing room, lounge, and dining room (all fitted remarkably fine carved oak chimney pieces), seven bed rooms, two bath rooms, offices.

*Electric light, companies' water and gas. Telephone.*

LARGE GARAGE, STABLING, and OUTBUILDINGS.

GROUNDS ABOUT 5½ ACRES, finely timbered, with lawns, orchard, paddock, kitchen garden, &c.

Strongly recommended from personal knowledge by HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James's-square, S.W.1. (S.772.)

30 MINUTES FROM CITY.
Easily worked House and very pretty gardens.

### KENT.
(Rural Position.)

TO be SOLD, a compact Modern HOUSE of most substantial construction, on which a great deal of money has been spent; three reception, eight bed and two bath rooms; main drainage; company's water, gas and electric light; garage; shady gardens, tennis court, kitchen garden and paddock, in all about

4½ ACRES.

PRICE MUCH REDUCED.

*A place far removed from the cheaply constructed places of to-day.*

Apply Messrs. DANN and LUCAS, Estate Agents, Dartford, or HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James's-square, S.W.1 (K.39221.)

A CHARMING TUDOR REPRODUCTION.
*Absolutely up-to-date in every detail.*

### PUTNEY.
Near Heath, Roehampton, and Ranelagh.

FOR SALE, FREEHOLD, a most attractive oak half-timbered RESIDENCE, exceptionally well-built and designed throughout under architect's supervision.

TWO FLOORS ONLY.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| *Hall.* | *Five beds.* | *Model offices.* |
| *Two reception.* | *Bath.* | *Lounge.* |

Oak panelling and beamed ceilings.
CENTRAL HEATING.
Sunk garden, space for tennis, fruit trees.
MOTOR HOUSE.

HAMPTON and SONS, High-street, Wimbledon Common, and 20, St. James's-square, S.W.1. (P.45028.)

94, BAKER ST., W.1. TELEPHONE WELBECK 4583

# WELLESLEY-SMITH.

£2,650 TEN MILES HYDE PARK CORNER. £2,650

EXQUISITELY DESIGNED AND FITTED, EULOGIZED BY FAMOUS JOURNALS.

### ADJOINING AND OVERLOOKING PUBLIC PARK.

Fine lounge hall, drawing room (28ft. by 15ft.), with dance floor, dining room (oak panelled), cloak room, model offices, seven or eight bed and dressing, two well-fitted bath rooms; co.'s electric light, gas and water; central heating, main drainage; lovely stone-paved terrace with park views; pretty gardens.

ONE ACRE, FREEHOLD.
ESTIMATED TO HAVE COST NEARLY £8,000.

Fullest particulars from EWART, WELLS and Co., 11, Bolton-street, Piccadilly, W.1. (Gros. 1458), or WELLESLEY-SMITH, 94, Baker-street, W.1 (Welbeck 4583.)

### A REMARKABLE OFFER AT £2,350
BUT THOSE WHO OBJECT TO APPROACH FROM MAIN ROAD SHOULD NOT APPLY.

FASCINATING SURREY GEM.
40 MINUTES LONDON BRIDGE AND VICTORIA.

Short drive, hall, lounge hall, beautiful lounge drawing room (25 by 18), dining room, eight-nine bed and dressing, two bath rooms, nice offices; garages two cars, stabling; very pretty gardens, full-size tennis, orchard, &c. Co.'s light and water. Modern drainage.

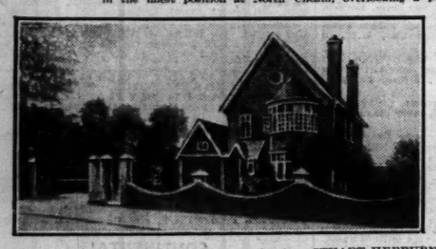
TWO ACRES. FREEHOLD. £2,350.

Inspected. WELLESLEY-SMITH, 94, Baker-street, London, W.1. (Welbeck 4583.)

56, Brompton-road, S.W.1. Tele: Sloane 0138/9.

# WHITEMAN & CO.

### A SMALL SHOW HOUSE
in the finest position at North Cheam, overlooking a perpetual open space.



*Wonderfully built of the best materials; large light and lofty rooms. Superbly fitted with central heating, electric light and power. Domestic boiler. Hand painted stained glass windows.*

Two reception rooms, four or six bed rooms, magnificent bath room with shower and heated floor, splendid offices. Excellent garage.

ARTISTIC GARDENS disposed with marble crazy paving and shrubs from Wembley; tennis, fishpond and kitchen garden, nearly ½ Acre.

PRICE 3,000 GUINEAS.

Less than half the cost.—Illustrated brochure STUART HEPBURN and Co., 39-41, Brompton-road, S.W., or WHITEMAN and Co., 56, Brompton-road, S.W.

### SURREY-KENT BORDERS.
CHARMING BLACK and WHITE COTTAGE in Edenbridge; two reception rooms, four bed rooms, bath, &c.; main water, drains, and gas; wired for electric light; garage; stables.

GROUNDS OF TWO ACRES.

Large orchard, kitchen garden, and small paddock.

A BARGAIN AT £1,850.

Inspected and recommended, WHITEMAN and Co., as above.

### HANTS.
BETWEEN WINCHESTER AND BASINGSTOKE.

DELIGHTFUL TUDOR RESIDENCE, with wonderful views, full of old oak, recently modernized; two reception rooms, five bed rooms, bath, &c.; electric light, radiators, and fitted basins; garage.

MATURED GARDENS, with paddock, about THREE ACRES.

PRICE £3,300 FREEHOLD.

Inspected and recommended, WHITEMAN and Co., as above.

# SUBURBAN HOUSES
(Continued from Page 27)

GOLDERS GREEN and HAMPSTEAD GARDEN SUBURBS for the best selection of well-built labour-saving RESIDENCES; three-six bed, with or without garage. Finished to purchaser's requirements. PRICES £950 to £2,500. Mortgages up to 90 per cent.—Consult E. W. PERRY and DAW, 3, Highgate-hill, N.19. Car available for inspection.

GOLDERS GREEN.—Luxuriously appointed detached HOUSES, near station; solid oak staircase, oak-panelled hall, cloak room, two and three reception rooms, five bed rooms, bath room de luxe; oak floors; central heating; lavatory basins in bed rooms; garage; prices from £2,900.—"Quality Houses," Gloucester Gardens Estate, Golders Green-road, N.W.11.

HOUSE to be SOLD FREEHOLD, just off PUTNEY-HILL; all latest improvements, basins in bed rooms; large garage; six bed, three sitting rooms. PRICE £3,500.—Write M. Blakes, 62, High-street, Putney.

HATCH END (30 Minutes from Town).—Pre-war, Semi-Detached FREEHOLD RESIDENCE, situate in a quiet residential road, about eight minutes' walk from Station. Containing five beds, two reception rooms, bath room, kitchen, scullery; pleasant secluded garden which backs on to a large recreation ground, affording an open space. For SALE at the REDUCED PRICE of £1,400.—Apply to BRITTON and Co., adjoining Post Office, Uxbridge-road, Hatch End. Tele., Hatch End 149.

TO PROFESSIONAL GENTLEMEN AND OTHERS.—MUSWELL HILL.—Well-arranged Semi-detached CORNER RESIDENCE; good position; six bed, three reception; electric light; non-basement; brick garage with pit; large garden. Long lease, £1,700. Might let short lease.—Apply H., 16, The Gables, Muswell Hill. Tele. Tudor 5546.

OWING TO DEATH.
EDGWARE, SYLVAN CANON'S PARK.
OVERLOOKING the Swan Lake. Five minutes Tube Station, shops and Golf Club.

Widow of builder will sacrifice at vastly less than cost. £200 or less cash down. Georgian in character. Imposing staircase hall, four bed rooms, two sitting rooms; large garage. This and several other out-of-the-ordinary Houses in a Park, from £1,200 to £3,000, can be seen Sundays and weekdays by strolling through the Duke of Chandos's lovely Park.

Agents: FREDERICK GEORGE and Co., Ltd., Premier-parade, adjoining Edgware Tube Station.

SHOOTER'S HILL, S.E. 400ft. up.—Important Detached FREEHOLD RESIDENCE; three reception, seven bed rooms, bath, two-three reception rooms, offices; tennis court; excellent order. £3,700.—FURLONGS, Ltd., Woolwich. ('Phone 1616.)

WIMBLEDON, convenient position, open aspect.—Double-fronted detached RESIDENCE, with five-seven bed rooms, bath, two-three reception rooms, offices; charming garden with tennis lawn. £1,800 FREEHOLD or NEAR OFFER. A bargain.—Recommended by HAWES and Co., facing Wimbledon Station. 'Phone 1080.

WIMBLEDON WEST.—£1,350 FREEHOLD or offer.—Most attractive modern pre-War double-fronted HOUSE; two floors; select sylvan position, seven minutes station; square hall, four bed, bath, three reception, conservatory, cloakroom; large matured garden.—PEARSON, Meadow View, Worcester Park. Malden 0972.

WIMBLEDON (VACANT). EXECUTORS' SALE by Auction, quiet position; detached, modern; five bed, bath, two reception; garage; freehold. £1,150. Personal bargain. Recommended.—FRANK H. BATEMAN, Ltd., 6, Broadway. 'Phone 2800.

# COUNTRY AND SEASIDE HOUSES

3 *lines* 6*s.* 9*d.* (*minimum*)

### HOUSES IN SURREY.
FREEHOLDS WITH POSSESSION.

SANDYRIDGE, DEEPDENE PARK, DORKING.—An attractive MODERN FREEHOLD HOUSE in a very choice position with exceptionally fine views; good hall, large drawing room, dining room, four bed rooms, bath, &c.; modern conveniences; good garden; space for garage. —Keys with Sole Agents, CHAS. OSENTON and Co., Dorking. Tele., 185.

WITLEY.—A Picturesque old-fashioned COTTAGE RESIDENCE, carefully restored and equipped with modern conveniences; lounge, three reception, six bed, two baths; garages; delightful old grounds of about TWO ACRES.—CHAS. OSENTON and Co., Guildford. Tele., 308.

WITLEY.—A BLOCK of THREE old-fashioned COTTAGES suitable for conversion. Each contains five rooms with outhouse; co.'s water and gas available; large garden.—CHAS. OSENTON and Co., Guildford. Tele., 308.

NORTH END HOUSE, FOREST GREEN, near OCKLEY.—FREEHOLD COUNTRY RESIDENCE amidst delightful surroundings; hall, two reception, eight bed, bath; electric light; central heating; good modern cottage; garage; ample outbuildings; matured garden and well-timbered paddocks, in all about 17 ACRES. By Auction 27th Nov. Low reserve.—CHAS. OSENTON and Co., Dorking. Tele. 185.

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(In beautiful position overlooking Beech woods). Gabled and well-planned RESIDENCE; six bed (two fitted basins), two bath, three reception; central heating and all services; over one Acre of garden, tennis lawn and garage. Reasonable price FREEHOLD.—BAILEY, DENTON, Beaconsfield, Bucks. 'Phone 328.

BEACONSFIELD. A. C. FROST,
OPPOSITE STATION. Principal Agents,
Homefinder free. 'Phone, Beaconsfield 600.

BERKS, Paddington 1¼ hour, hunting country.—Charming COTTAGE-STYLE RESIDENCE; splendid order, South; four reception, five bed rooms, bath room; electric light, central heating, water supply; garage, outbuildings (easily converted to stabling); delightful grounds, hard tennis court, kitchen garden nearly THREE ACRES; £2,500. Strongly recommended.—THEODOSIUS and PICKERSGILL, Newbury.

BLACK and WHITE COTTAGE RESIDENCE, unfurnished; very comfortable, all modern conveniences; gravel soil; delightful secluded garden ¼ acre; Smiles station, quick service Paddington; rates £17 per annum; rent £110, or near offer.—Write Box C.230. The Times, E.C.4.

PRE-WAR HOUSE; two reception, six bed rooms, two bath rooms; main drainage; space for garage; well-matured garden with lawn, flower-beds, and kitchen garden. 30 minutes from Waterloo. RENT £80 PER ANNUM.

Moderate premium for lease, 5 bed rooms, bath room; ¼ Acre garden. £2,300. FREEHOLD.—Woodcote, Mayfield, Sussex.

# CONSTABLE & MAUDE,

'Phone: Grosvenor 1267 and 1582. Telegrams: Audconstan, Audley, London.

HEAD OFFICE: 2, MOUNT-STREET, LONDON, W.1.

BRANCHES: SHREWSBURY, HENDON, AND STOW-ON-THE-WOLD.

SOLD.
WELCOMBE, HARPENDEN.—This fine QUEEN ANNE HOUSE and about 12 ACRES and several cottages. In conjunction with Messrs. GRAY PHILLIPS and Co., Harpenden. (Previous to the Auction.)

SOLD.
SUMMERCOURT, OTTERY ST. MARY, DEVON. —Charming modern HOUSE in a delightful position, with FOUR ACRES. (Subsequent to Auction.)

SOLD.
61, BATHURST-WALK, RICHINGS PARK, IVER, BUCKS.—An attractive modern HOUSE with delightful garden. (By Private Treaty.)

SOLD.
SHEPLEGH COURT, BLACKAWTON, DEVON. —Fine stone-built House, close to the Coast, with 71 ACRES. (Subsequent to Auction.)

SOLD.
NASH COURT, TENBURY, WORCS.—A fine RESIDENTIAL ESTATE extending to about 200 ACRES. (By Private Treaty.)

SOLD.
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### OWNER PREPARED TO SACRIFICE.
BEAUTIFUL LAKE DISTRICT.

BANNEL HEAD, KENDAL.

Close main line station with express trains to London, Carlisle, Manchester, and Liverpool. Well-fitted stone-built RESIDENCE, approached by drive with lodge. Oak-panelled lounge hall, four reception rooms, 11 bed and dressing rooms, two bath rooms, complete domestic offices. Electric lighting. Good water supply. Modern drainage. Garage. Stabling. Lodge.

LOVELY GARDENS AND GROUNDS, about

9 ACRES.

Hunting, Golf, Fishing, and Shooting.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN FIGURE.

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### HERTFORDSHIRE.
WITHIN DAILY REACH, YET IN REAL COUNTRY.
In one of the prettiest districts. Unspoilt surroundings.

ONLY 35 MILES TO TOWN.

ONE OF THE MOST ATTRACTIVE PROPERTIES IN THE MARKET AT A TEMPTING PRICE.
Approached by Drive.

Contains two reception, six bed and dressing rooms, bath room; excellent order.

Electric light; capital water supply; telephone; garage; farmery and good outbuildings. Gardener's cottage (two others available).

REALLY LOVELY GARDENS of the old-world type, including charming lawns, old trees, beautiful herbaceous border, rose garden, with paddocks and pasture (25 acres let); total area about

40 ACRES.

Apply for particulars to Sole Agents, CONSTABLE and MAUDE, 2, Mount-street, W.1.

QUICK SALE IMPERATIVE. £3,900 OR OFFER.

### SURREY-SUSSEX BORDERS.
Easy daily distance from London and a mile from Station. Fine MODERN HOUSE on Southern slope with extensive views, containing hall, three reception, two bath, 11 bed rooms, &c.

Stabling. Garage. Chauffeur's Flat. Laundry.

Charming gardens, orchard, and paddock, in all about

SIX ACRES.

Note.—Extra land available.

Full details from Sole Agents, CONSTABLE and MAUDE, 2, Mount-street, W.1.

BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS.

### SUNNINGDALE.

Close to the famous Links and few minutes' walk from Station.

CHARMING RESIDENCE, built under the supervision of well-known Architect.

Two very fine reception rooms, seven or eight bed and dressing rooms, two bath rooms.

Central heating. Electric light and all modern conveniences. Garage. Useful outbuildings.

Delightful garden with tennis lawn, herbaceous border, wild garden, and vegetable garden, in all

4 ACRES.

For SALE.

Apply Sole Agents, CONSTABLE and MAUDE, 2, Mount-street, W.1.

### ON THE BORDERS OF NORTHANTS.
NEAR VILLAGE, ABOUT THREE MILES FROM IRCHESTER and 12 miles from Northampton.

HINWICK HALL, NEAR IRCHESTER.

The RESIDENCE, a beautiful old Tudor building, modernized and in faultless order, is approached by drive and contains lounge hall, billiard and four reception rooms, four bath rooms, 19 bed and dressing rooms, and up-to-date offices. Stabling, garages, cottages, home farm, and buildings. Exceptionally charming old-world pleasure grounds.

With the Park and agricultural lands the total area is about

175 ACRES.

*"A delightful home of which every part and parcel has been rightly contrived for use and tastefully ordered for beauty."*

Hunting with the Oakley and Pytchley Hounds.

For SALE privately or by AUCTION in December next.

Illustrated particulars, &c., from Messrs. HARDISTY, RHODES and HARDISTY, Solicitors, 3, Adam-street, Adelphi, W.C.2, or from the Auctioneers, CONSTABLE and MAUDE, 2, Mount-street, London, W.1.

### TAUNTON VALE. PRICE £3,000.
Two miles from main line station and 11 miles from Taunton.

Attractive stone-built RESIDENCE on outskirts of a village, enjoying lovely views; entrance hall, three reception, and eight bed rooms, bath room, complete offices.

All modern conveniences. Garages, Stabling, and Cottage.

Delightful gardens and grounds.

ABOUT FOUR ACRES.

Sole Agents, Messrs. CONSTABLE and MAUDE, 2, Mount-street, W.1.

# F. L. MERCER & CO.,

7, SACKVILLE-STREET, PICCADILLY, W.1. 'PHONE: REGENT 6773.

### A MOST APPEALING COUNTRY HOME.
UPON THE IMPROVEMENT OF WHICH OVER £2,000 HAS BEEN RECENTLY SPENT.
UNEXPECTEDLY AVAILABLE. FAVOURITE SUSSEX CENTRE. ONE HOUR LONDON.

BEAUTIFULLY APPOINTED GEORGIAN HOUSE.

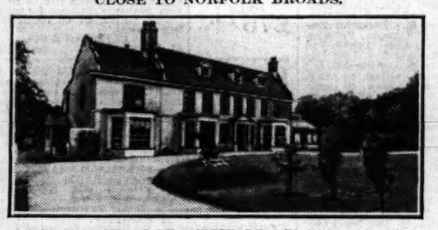
Secluded position close to a pleasant old country town (an attractive factor for keeping servants satisfied). Handsome and gracefully proportioned interior. Large and lofty rooms.

Period staircase, three reception, nine bed rooms and two bath rooms. Fitted wash basins in principal bed rooms. Co.'s electric light, gas and water. Main drainage. Central heating. Stabling. Two Garages. Two Cottages. Lovely old grounds, profusely timbered. (Recently treated by well-known landscape gardeners but inexpensive of maintenance.)

FIVE ACRES.
FREEHOLD £5,950.

Enthusiastically recommended from inspection. Illustrated brochure from F. L. MERCER and Co., 7, Sackville-street, W.1. Tel., Regent 6773.

### EXCEPTIONAL BARGAIN.
EXECUTOR'S SALE.
CLOSE TO NORFOLK BROADS.



FINE OLD TUDOR HOUSE.

Charming situation within easy reach of Norwich. Golf, shooting, hunting, fishing and yachting. Good society. The RESIDENCE, one of character and distinction, has been restored and modernized at considerable cost. In splendid order, it affords lounge hall, three very attractive reception rooms, eight or nine bed rooms, two bath rooms, &c.; electric light; central heating; garage and chauffeur's flat. Excellent Cottage. Delightful old-world gardens; rockery, ornamental water, woodland and paddocks. A property with many appealing features to be sacrificed at the bare cost of improvements.

20 ACRES. FREEHOLD, £4,250.

INSPECTED AND STRONGLY RECOMMENDED.

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### WARWICKSHIRE
NEAR STRATFORD-ON-AVON.
COUNTY RICH IN HISTORICAL INTEREST.

TO BE SOLD AT A LOW PRICE.

An attractive old-fashioned RESIDENCE in a good social and sporting neighbourhood within very easy access of Birmingham. Pleasant location overlooking private parkland. Quiet and secluded, but not isolated. Three reception rooms, seven bed rooms, dressing room, three bath rooms. Co.'s electric light, gas and water. Main drainage. Stabling. Spacious garage. Nice old, walled-in gardens and paddock. Economical to maintain. Ideal for medium-sized family wishing to retire to an attractive centre, where it is possible to live comfortably on a moderate income.

2½ ACRES. FREEHOLD £2,750.

Particulars and photos from F. L. MERCER and Co., 7, Sackville-street, W.1. Tel., Regent 6773.

# COUNTRY AND SEASIDE HOUSES
(continued)

### EWBANK & CO.,
WEYBRIDGE, ADDLESTONE, AND COBHAM.
Telephones: Weybridge 61-62, Cobham 47.

*In first-class order, for immediate occupation.*

£4,500. high up on gravel soil, close to Golf and Lawn Tennis Clubs.—Charmingly designed, sunny HOUSE in ONE and HALF ACRE (on which large sums have been expended); five bed (lavatory basins), two bath, two reception; central heating; all services. TWO GARAGES.—EWBANK and Co., Weybridge.

*A modernized old-world property.*

£3,250.—WEYBRIDGE, conveniently near station, on gravel soil.—Unique in character; principal aspect South; six bed, bath, two reception; GARAGE; central heating; all services; about ¾ Acre.—EWBANK and Co., Weybridge.

*Favourite Esher district. 14 miles Town.*

ATTRACTIVE pre-War RESIDENCE in charming garden of ONE ACRE; two reception, five bed and dressing, bath room; garage. PRICE FREEHOLD £2,500.—Agents, EWBANK and Co., High-street, Cobham.

KINGSCLERE, NEAR NEWBURY.
CHARMING COUNTRY HOUSE with oak floors and mahogany doors; has electric light and central heating; nine bed and dressing rooms; two bath rooms, four reception rooms, lounge, &c.; good garages; two cottages; unique old pleasure grounds, meadow, and woodland, in all NINE ACRES.—Recommended by Sole Agents, Messrs. NICHOLAS, 1, Station-road, Reading.

£4,000.

### A REALLY GENUINE BARGAIN.
Between Tunbridge Wells and the Coast.

CHARMING OLD-FASHIONED RESIDENCE restored and modernized in 1927 at considerable cost. (three reception rooms, study, six bed rooms, two bath rooms); oak beams, open fireplaces, and other interesting features; electric light; garage, stabling, home farm, two good cottages; beautiful old-world gardens bounded by stream, valuable orchards and rich pasture land, in all

100 ACRES.

REDUCED PRICE, FREEHOLD, £5,900.

Illustrated brochure from F. L. MERCER and Co., 7, Sackville-street, Piccadilly, W.1. Tele., Regent 6773.

KENT, near old-world Village.—Unique old Black and White KENTISH MANOR HOUSE, with magnificent timbering, and believed to be one of the finest specimens of medieval architecture in the county; five bed rooms, bath, three reception; excellent water supply, Co.'s electric light available; farmery; 160 ACRES fruitful land, including 25 acres orchard. FREEHOLD £6,250. Further particulars and photos of GEERING and COLYER, Hawkhurst, Kent.

RENT £80 PER ANNUM.
30 minutes from Waterloo.

PRE-WAR HOUSE; two reception, six bed rooms, two bath rooms; main drainage; space for garage; well-matured garden with lawn, flower-beds, and kitchen garden.

Moderate premium for lease, 5 bed rooms, bath room; ¼ Acre garden. £2,300. FREEHOLD.—Woodcote, Mayfield, Sussex.

# COUNTRY AND SEASIDE HOUSES
(continued)

### NORFOLK AND SUFFOLK BORDERS.
NEAR MAIN LINE STATION.
A FREEHOLD RESIDENTIAL AND SPORTING ESTATE,
consisting of a GEORGIAN HOUSE, on the outskirts of an old-world village.

Entrance hall, three reception rooms, billiard room, 13 bed and dressing rooms, three bath rooms.

Gas; central heating; Company's water; modern drainage.

Useful outbuildings. Garage. A good Cottage.

Old-World gardens and grounds of about TEN ACRES.

River adjoins the property for 200 yards, affording coarse fishing.

A 21 YEARS' LEASE OF SHOOTING OVER 1,760 ACRES, near to the property, is included in the Sale at a nominal rent of

£5 Per Annum.

Average Bag—about 2,000 pheasants, thousands of rabbits, and 400 various. The covers are extremely well placed.

AT THE LOW PRICE OF £5,000,
OR THE RESIDENCE WOULD BE SOLD SEPARATELY

Agents:—Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, London, W.1. (27635.)

### PENN, NEAR BEACONSFIELD
On high ground.—A Stone-mullioned COUNTRY HOUSE; five bed, bath room, three reception; garage and man's room; electricity, gas; 1¼ ACRE perfectly secluded and treed gardens; tennis lawn. Low price.—FROST, Beaconsfield, Bucks. 'Phone 600.

SOMERSET, overlooking a Charming Valley.—A fascinating old FARMHOUSE RESIDENCE (circa 1470), modernized and in first-class order, with 17 ACRES and Cottage; three reception, five beds, bath (hot and cold); garage; hunting and TROUT FISHING. PRICE £2,250 without cottage, or £2,750 for whole. Full particulars from J. P. STURGE and SONS, 11, Orchard-street, Bristol.

### SOUTHAMPTON & S. HANTS.
SAWBRIDGE & SON, High-street, SOUTHAMPTON.

SOUTHBOROUGH, TUNBRIDGE WELLS.—For SALE, well-arranged Detached HOUSE, 420ft. up; four bed rooms, two reception, good kitchen; garage; electric light and power points, gas, double main drainage; nice garden. FREEHOLD, £1,600.—Mapledrake, Chestnut-avenue, Southborough.

### EPSOM.
SUNNY CORNER HOUSE on growing Estate, close Town and Station; Ideal position professional man.—Four bed, bath, three reception; matured garden; ample garage space; £1,600 or offer.—Recommended by OSENTON, Agents, Epsom. 'Phone 330.

### MORTGAGEES' INSTRUCTIONS. MUST BE SOLD.
SUSSEX (near Sea and five mins. famous golf Course).—Charming detached MODERN RESIDENCE; two reception, three bed, bath, well-appointed domestic offices; garage; main water, drainage and electric light. Offers wanted. Exceptional opportunity.—Sole Agents, HOSE and DENNIS, Estate Agents, Eastbourne.

# COUNTRY AND SEASIDE HOUSES
(continued)

TWO MILES FROM HENLEY; five minutes Station. 12 ACRES, 3,950 GUINEAS.—In a rural situation with matured grounds of great charm; six bed rooms, three reception (one 27ft. by 20ft.). Extensive buildings and valuable meadows.

Strongly recommended by SIMMONS and SONS, Henley-on-Thames.

HUNTING DISTRICT, OLNEY, BUCKS.

WELL FURNISHED FREEHOLD COUNTRY HOUSE; five bed rooms, bath room, billiard room equipped, drawing room, dining room (10ft. by 19ft.); electric light; and cold water; garage for two cars; large garden. IMMEDIATE POSSESSION for £2,500. —Write Box J.1501, The Times, E.C.4.

### WEYBRIDGE. (Bargain.)
(ADJOINING ST. GEORGE'S HILLS.)

CHARMING MEDIUM-SIZED RESIDENCE upon which money has been lavished by successive owners. Occupying unique position on highest part of delightful Heath. Four minutes from Station. Eight bed, two bath, also dressing rooms, servants' hall and bed rooms; two heated garages and stabling with chauffeur's accommodation; delightful inexpensive garden. SIX ACRES, and greenhouses. Bargain at £4,000 (one-third of replacement value).—Apply Owner, Firfield, Weybridge.

WILTS.—Picturesque THATCHED COTTAGE; two £975. reception rooms, five bed rooms, bath room; buildings; half Acre garden; company's water, &c.—THAKE and PAGINTON, Land Agents, Newbury.

### WHEN YOU ARE TIRED
of viewing unsuitable houses and want a well-designed attractive home in the district of your choice write for illustrated brochure "A," with particulars of our complete and inclusive building service.

Universal Housing Co., Ltd., Rickmansworth.

# FURNISHED COUNTRY AND SEASIDE HOUSES

3 *lines* 6*s.* 9*d.* (*minimum*)

SUSSEX.—ON AN ESTATE OF 300 ACRES.
*Available for any period up to two years.*

A COUNTRY HOUSE of CHARACTER, with grounds of 12 acres; 10-15 bed rooms, two bath rooms; electric light, central heating; stabling, garage; rent according to period; rough shooting.—WINKWORTH and Co., 48, Curzon-street, W.1.

### BEXHILL & COODEN AGENTS.
GORDON GREEN & WEBBER, 3, Sea-road. Tele. 410.

### SURREY-SUSSEX BORDERS.
In the beautiful wooded country near WORTH.—Small GEORGIAN HOUSE, completely modernized at cost £1,250, 1929, standing back 300 yards main road in SIX ACRES ground; gravel drive; good hunting district; four-five bed rooms (eight beds), two-three reception, two bath rooms, kitchen, usual offices; company's water, modern drainage, new and efficient electric light plant. Ideal bolter. Telephone; gardener's cottage; garage for three cars. Horley Station nearby, three to London Bridge or Victoria 40 mins. To be LET FURNISHED, including wages of gardener (whose wife offered), general servant, if required. 8gns.—Write Box J.1536, The Times, E.C.4.

# FURNISHED COUNTRY AND SEASIDE HOUSES (continued)

SMALL DWELLING HOUSE and GARAGE at MIDDLETON, SUSSEX, to be LET for winter.—W. H. Corker, 12, South-street, Thurloe-square, London, S.W.7.

SURREY, in grounds of well-known golf club, 17 miles S. London.—Unique MODERN HOUSE; five bed, three bath, three sitting rooms; central heating; double garage; three acres; 7 guineas weekly to end March, including useful gardener's wages.—Write Box 05421, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

# BUILDING LAND AND SITES

3 *lines* 6*s.* 9*d.* (*minimum*)

DONCASTER.—SITE of 9,500 square yards to lease near centre of Doncaster, adjoining railway sidings and canal; very suitable for petrol or oil stores; gas, water, electricity, and main sewerage available. Apply BELL and WATSON, 2, St. Sepulchre Gate, Doncaster.

ST. JAMES'S-SQUARE, Piccadilly.—Mortgagees' Sale. Valuable unrestricted FREEHOLD SITE, having two frontages and area 13,150 sq. ft. For SALE by AUCTION December 2nd (unless previously sold).—Particulars of the Auctioneers, HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James's-square, S.W.1.

### WOLVERHAMPTON OFFERS
THE FINEST ADVANTAGES IN ENGLAND FOR those seeking first-class INDUSTRIAL SITES. Land is cheap, rates are low, water, gas, electricity are abundant and low priced. Good skilled labour is always available. Railways, arterial roads and canals communicate direct with every City and Seaport of consequence in the Kingdom.

For full information write to The Town Clerk (Dept. 5), Wolverhampton.

# SALES BY AUCTION

4 *lines* 9*s.* (*minimum*)

MESSRS. JOHN G. DEAN & CO. will SELL by AUCTION, on Thursday, 27th, TWO MODERN VILLAS WITH GARAGES, 255, Parkwood-road, Wandsworth Common, 69, Atkins-road, Clapham Park, FREEHOLD. LOW RESERVE. PART POSSESSION. 20, Bramfield-road, Wandsworth Common. INVESTMENT. MUST BE SOLD. 53, Bolingbroke-grove, Wandsworth Common. Particulars of the Auctioneers, 139, St. James's-road, Wandsworth Common, S.W.17, and 190, High-road, Balham, S.W.12. Battersea 0293.

### ON VIEW TO-MORROW,
31, CUMBERLAND-TERRACE, REGENT'S PARK, N.W.1.

SALE by AUCTION on the Premises by MAPLE & CO., LTD.,

of the FURNITURE and EFFECTS, as previously advertised, on Monday next at 12 noon.

On View to-morrow (Saturday) between 10 a.m. and 4 p.m. Catalogues of the Auctioneers, MAPLE and Co., Ltd., Tottenham Court-road, W.1.

Kens. 1490. Telegrams: "Estate, c/o Harrods, London." HARRODS Surrey Office: West Byfleet.

### NORTH DEVON BARGAIN.
*First-rate sporting district; handy for the coast; commanding glorious views to Dartmoor and Exmoor.*

CHARMING FREEHOLD PROPERTY.

Lounge hall, two large and one small reception rooms, 10 bed and dressing rooms, bath room and complete offices.

*Good water and drainage, garage, stabling, suitable farm buildings, &c.; telephone.*

Beautiful grounds, well-stocked kitchen garden, tennis lawn, orchard, together with well-farmed grass and arable land in all about

45 ACRES.

Good modern five-roomed cottage.

Hunting, golf, and fishing in the district.

ONLY £3,500 FREEHOLD.

HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

IN AN ESSENTIALLY RESIDENTIAL PINE DISTRICT.

### 21 MILES SOUTH OF LONDON.
*With excellent train service and close to Tennis and Golf Clubs.*

*A House with all to-day's requirements.*

In perfect order throughout, with polished oak floors, basins and constant hot water in bed rooms; central heating and all main services.

Six bed rooms, tiled bath room, two reception rooms (one 29ft. long), tiled offices garage for two cars and glass-covered wash.

Perfectly secluded garden requiring minimum of upkeep, about ONE ACRE.

*This announcement is worthy of more than passing notice.*

Sole Agents:—STORY and Co., High-street, Kensington; HARRODS, Ltd., West Byfleet, Surrey.

### A VERITABLE GIFT. ON CHILTERN HILLS.
£3,750 OR OFFER.

PLEASING and UNUSUALLY WELL-APPOINTED PRE-WAR RESIDENCE, replete with every labour-saving convenience; lounge hall, three reception, billiard and six bed rooms, two bath rooms, and splendid domestic offices.

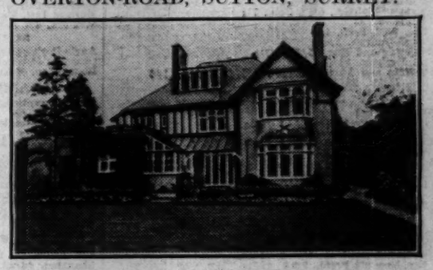
*Central heating, Co.'s electric light, gas, and water, main drainage, &c.*

Garage, greenhouse, and fine hard tennis court. INTERESTING PLEASURE GROUNDS, inexpensive, yet well stocked and beautifully laid-out, in all NEARLY TWO ACRES.

Strongly recommended by the Sole Agents, HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

AT A GREATLY REDUCED PRICE.

### "KILBRANNAN," OVERTON-ROAD, SUTTON, SURREY.



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